

Our friend, Col. D. Wyatt Aiken, in the March number of the Rural Carolinian, treats in his usual practical and sensible way of the value and the want amongst us of "farm economy." He shows it to exist in the habit of neglecting to raise sufficient breadstuffs for the family, in the lack of co-operation in preparing land, planting and cultivating it, in harvesting the crops, and in making the necessary purchases. Each man buys for himself without consulting his neighbor, whether it be mules, plows, wagons, flour, grain or anything else that is needed. Of course he loses all the advantages that may be found in bulking his orders with others. There is only one exception to this rule of practice, and that ought not to exist. There is apparently a universal determination to plant more cotton, annually than the world needs, and to throw the entire crop upon the market at the same time. Our agriculturists are thus retail consumers all the year, and wholesale sellers in the fall. This culpable lack of concert and co-operation results not only in injury to material prosperity, but in deprivation of those educational advantages which are necessary to develop the great science of agriculture.

How many farmers, says Col. Aiken, ever study the science of agriculture? How many of them know anything about the proper food for plants, the analysis and capacity of soils, the elements of all products, or of botany or chemistry? Indeed, how many of them have even a practical knowledge of the simple requirements of the farmer, such as drainage, ditching, sub-soiling or proper culture? Co-operation is the thing that is needed, and is entirely practicable, too, to diminish the expenses of the farming interest, to save it time, money and trouble. This Col. Aiken shows and illustrates in several ways. The same principle, applied to the extirpation of the other evils he describes, the absence of educational advantages, the lack of adequate information and training for this business, would be equally efficacious. To this, we have called attention repeatedly, and we would be pleased to see from the pen of Col. Aiken an exhaustive discussion of this point. We need schools, where the principles of agriculture should be imparted and knowledge stored away in the minds of those upon whom the management of this great interest devolves. Our educational facilities are lamentably few and contracted. Our young men go forth to the battles of life ill equipped for the struggles in which they are to engage. This is an eminently practicable and busy age, in which the workers in every department of human activity should be furnished with the full mind, the cultivated faculties, the acquisitions of special knowledge, the ready hand, and the quick eye necessary to take rank and impart efficiency in them. Workers are now required to be thinkers, too. We have much, almost everything, to learn in the South in the matter of both general and technical education. Essentially and chiefly agricultural in our pursuits, we have no schools where this noble and distinctive employment can be studied to advantage. Like everything else, it requires special training to understand it fully, and to pursue it profitably and pleasantly. We may, perhaps, better appreciate our wants in this respect, by considering the result of certain inquiries addressed by the English Committee of Council for Education to the Chambers of Commerce in Great Britain, with regard to the value of technical education, its progress in other countries, and the means of its better development in that country. The investigation was made, and the replies printed. Every branch of manufacture requiring skilled labor was declared to suffer greatly for the want of technical education in English workmen. The chief points of the superiority of French and German workmen over English, were declared to be "the knowledge of the underlying principles of their work and in taste of design, to which a broad, general education of the working class and special technical instruction in each trade are essential." We may profitably take this lesson to ourselves. Our leading interests, agricultural and mechanical, suffer from the want of schools in which men may be trained for their pursuits. Many of our troubles are beyond present remedy, but this is one that can be surmounted to a considerable extent. We should be pleased if the State Grange should take the matter into serious consideration, and Col. Aiken is a suitable man to lead in this direction.

The Philadelphia Bulletin, speaking of the bloody ruffians who infest the mining districts of Pennsylvania, says: "This kind of brigandage ought not to be permitted to attain vigorous life in such a State as this, where the sentiment of nearly the entire population is in favor of the supremacy of law and order, and it will speedily come to an end if the Sheriff in question is determined to do his duty with or without the assistance of the Governor."

Yet this "brigandage" has existed in all its ferocity for several years in law-abiding Pennsylvania, in spite of the Sheriff and the "law-abiding" population. There merely needs to be some wholesome reconstruction there. If the Sheriff is afraid to do their duty, and brigands attain "vigorous life," there must be some intimidation and general Ku Kluxing. The condition is perfect, excepting in one particular, for Federal occupation. The negro and two or three ex Confederates are wanting. Until this vacuum is filled, the "brigands" of the mining districts will probably continue to intimidate Pennsylvania.

The liquidation bill, to boil down claims amounting to \$832,000 to \$500,000, and then to scale that sum one-half, and provide for its payment in four years by a tax on the people, has passed both houses. But it is not law yet, and it is to be hoped that the means to prevent its becoming such will be sternly used. As originally drawn, the bill was free from one of the most serious objections that can be made to it now. In the first section, the power of appointment of the commissioners under it was placed in the hands of the Governor. It received votes on this very account. Now that the power of appointing the commissioners has been exercised by the Legislature itself, embracing those among its members, who mainly hold or are interested in the claims, the bill is shorn of whatever merit it ever had.

A North Carolina United States Commissioner decides that the Civil Rights Bill does not apply to barrooms. A negro can be refused a drink, then, with impunity in a white man's saloon. Is his meat more than his drink in importance? Or, has he no civil right to take his bitter when he pleases? Pertinent queries, these.

The Treasury Investigation. The Special Joint Committee upon the address to the Governor for the removal of the State Treasurer, Cardozo, reported to the House of Representatives, last evening, the rules of procedure in relation to the case. They fix the time for hearing it on Tuesday, 16th instant, at 12 M., in the House, and on Wednesday, 17th, at the same hour, in the Senate. They exclude counsel on the part of the General Assembly. They allow the Treasurer to be heard, either in person or by counsel, and further allow nine hours for the arguments of his counsel. They limit the testimony in the case to reports and resolutions made to the Legislature, and to the records, books, vouchers and other papers in the offices of Treasurer, Comptroller-General, and Secretary of State. A letter was received from the Treasurer, asking to be heard by counsel, and designating Messrs. W. D. Porter, C. D. Melton and L. F. Youmans, which request was granted, and the whole time to be used by them fixed at nine hours, as stated above. The Treasurer also requested ten days within which to make his preparation to answer, which request was not acceded to.

The House took a recess from last evening till Monday, 7 P. M. The Senate, after this morning's session, will take recess till Tuesday next. An interview of Gov. Chamberlain with the reporter of the Charleston News and Courier, appeared in that journal, yesterday. He takes a strong and determined position in favor of the Treasurer, and avows his purpose to stand by him to the last. The views of the Governor, as thus expressed, were the subject of much comment.

The present winter is a mere snow-flake to that of 1843 in New York. In that year, "there was sleighing in Dutchess County on the 10th of October, and the weight of wet snow on the maple trees ruined many of them, planted for ornament and shade. There were snow-drifts in the Northern part of Dutchess County late in May, 1843. In March, there were very heavy snow-storms; in one of them, Fulton street was banked up with snow four to six feet high, while a pair of horses were lost in a snow-drift near the present Central Park, and the driver and his companion narrowly escaped the same fate."

An interesting description of a burning well in Pennsylvania is given by a correspondent. The well is about seven miles from Tarentown, on the farm of Wm. Hervey, and is owned by Mr. Hervey and others in the oil business. The well is 1,145 feet deep, and was bored for oil. It is in a hollow between two abrupt hills, but the light from it is visible at a distance of thirteen miles. In the immediate vicinity the illumination of the trees and rocks is grand beyond description. The flame is about forty feet high and fifteen broad, and the current rushes from the ground with a rambling noise.

Hon. Samuel Spencer, LL.D., and one of the Judges of the Superior Court of North Carolina, who has been in feeble health for a length of time, was sitting in his piazza with a red cap on his head, when a large cock turkey passed. The Judge, being sleepy, began to nod, when the turkey, mistaking the nodding and red cap for a challenge, made so violent an attack on his Honor, that he threw him out of his chair on the floor, and before he could get assistance, so beat and bruised him that he died within a few days after.

THE FRESHETS.—The past week has given us three heavy freshets, a thing unprecedented in this section. Bridges, fences and lands have suffered severely. The streams in the up-country have not been as high in sixty years. In the low country, the streams were not so high. The bridges on Little River, in this County, have been washed away. The bridges on the other streams have been injured, but not so many washed away. The loss by the freshet has been great. The farming interest has suffered severely.

They have had a revival of religion in Poland; that is, some Poles have been converted to Greek Church orthodoxy, and the way it is done is somewhat peculiar. The Emperor, yearning to see the unregenerate Poles brought into the light and influence of the truth, ordered a regiment of Cossacks to arm themselves with bayonets and whips. These formidable evangelists then proceeded to the district indicated, and went to work, and scourged 50,000 wretches into a subscription to the Greek creed. It is said that all the converts will "stick."

NEW GOLD AND SILVER MINES.—A special from Springfield, Massachusetts, says that gold and silver mines have been discovered at Newburyport, Massachusetts, and the Springfield capitalists have become interested in them. The discoverer of the mines is an old miner, and has been able to trace one vein for three miles, which contains iron, copper, carbonate of iron and gold and silver. He has a shaft at work which has already produced \$60,000, while the expense of working has only been \$1,500.

CITY MATTERS.—Subscribe for the Phoenix—don't borrow. Reading matter on every page. The weather is all that could be desired—really indescribable. Egg-picking is all the go now. Easter is approaching. Transient advertisements and notices must be paid for in advance. We learn that the depot at Hope's Station was robbed of a quantity of bacon, a few nights ago. Enclose the postage with your subscription—Daily, six months, 25 cents; Tri-Weekly, 15; Weekly, 10 cents. Call for your tickets in the real estate distribution before the lucky numbers are all selected. There are a few still left. 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. Our thanks are due to the managers for a card of invitation to the Fair in aid of the Enterprise Fire Engine Company, which is being held in Irwin's Hall. Representative Sever, of Virginia, was on the floor of the House, yesterday. Two Congressmen in as many days is something unusual for Columbia.

The new firm of Jones, Davis & Bouknights announce the receipt of a lot of select goods; and what they want now is for the public to call and see them. Both houses of the General Assembly have agreed to a recess until next week—the House until Monday night and the Senate, after to-day, until Tuesday morning. The springs are muddy, and that's what's the matter with the water. Col. Pearce says the Congaree is not emptying its muddy stream into the city. The brilliant illumination of the Eastern sky, last night, was caused by the burning of a field of broomsedge, on the farm of Maj. T. Starke, in the suburbs of the city. There are no "official" newspapers in the State. Public officers and private citizens can publish every notice required by law to be made public in any newspaper they may select. Messrs. J. C. Squier, Winsboro, E. R. Wallace, Union, D. Bieman, Wall-halla, and Julius Poppe, Anderson, are authorized to dispose of tickets for the real estate distribution in this city. A fount of second-hand bourgeois, of about 800 pounds, and a fount of minion, of about 500 pounds, can be obtained at a very low price, (with or without the necessary cases,) by early application at PHENIX office. A hand press will bring a good impression. The Washington Street Methodist Church is nearly completed, and it is believed it will be dedicated within three months. The interior walls are tastily painted in imitation of colored stone. The pulpit, wall-facing pew backs, &c., of walnut. The gallery extends across the front only. In re-arranging our mail-book, the Winsboro News was accidentally omitted. The omission would have been corrected before this, had our attention been called to the matter. We suppose we must thank the News man for his left-handed compliment. The bird is vain enough to believe that it has been on the "right side" in more than one instance. Eight new boarders were received at the Hotel de Donnis, yesterday, viz: From Edgefield County—William Robertson, grand larceny, four years; Burrell Brooks, burglary and larceny, three years; Robert Mims, Middleton Kibler, alias Davenport, burglary and larceny, each four years. Spartanburg County—William Davis and Samuel Neilson, grand larceny, one year. Charleston County—Casper Capers and Jesse Richardson, burglary and larceny, two years each.

POST OFFICE MATTERS.—Charleston mail opens 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.; closes 3.30 and 6 P. M. Greenville opens 5 P. M.; closes 8.30 P. M. Northern opens 6 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; closes 6 and 1 P. M. Western opens 6 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; closes 1 and 7 P. M. Wilmington opens 5.30 P. M.; closes 7.30 A. M. On Sunday, the Post Office is open from 3.15 P. M. to 4.15 P. M.

PHENIXIANA.—Guilt and gilt, and then the grave for the sinning world. Don't envy people what they possess, until you find out what they enjoy. Many a clergyman has broken down through preaching fine-print sermons to coarse-print people. Hope won't bear a man up stairs. If you doubt it, watch the man who stands on the street corner all day hoping for better times. Hope would not do without the lamp-post.

CO-OPERATION.—It will be seen by the appended correspondence that an arrangement is likely to be effected by which a joint dam will be constructed across the Congaree. Col. Pearce, of the Columbia Water Power Company, had an interview with a committee of the corporators of the Congaree Manufacturing Company, recently, which led to this correspondence. A general meeting of the corporators of the latter will, doubtless, soon be called, when the matter will be more fully discussed. If the arrangement can be satisfactorily carried out, it will prove of immense advantage not only to the companies, but to the city. "Now is the accepted time" for the citizens generally to move in this matter.

COLUMBIA, February 26, 1875. S. A. Pearce, Esq., Agent Columbia Water Power Company—SIR: At a meeting of the corporators of the Congaree Manufacturing Company, held in this city on the 19th instant, the undersigned were appointed a committee to confer with the representatives of your company in this city, for the purpose of obtaining from them pledges, first, that they will not interfere in any way with our company in our efforts to develop the water power at this place; and, second, that they will co-operate with our company in any way promising to be mutually advantageous. Referring to the personal interview we have already had with you, sir, as the representative of your company in this city, we have the honor to request, that you will furnish us as early as practicable with a formal expression of your conclusions on the several matters above referred to, in writing, that we may report the same to the corporators of our company. Very respectfully, your obedient servants, W. B. NASH, R. D. SENN, JOHN ALEXANDER, JOHN C. SEEGERS, JOSEPH D. BOSTON.

OFFICE COLUMBIA WATER POWER CO., COLUMBIA, S. C., March 2, 1875. GENTLEMEN: I received, on yesterday, your communication, dated the 26th ult., informing me that you were appointed a committee to confer with the representatives of this company, for the purpose of obtaining from them pledges, first, that they will not interfere in any way with your company in your efforts to develop the water power at this place; and second, that they will co-operate with your company in any way promising to be mutually advantageous. In reply to said communication, I have to say, that I look with no disfavor upon the proposed scheme of developing the water power of the Congaree River, and so far from interfering with the progress of such work, I am ready to co-operate with you in the enterprise, in conformity to the Act of the General Assembly, granting to your company and others that privilege, and feel quite confident that if we combine our forces there will be no failure.

The construction of the dam is a matter of great moment to the community at large; and it would have been built by us several years ago, had the right to do so been accorded to us when we pleaded for it before the General Assembly. The power, when developed by the proper construction of the dam, will more than suffice for both companies; and I shall be satisfied with an equal share with you of the power, as contemplated by the Act, if we can, by our co-operation, secure the construction of the dam. The matter is of too much importance to us and to the community, to warrant the interposition of factions or opposition. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, SAMUEL A. PEAROE, JR., Agent Columbia Water Power Co. To Messrs. W. B. NASH, R. D. SENN, JOHN ALEXANDER, JOHN C. SEEGERS and JOSEPH D. BOSTON, Committee of Corporators of Congaree Manufacturing Company.

LAND DISTRIBUTION.—A descriptive advertisement in another column announces that preparations are being made for the distribution of a quantity of real estate in this city—houses and lots, building lots, etc., together with a stylish pair of horses, with a vehicle and fixtures, several watches and other articles of jewelry. There are twenty pieces of real estate—some of it Main street property. The tickets will be \$5—entitling the holder to admission to the Opera House on the evening of the distribution. It is desirable that the awards be made at an early date, so that persons intending to invest will please come up at once. Tickets for the distribution can be obtained at Indian Girl Cigar Store, Columbia Hotel Cigar Store, Salzbaoh's, California Cigar Store, Wheeler House, S. Sheridan's grocery store and at the PHENIX office. The drawing will be under the supervision of the ticket-holders. Reserve tickets at once, as it is desirable to get up the distribution at the earliest possible date.

Our neighbor, Mrs. Hoffman, received a large addition to her stock, yesterday, in the way of fruits and vegetables—orange, lemons, Melaga grapes, apples, cranberries, cabbages, parsnips, carrots, etc.

CIRCULATION AND CONVENIENT SIZE. The next thing in importance to the universal circulation of a daily morning paper, as an advertising medium, is a convenient size, so that it can be handled at the breakfast table or anywhere else without being tiresome. Such is the PHENIX. The Springfield Republican says: "If two-thirds of the American newspapers were forced to cut down their size 25 to 50 per cent., and get the same matter into the reduced space, it would be occasion of rejoicing both for their creditors and their readers." A Western journal, in noticing the enlargement of its contemporary, says: "The only drawback to an increase of the circulation of the paper is that the weather is too cold to read it in the apple orchard, and the paper is too large to unfold in any ordinary house in Ohio."

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Meeting Hook and Ladder Co. Cottage to Rent. Jones, Davis & Bouknights—Goods. HOTEL ARRIVALS, March 11, 1875.—Wheeler House—W T Osburn, Illinois; W A Baas, H F Hills and wife, N Y; W S Turner, Ga; J B Sener, Va; B Lawson, Jr, Baltimore; T M Hancock, N Y; J S Browning, Charleston; Jas Hemphill, Chester; H E Weed and wife, N Y; Mrs E B Kimball, Batesville; G A Seymour, Charleston; Jas T Ames and wife, Mass; J F Walker and wife, Va; J B Steedman, Miss Addie Steedman, Union; Mrs O Mower, G S Mower, Newberry; J F Treatin, city; Mrs E A Lee, Miss; V P Casey, J F Barrow, N Y; M Wesson and wife, C Huthobins, Miss M T Hutchins, Mass; Mrs J E Todd and daughter, Mrs O Thomas, New Haven; Louisa B Belden, E Lewis, N C; Mrs N F Taft, Boston; J N Cobb, Baltimore. Hendrix House—O C Able, Leesville, O Smith, Hardersrabble; J B Clarke, Md; H Anderson, Ga; J G Greer, C E Randall, Greenville. Mansion House—B D Dean, Anderson; W J Danon, Charlott; S Hartman, Richmond; Thomas H Bomer, Spartanburg; O K Morrison, Doko.

THE GREAT ANTI-PERIODIC.—The certainty and promptitude with which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters conquer the most obstinate cases of malarial disease, and the complete protection which they afford the system against the miasmatic poison which impregnates the air of low-lying, marshy localities, stamp them as the foremost of American anti-periodics. Wherever, on this continent, fever and ague is a regular visitant—in the bottom lands of the South, the new clearings and mining districts of the West, and in all localities in the Eastern and Middle States where malaria prevails, the Bitters are recognized as the only true specific for the disease, and its most reliable preventive. They are, moreover, a safe and agreeable, as well as a certain, remedy; and on this account, are immeasurably superior to the preparations of quinine, arsenic, bismuth and other mineral poisons, mistakenly administered as cures for maladies caused by miasma, and which, if persisted in, work irreparable injury to the constitution.

Consumptives, TAKE NOTICE.—Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of a remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr. Schenck's Palmonia Syrup, as a cure for consumption, far exceeds all that can be brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine. See Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing the certificates of many persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health, after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged ability. Schenck's Palmonia Syrup alone has cured many, as these evidences will show; but the cure is often promoted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr. Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. By the timely use of these medicines, according to directions, Dr. Schenck certifies that most any case of consumption may be cured. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

AGRICULTURAL LISTS.—If you have not already ordered your Agricultural Lists to send, you had better do so at once. Walker, Evans & Cogswell, Charleston, S. C., have had four different kinds, and if a number of these meet your views, they are prepared to print, at the lowest price, any special form to order. In the Planter's Farm List, not yet bought, the Rural Accountant, a book for simple farm accounts, let him go so at once. They also have a New Agricultural Almanac which gives the Landlord 1000 on crop of plants. This is very valuable.

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