

The Union-Herald's Little Joke.

Our contemporary of this city edited its readers, yesterday, with a dissertation upon the slight effect that the devastation and injuries of war produce upon a State. They play the mischief with individuals, it admits, but asserts, at the same time, that they "disturb the Commonwealth very little." The people of the State were informed that in addition to the benefits of liberty which the colored people enjoy, the white people are now far more prosperous, and are in a far better financial condition than they were in before the war; that they own more property, and gain more money, &c. The distinction between the citizens who compose the State and the State itself, between the whole and its parts, is of a piece with the restriction of the view to only war injuries, and the convenient overlooking of those greater wrongs and hurts which have been inflicted since its nominal close. We could but wonder a little at the editorial facility in looking away from or not remembering the more than \$200,000,000 of debt added to the Southern States under carpet-bag rule, the repudiation of honest debt, the commission of fraud against the creditors under the false guise of necessity, and the barring out of useful population by governments which are but little better than organized robber bands. Our indignation began to kindle as we thought of the swindles, whose name is legion, which have been perpetrated here, and then looked at this sweet-tempered, couleur de rose and patronizing article. We were reminded of "Honest" John Patterson, and his pleasant remark about how much more "squeezing" South Carolina could stand. Ah! we smell a rat. If we can be made to think that we are prosperous and contented, if we are gaining money, then, perhaps, we can be crammed with the idea that a two per cent tax is a slight thing, even though it be largely appropriated to pay bogus claims, deficiencies that ought not to exist, and expenses passing under the name of "sundries," alias swindles. From these harsh thoughts, from these unkind conclusions, we were recalled by noticing the date of our contemporary's article. It was April 1. So we knew it was only a joke. Very good, very good. But don't repeat it on any other day.

The Odious Tax Bill.

Time was, a year or two back, when the tax-payers would have drawn some small consolation from the reasonable certainty that their money, raised by taxation, would be faithfully applied to the purposes for which it was demanded. With the improvement of this certainty, by means of the specific tax levy, comes the unpleasantness that the objects to which much of the money is to go, are not such as can be approved. They are legalized frauds, in the shape of deficiencies, claims, excesses and extravagance. They also shroud other deficiencies in their bosom. There is nothing about the supply bill which can console for its enormous exactions. We trust, sincerely, that the Governor will put another of his stinging vetoes to it; or, if there is a law which will allow him to discriminate between the sections of an Act, at least to several of the unrighteous impositions which it makes upon the people. The falsehood of pretending that we can't pay honest debts, while we raise such vast sums, and for such objects, is one that will and ought to react upon our credit. For ourselves, we would not give the snap of a finger for any reform which does not let the people's money alone. They can afford to pay nothing more than legitimate and necessary expenses, and the interest on the public debt.

Affairs on the Mexican border in Texas seem to be in a deplorable plight. Bands of cattle thieves come over from Mexico at pleasure, kill and capture citizens, drive off their stock, and bid defiance to successful pursuit. It is rumored that they have lately cleared out a company or two of negro troops stationed at San Luis, on the Rio Grande, and it is apparent that the banditti are determined, if possible, to possess both sides of the river for the facilitation of their raids. In the raid near Corpus Christi, last week, the Mexicans carried off Judge Gilpin and a large number of other Americans, including two women, burned the Nueces post office and captured a mail rider. They were pursued and all except four of the captives escaped, after having a running fight in which two Americans and one Mexican were killed. The attention of the Mexican Minister at Washington has been called to the matter, but nothing is expected to come of this. Instructions, however, will be sent to the General commanding the department, and perhaps we may soon hear of another McKenzie dash into Mexican territory; nor is a general border warfare at all improbable.

In a space of ten years, not less than 2,000,000 of British subjects have left their native land. Some went to Australia, some to Canada, and more came to the United States. Until lately, the Irish emigrants were in excess of the English and Scotch. Since 1869, however, the respective ratios are reversed. During that year, Great Britain sent forth 18,000 more emigrants than Ireland, and in 1872 this excess was even more marked.

The Bonanza Bill.

To the Editor of the Phoenix—Sir: It is quite true, as you say, that the general discussion of the bonanza bill has led to the general opinion that it will be of advantage to the State in clearing up a large amount of floating debt at a low figure. The fact of the matter is, that the claims generally provided for in the bonanza bill are as good and valid as the similar claims which have been specifically provided for in the various bills passed by the General Assembly during the last three sessions. The advantage to the State will consist:

1. In the claims generally provided for in the bonanza bill being thoroughly examined by the commission, as required by the bill, with the aid of the Attorney-General, who is required by the bill to attend the session of the commission, and represent the interests of the State therein; whereas, the claims which have been specifically provided for in the various bills passed by the General Assembly during the last three sessions, have not been thoroughly examined, for a thorough examination of them has not been practically possible.

2. In such of the claims generally provided for in the bonanza bill as pass the examination of the commission being paid at the rate of fifty cents on the dollar, in four annual installments, without interest, thus making the burden of their payment comparatively light upon the people; whereas, the claims which have been specifically provided for in the various bills passed by the General Assembly during the last three sessions, have been paid at the rate of one hundred cents on the dollar, in one payment, and the tax for the payment of the whole levied on the people immediately.

We all know these unpaid claims have got to be settled in some way; and the real question is, whether they shall be settled by the payment of \$250,000, in the course of four years, at the rate of \$62,500 a year, without interest, as provided in the bonanza bill; or whether they shall be settled by the payment of \$500,000, at one time, as the other similar claims have been settled heretofore. And I think the other tax-payers in the State will agree with me, in preferring to settle these unpaid claims at fifty cents on the dollar, as provided in the bonanza bill, if the holders of them are willing to settle in that way. A TAX-PAYER.

CHESTER MATTERS.

The Reporter says: A negro girl, about nine years old, while at work on the plantation of Mr. S. W. McNeel, near McConnelsville, on Wednesday last week, was so severely burned that she died.

The dwelling house of Adam Steven, colored, near Rossville, was burned on Saturday night, 27th ult. The greater part of the contents were saved. The origin of the fire is unknown.

During the storm of wind and rain which visited portions of this County on Saturday, the 20th of March, the gin-house of Mr. Wm. H. Massey, in the Beckhamville neighborhood, was blown down, and the roof blown from Mr. Elmore Kell's cotton screw. In many sections of the County fences were prostrated. The lands were severely washed by the very heavy rains.

The taxes to be levied and collected, under the recent Act of the Legislature, will be larger than ever. The tax for Chester County will be thirteen mills for State purposes and five for County tax—eighteen mills in all. This is certainly a heavy burden.

The work of the two weeks' session of the Court made a slaughter among officials and ex-officials of this County. Never, perhaps, has there been brought to light, in one term of any Court, such evidence of "wickedness in high places." Chester is certainly the banner County in the number of rascally office-holders. Two ex-County Commissioners sent to the Penitentiary, and the third escaping similar sentence only by absconding; an ex-School Commissioner and present State Senator indicted for forgery and conspiracy to defraud; two ex-Trial Justices, one of them also ex-Auditor, included in this indictment for conspiracy—all this makes up a record, huge and ghastly. Of those to be arraigned under this indictment, Dub Walker is chiefly to be mentioned, and is by far, no doubt, the most guilty.

For some time past, great numbers of German and other adopted citizens of this country have re-emigrated to their native lands. The reason of this course of action is the present stagnation of trade and business in the United States. They cannot procure work in that abundance and at such prices as pleases them, and hence they turn their faces towards the old world. But are matters any better there than here? Can employment be procured in Germany or Ireland more readily than in the United States? A recent letter from Berlin tells the Germans of this country that they will no more find the El Dorado in Germany than they discover it in this nation. If wages have been reduced twenty per cent in the United States, they have fallen forty per cent in Germany. If there are hundreds of idle men here, there are thousands in Berlin and other parts of Europe. And the same general facts will apply to Ireland, and thus it is apparent that neither German nor Irish citizens can better their conditions by leaving this country at the present time. There is a general prostration of business in all parts of the world. Some employers are discharging hands, others are closing their establishments. But a change for the better must come, and when the tide does alter, it will rise in the over-crowded kingdoms and districts of the old world. This being the case, it is far better for our adopted citizens to "bear the ills they have," than seek to avoid them by leaving the country. The latter expedient will assuredly be followed by disastrous consequences and results.

Some months since, a large poster, bearing the startling caption, "A man found dead," was seen posted in a conspicuous place in San Patricio County, Texas, the heading having been adopted by Mr. Phelps, the owner of a small country store in the Bowles neighborhood, in that County, in order to attract special attention to an advertisement of his merchandise. A few days since his own body, bathed in blood, was found at the threshold of his store, Mr. Phelps having been assassinated.

DISCONSOLATE PATRIOT.—It is melancholy to think that such sanguine and indomitable patriots as Messrs. Morton and Butler "despair of the republic." The former, as our Washington correspondent stated yesterday, takes a more gloomy view of affairs than any other of the Republican leaders. He has no doubt that the South means to inaugurate another rebellion, and he has doubts whether the North would be willing to pile up another great debt, even for the sake of saving the Union. If the Senator could stir up the South to another war, and make it believe that the North would make no effort to put it down, he would be in better spirits. Such a war might save the Republican party, but it takes two to make a quarrel, and the South is not going to fight again, even if it were able, with the possibility of such an effect of its belligerency. Senator Morton has the reputation of being one of the most sagacious men of his party, and if that reputation is well founded, he must be as sure as he is of his own existence, that the South has neither the power nor the inclination to enter upon another civil war. It lost in the last struggle the only possibility it had of carrying such a contest to a successful issue. Deprived of its material wealth, its great generals and the flower of its fighting population in the grave, and its 4,000,000 of slaves converted, in the event of war, into 4,000,000 of enemies, it has no dream of provoking another struggle. If Morton thinks the powerful and prosperous North would be unwilling to increase the national debt, even for the sake of saving the Union, how can he pretend that the weak and impoverished South would be willing to increase its burthens and miseries, to the risk of its own utter annihilation, for no purpose that any human being can conceive, and that Mr. Morton himself has not assigned? Whatever alleviation of its lot the South desires, it knows perfectly well can be only gained by peaceful and constitutional methods within the Union, and even if it were so demoralized as to dream of any other resort, it would not indulge such madcapness at a time when the signs are auspicious of the re-establishment of wise and conciliatory influences at the seat of Federal power. Senator Morton's prophetic growlings are but the complaints of the wolf in the fable that the sheep lower down the current has muddied the stream. Of course Gen. Butler is also disconsolate. His benevolent and sympathetic nature is shocked by the misery which he conceives will be suffered by his Southern retainers in consequence of not being suffered to persecute their neighbors. He is reported as saying, "Our people (the carpet-baggers and deluded negroes being meant) will now be slaughtered." We had supposed, from their own accounts, that they had been slaughtered in great numbers before, so that by this time they were as accustomed to it as eels to being skinned. We trust General Butler will try and keep up his spirits and not make a Job Trotter of himself. The only slaughter of his "people" that is likely to take place is of a political character, such as he himself has lately suffered in Massachusetts. He may consider such a proceeding in his own case as little better than murder, but the country generally is not of that opinion. The more of that kind of "slaughter" that occurs the happier will be the result to the best interests of society. [Baltimore Sun.]

OUR EXPLOITERS IN MEXICO.—Now that the stories of Southern outrages are for a time suspended, we begin to hear of Mexican outrages, and, by a remarkable coincidence, these are published almost simultaneously with the departure, on Monday, of Mr. Cameron and other Senators from Washington for a brief tour in Central Mexico. The object of this visit is said by one authority, we know not with what truth, to be to pave the way for negotiations looking to the annexation of most of Northern Mexico to the United States. Supposing such to be the purpose, a few outrages would be timely in the way of illustrating that Mexico cannot keep the people of her Northern provinces in order. There seems no doubt that there have been murders and destruction of property on the Mexican boundary of late, as there has been, unfortunately, at all seasons of the year for a long time past. The difficulty, however, is to identify the perpetrators of these crimes, and there is good authority for the belief that the pillagers and murderers are composed indiscriminately of Mexicans and Texans, and operate indiscriminately upon both sides of the border. Our extradition treaty with Mexico, unfortunately, forbids either Government from surrendering to the other its own citizens when guilty of crimes upon the territory of the other. The New York World suggests that it would be rather awkward if Senator Cameron, in case he approaches the Mexican President with his reclamations, should be suddenly confronted with a list of Mexican claims for damages as various, as long and as heart-rending as his own. As to annexation, it would be better to consolidate our present possessions before making additional requisitions. [Baltimore Sun.]

The Pull Mall Gazette says: "It is surprising that among the many schemes for increasing a revenue in the least irksome method to the community the imposition of stamp duties on offers of marriage has never been seriously considered. There can be little doubt that such an impost would not only be cheerfully paid, but would bring in a considerable sum annually to the exchequer. It would, moreover, do more than anything else to put an end to those 'breach of promise cases' which give rise to such unseemly mirth and desecrate some of the noblest feelings of our imperfect nature. If it were rendered illegal to make a proposal or accept one, except by a stamped document, it would be impossible for the most heartless trifler to get out of his or her engagements on the ground of no serious intention. This plan would, moreover, throw a spirit of earnestness into social intercourse, which is sadly required. Unstamped professions of admiration or affection would be looked upon not only as hollow flirtations, but as attempts to defraud the revenue, subjecting the gay deceiver to a penalty, part of which go to the informer."

A despatch from Astoria, Oregon, says the heaviest gale ever experienced there occurred on Tuesday.

THE MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON.—The Washington National Monument Society has issued an address to the people of the United States, appealing for aid to finish the Washington monument during the centennial year of America's independence. This association was formed by citizens of Washington in 1833, and under its auspices the monument, intended to be 600 feet in height, was commenced, and had risen to the height of 174 feet, when, for want of funds, the work upon it was suspended. In this condition it has remained for twenty years, though the society, in the meantime, has not pretermitted its exertions or entirely lost hope. About \$250,000 have come into the possession of the association, every dollar of which has been accounted for. Nearly the whole amount thus received has been directed to the work on the monument itself, outside of which the expenses have been trivial. The officers of the society have never received any compensation. The approach of the national centennial is considered by the association as an appropriate occasion for a final appeal to the country to pay to the memory of Washington the honor so long withheld, and not to permit an abandoned monument to speak to foreigners, attracted by the centennial, of obligations dishonored and gratitude forgotten. If the monument is completed by 1876, and all can then feel that the Government is fully restored by that time to the principles of that era, we need not be afraid of foreign criticism. Forms of subscription to the monument are forwarded with the address.

A TRAGEDY FOR A SOCIETY DRAMA.—The musical world at New York was recently shocked to learn of the tragical death of Mrs. Annie J. Curtis. She was a Californian by birth, and her second husband, now living in San Francisco, rose there to prominence and wealth. Her voice had exceptional beauty and compass, and the slender means of her father were freely used in its cultivation. Her first marriage was unhappy. For a time her life with Mr. Curtis was more fortunate. They went to Europe, but meeting with reverses of fortune, they returned, and leaving his wife in New York, Mr. Curtis went on the Pacific coast. After a time remittances ceased, and she was thrown for support on her own resources. Max Strakoski, the impresario, recognized her voice as one that further cultivation might make profitable. He secured her a teacher, and intended to take her to Europe, where he was confident she would make a successful debut, and then return to this country. This hope cheered her through extreme poverty. She was only twenty-four, and in her intercourse with the musical people she met the son of a millionaire, who became interested in her, securing a place in a city church choir. This interest developed into an intimacy which her gratitude for his kindness allowed to work out her ruin. An attempt at abortion culminated in her death. The "son of a millionaire" lives on, and every Sabbath leads a congregation in praise at a fashionable church. Her funeral was attended by many of the prominent musical people of New York.

The incidents attending the hanging of Tiborcio Vasquez in California, the other day, were well in keeping with the famous bandit's reckless career. He spent his last hours in chatting with his relatives, and in the morning received the sacrament from the priest, remarking before receiving it: "If I don't do every thing else, he wants me to, he may throw me over." He published a card to his gang, asking them to refrain from taking vengeance upon his captors or the jury who declared him guilty. He ate a hearty breakfast, and drank a glass of wine an hour before his execution. The sheriffs of nearly every County in the State were on hand. His captors were all present, and he forgave them for the part taken in his arrest, but made a sarcastic remark as to their bravery. He had made a bet of half a dollar, that he would be hanged on the 19th, and he demanded the stakes. The jail was strongly guarded, but there was no attempt made to rescue the prisoner. He wanted an hour to speak on the scaffold, smoke a cigar and have a drink, but his priest advised him to say nothing. The jam at the jail gate was beyond the control of the police, and a hose was brought out to play on the crowd. The house-tops were crowded with people, and a number of ladies were in the windows of the jail. Vasquez mounted the scaffold with a firm step.

A NEW ERA.—In old times, at the commencement of every season, it was the fashion to take a strong cathartic as a safeguard against a change of temperature. It was a worse than senseless practice. The people of our day understand the matter better. Instead of depleting the system, they reinforce it. In the method they adopt, they exhibit a wise discrimination. Instead of resorting to the vitiated stimulants of commerce, or any of the compounds derived from them, they put their faith in the only absolutely pure invigorant procurable in the market—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Their faith is well founded. Never has any tonic medicine been prepared with such scrupulous precision and conscientious care. It is a vegetable compound of which every ingredient is sound, wholesome and medicinal in the true sense of the word. Now we have three prominent national complaints. One-half of the adult population of the United States suffer more or less, either from diseases of the stomach, derangements of the liver, or affections of the kidneys. In no other land under heaven are these maladies so general as in this country, and Hostetter's Bitters is a specific for them all, unless organic in their origin, and therefore beyond cure. And let those who are fortunate enough to be exempt from them at present understand one great fact, viz: that an occasional use of this vitalizing tonic will as certainly prevent them as the sun will prevent the earth from freezing where its genial beams descend. The Bitters is a genial and excellent tonic, a moderate alternative, and just enough of an aperient to regulate without convulsing the bowels. It is, therefore, a specific peculiarly adapted to the present season. M28 J351

Judge Mackey has issued an order to Coroner Ruff to take charge of the Sheriff's office. This order will be held in abeyance a few days to give Sheriff Duval a chance to return and resume his duties. [Winnsboro News.]

CITY ITEMS.—Subscribe for the Phoenix and then invest a Y in the real estate distribution.

Reading matter on every page.

Sore or weak eyes are on the rampage in parts of the city.

Yesterday was a regular April day—warm and cloudy.

Relative beauty—that pretty little female cousin.

A false—or April fool—alarm of fire, last night, caused the firemen to have a run.

Governor Chamberlain has not yet signed the supply bill. Some of the features he is not satisfied with.

Mr. Long has received another carload of prime Kentucky mules. Call and see them at his stables.

About this time of the year spring chickens begin to hang over the ragged edge of the shell.

In forwarding subscriptions to the Phoenix and Gleaner, don't forget the postage.

The day train over the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad is to be discontinued after to-day.

Our Sumter contemporaries complain that the Phoenix is not received. The loose screw is beyond our office, as the paper is regularly sent.

You can get all styles of job printing, from a visiting card to a four-sheet poster, at the Phoenix office. Prices satisfactory.

Dooley, the bill-poster, says the Rentz Can-Can Troupe, for which he is liberally billing, give a respectable entertainment. Martin knows.

A bargain can be obtained in the purchase of a fount of second-hand bourgeois or minion, with the necessary cases, at the Phoenix office.

Dr. E. E. Jackson's red bat, with feathers, caused many "sold" individuals to smile a ghastly smile, yesterday.

We notice that many of our State exchanges are publishing incorrect statements relative to the tax levy. The Phoenix gave the matter correctly; but it seems it has been overlooked.

The directories were not given away, the hot spring did not spout, and the store of Messrs. Perry & Spawson was not robbed—the statements of the morning papers to the contrary notwithstanding.

Tickets in the real estate distribution, which comes off in April, can be obtained at Phoenix office, Indian Girl Cigar Store, Columbia Hotel Cigar Store, Wheeler House, Sulzbacher's California Cigar Store, and Sheridan's grocery store.

An investment of \$5 may cause you to be the fortunate possessor of a convenient house, a building lot, a pair of spanking horses, or a gold watch. The real estate distribution is the mode.

The following cheering, but rather indefinite, news comes from Sumter. Will the Watchman please tell whose fence?

"Somebody, we forget now who it was, has put a new board on their fence."

We understand that Mr. J. P. Southern has, upon the advice of prominent gentlemen, consented to serve on the commission under the Act for redemption of certain claims against the State, should the courts decide that the Act has become a law.

Mr. J. Wallace Ainger, of Charleston, agent for the Electric Magazine, is in the city. The Electric is a most excellent publication, made up of selections from the principal European magazines. Every number contains a well executed steel engraving.

A ball complimentary to the Richland Rifle Club comes off on Tuesday evening next, April 6, in the Rifle Club Hall.

Dr. W. C. Fisher, or either of the Committee of Arrangements, will give all necessary information. The first ball proved unusually satisfactory, and the belief is that the present one will be equally pleasant.

The Greenville Republican acknowledges the receipt of an order from the State Superintendent of Education, for the funds due that County on account of school claims of 1874. It is profuse in its thanks. "The people of Greenville," it says, "will ever appreciate the favor of J. K. Jillson and F. L. Cardozo."

What is this great "favor," we should like to know?

The "bonanza?" Yes—well, certainly. The inconsistency is more apparent than real. We gave our opinions and advice about it on the 12th and 21st ult., as the Union-Herald quotes. What we said on the 31st ult. was rather a reflex of the "prevailing opinion"—a sort of charitable view of what might possibly be the effect, if it was "properly carried out." No harm in that.

The City Treasurer is around, calling for tax money. Hear him: "All city taxes must be paid before the 15th of April inst. There will positively be no further extension." Which reminds us to say, that several committees were appointed in December, now four months ago, to look into the matter of the levy, the way the accounts of the city were kept and of the amount of liability of the citizens for certain supposed transactions of the City Council in issuing bonds, increasing the debt above a certain amount and diverting the interest fund. "Positively," we think they ought to report their discoveries.

THE OLD FOLKS CONCERT.—Was well attended, last evening, and was a decided success in costume, character and music. The odd names and quaint styles of dress carried us back to colonial times. Prof. Denck presided at the piano, and calmed the "trouble," as it was called in the bills, by his magical and masterly touch of the keys. All the "old folks" seemed to be in voice, and "Life's Dream is O'er," "The Storm," "Brightest Eyes," "Worldly Song," "Leaf by Leaf," "Ah! So True," "The Grave Digger," were admirably rendered. The violin and piano performance by Masters Stork and Jacobs was quite good, and Mr. Orchard's Carnival de Venice a finished production. Obadiah Grinders (Mr. Epstein) was an immense success; and his contrasts of character in the deceitful old man and the gay dandy a decided hit. Madame Eve Van Dorn, in "Ah! so True," and in the "Last Rose of Summer," won all plaudits by the delicacy, thrill and sustained excellence of her tenor. "General Washington and staff" were there, too, in their singing robes. Altogether, it was a pleasant evening, and we must say the "skule" is a good singing school, and Professor Evans a capital trainer.

THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION.—We are indebted to the Committee of Arrangements for a card of invitation to the "North Carolina Centennial Celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence," which is to be held in Charlotte on the 20th of May, 1875. The programme embraces a procession by the military, firemen and different societies; addresses by distinguished speakers; fire-works, illuminations, etc. The following circular accompanies the invitation:

"As citizens of the native sod of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, made at Charlotte, North Carolina, on the 20th of May, 1775, which marks a brilliant epoch in our State's history, we appreciate the responsibility devolving upon us, to receive and entertain the multitude of the sons of the State, and visitors, on the approaching centennial celebration. As our fathers, in throwing the gage to the proud monarch of the mother country, relied upon the co-operation of their fellow-citizens in the colonies, to aid in redeeming it, we turn to our fellow-citizens of the State, and our friends in other States, who, with us, boast of a common heritage in the renown of a noble ancestry, and invoke your aid to make the 100th natal day of liberty in our great country an historical event. Believing that the citizens of your section will consider it a privilege to contribute to the commemoration of this kindling of the first fire of liberty on American soil, as well as to participate with us in the enjoyments of the occasion, and to the rearing of a suitable monument on the spot, rendered sacred to every North Carolinian, upon which our declaration was issued, we ask you to afford them an opportunity by circulating lists for subscription in such manner as you deem best, and that you will collect such amounts as it may be the pleasure of the people to give, and forward it to J. C. Burroughs, Esq., Treasurer of the Centennial Association, Charlotte, N. C.

"JOHN A. YOUNG, Chairman."

Any funds left at Phoenix office will be promptly forwarded.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. W. C. & A. R. R.—Change Schedule. Lad Wanted. George Symmers—New Hams, &c. J. H. Sawyer—For Rent. Edwin J. Scott—Marsh Pony for Sale. Mrs. M. O'Conner—Spring Millinery. H. & S. Beard—Assignee's Sale.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, April 1.—Wheeler House—J. M. Campbell, Massachusetts; S. Bishop, Conn.; W. R. Cathcart, City; J. McChair, Camden; L. N. Cox, Md.; Mrs. W. E. Downies, Miss H. G. Downies, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Bowers, N. Y.; B. B. Keeler, U. S. Army; S. F. Holstein, N. Y.; P. Massman, Pa.; De Veaux Moore, N. C.; H. B. Chichester, N. Y.; R. M. Davis, Winooski; T. M. Jenkins, Baltimore; W. R. Hemphill, Abbeville; T. W. Bacon, C. H. Glidden, Charleston; J. S. Ryan, Baltimore; J. H. Thompson, city; N. W. Smith, Ga.; J. F. Trentlen and daughter, Miss Smith, Cokesbury; J. A. Murphy, Md.; J. D. Blanding, Sumter.

Hendrix House—T. P. Weston, Grove-wood; R. P. Lodge, Ky.; Thos. Richardson, D. O. McLeod, Sumter; J. McGowan, G. L. Beck, N. C.; James Boyce, Due West; Dr. S. Taylor and wife, Richland.

Mansion House—T. H. Bamford, W. H. McLaughlin, U. S. A.; Mrs. S. J. Werts and two children, Geo. H. Coon, Newberry; T. L. Kyzer, Lexington; Wm. Z. McGee, G. T. Reid, Cokesbury; N. E. Turnipseed, S. C.

Just as played-out carpet-baggers and rejected political sycophants of the North are going into all the vacant places about the Administration, the long-tried and trusted officials are gradually dropping out. Yesterday Shanks went in, to-day Spinner goes out, and Morton names his successor. The man whom the whole nation has trusted through all the demoralization of war and the degeneracy of politics, has at last turned in disgust from the horde of speculators that surrounds the financial operations of the Government. Bristol will probably be next. Would it not be well to anchor some one confessedly faithful man in office about the Administration, just for the sake of steady reference? [Philadelphia Times.]

HOW TO RESTORE THE PROSPERITY OF THE STATE.—Keep your money at home. Do not send away for anything which you can obtain as well here as elsewhere. We do not advocate paying \$5 for that which you can buy abroad for even \$4.00; but when you can buy your Blank Books, of the best grade, at prices as low as New York, then send to Walker, Evans & Cogswell, Charleston, S. C., and purchase what you need. All their Blank Books are made in Charleston, and your encouragement will sustain a worthy manufacturing enterprise. M21