

Treasurers' Trials.
The prosecution of the State against W. A. Gardner, Treasurer of Sumter County, for official misconduct, took place last week before Judge Shaw, and resulted in a mistrial. The defendant's counsel made technical objections, such as that the indictment was not drawn according to law, as it contained different charges; that the cash book of the Treasurer, being a private book, could not be used in evidence; that the word "District," instead of County, is used in the indictment, &c. This sort of defence did not tend to show the Treasurer's side very favorably. The loss of a document charged upon him, makes the whole affair look worse. A book containing a record of County claims, the property of the County Commissioners, in the custody of the clerk, and declared by the State to be essential to the prosecution of the next indictment against the Treasurer, has suddenly disappeared. In answer to the order of the Judge, requiring them to produce the book, the County Commissioners reply by affidavit, that it was taken surreptitiously from their clerk by Gardner himself. Upon being ruled to produce the book, he replied by affidavit that he had taken it, but only with the consent of the clerk, that he has it not now in possession, and does not know where it is. The rule against both the Treasurer and the County Commissioners to produce the book of claims was confined in force until the next term, and the Judge commented sharply upon the remarkable disappearance of an important public record. As stated, there was a mistrial, three of the jurors not being able to see any force in the charges against the Treasurer, being blinded, it is said, with the "light" which they have received. Some go. Lost legislative resolutions, lost diamonds, lost public records, &c., &c.

Climates and Productions.
The differences in temperature, soil, moisture, winds and seasons generally, between States separated in latitude, or even contiguous to each other, require to be tested practically by experiments, as well as treated scientifically in discussion. Our Southern country embraces a wide area of varying climates and differing soils, upon which can be grown everything suitable for food or desirable for clothing. But it is not every State which can produce everything. The products best adapted to each, should be carefully noted, and detailed reports sent forth. Every one who has interesting facts, or by actual experiment and satisfactory reasoning, has arrived at conclusions that may be valuable to others, will confer a service upon them by letting them be known. A remarkable thing, noted already to some extent, and requiring to be more fully explained, is that the rich Mississippi Valley and the fat alluvial lands of Louisiana, have yielded of late years not more than half in cotton of what is produced on lands in South Carolina and Georgia once reputed to be good. A similar result is shown in the corn crop, too. We all remember how strong the tide of immigration from our old States to the West was. The complaint was universal, that our lands were worn out. But now it turns out that upon these so-called worn-out lands, better crops are raised than upon the fresh soils of the West. Such a fact needs to be more fully presented and authenticated, and if true to the extent claimed, its causes and conditions ought to be elaborately explained. There is much comfort in it. It will tend to assure us that our soil grows better instead of poorer, and will end in the conviction that we had better be contented with our lot, as we cannot improve it by change.

The great African colonization scheme, which the Washington correspondents say is fathered by President Grant, seems to be heading up nobly. The President's organ, the Washington Republican, had a long editorial, on Monday, on the "brilliant future of Western Africa," which is evidently put forth as a feeler of the public pulse. Here is an extract: "It is high time that a more enlightened and liberal policy be adopted by us. To this end, let our people promptly and heartily second the proposition now submitted for an exploration of Western Africa. We have money to spare for Polar expeditions, for the survey of the Valley of the Jordan, for watching solar eclipses, the transit of Venus, and sounding the sea. Can we not devote a few thousand dollars to the elevation of a continent which we have wronged? In whatever point of view we contemplate Liberia in its relations to the United States, we shall find it deserving of all possible encouragement and assistance."

LOUISIANA—OSTRACISM, SO-CALLED.—Charles Nordhoff, in one of his letters to the New York Herald, says: "I find that in a great many parishes, the members of the Legislature are members of the School Board. As the latter office is not salaried, I was dull enough not to see the object of the Senators and Representatives in holding it until an intelligent colored man, a Republican and an office-holder, explained to me that in this way the public schools are made political engines throughout the State. The Senators or Representatives appoint the school teachers, and select men who are their own political adherents, and who, living among the colored people, help to keep them in office. "In this parish," said he to me, "we have a great many more colored schools than white, but it is a fact that most of the teachers are ignorant men or lazy, or sometimes drunkards. They are appointed by our Senator and Representatives, and their work is not to teach schools, but to talk up the man who appointed them. If a teacher were the smartest man in the township, and he went against the man who appointed him, he would be turned out. But this is not all; over here there is a colored school, and another one close to it. There is no need for two so near together; but neither of them is worth anything, for they were both set up for politics, and the teachers are only politicians, and the schools are hardly ever open."

PRIVILEGES OF THE PRESS.—The English House of Commons adopted some years ago a rule forbidding the publication of any of its proceedings, whether in committee or in general session. No person, under a strict construction of the rules, except a member or officer, has a right to be present at a sitting of the House, and, on motion of a member, the Speaker must clear the galleries of all strangers. This rule, as every one knows, became long ago ancient and obsolete, but by a curious fiction of usage the House was not supposed to know that there were spectators in the galleries, and even reporters preparing to publish to the whole world all that occurred within its sacred privacy. In practice the technical prohibition of the presence of strangers amounts to nothing. In the month of April last, however, the London Times and the London News published some facts that had been brought out in an inquiry conducted by the select committee on foreign loans. Both papers, before the publication of this particular report, had given full accounts of the hearing of this committee, as they are accustomed to do of all committees of the House. But it happened that one member of the House considered himself hit by the report, and though there was no greater breach of privilege in its publication than had been daily committed for years past, determined to visit the journals with public censure. Though the members seemed to realize the absurdity of the proceeding, the majority of them appeared to hold themselves bound to stand by the technical privilege, and hence the publishers of the Times and News were summoned before the bar of the House, two days being given them to appear. Before that time arrived the House had taken a "sober, second thought," and, on motion of Mr. D'Israeli, the order summoning these printers was rescinded, and the Committee on Foreign Loans instructed to investigate the affair and report how the papers obtained the documents in question. As is justly remarked, this was a sensible disposition of the case, for if the press is to blame for printing the proceedings of a committee, which are open to the public, the committee is still more to blame for allowing the reporters to have full access to all the documents. The Government has promised to introduce a bill recognizing and regulating the position of reporters in the House, and this, if adopted, will put an end to such follies as the House has lately committed. Thus, neither in England nor the United States has the press been worsted by the efforts of public representatives to impair its efficiency and bring it into discredit. At the same time the application of the antiquated privilege rule to the press has been followed by other applications of it not anticipated by those who used it to the disadvantage of the newspapers, and one of which resulted the other day in a dreadful scandal from which the shaken nerves of English society have hardly recovered. The Prince of Wales, the monarch-to-be of Great Britain, was actually turned out of the House of Commons, along with Prince Christian, the German ambassador, and a number of other distinguished people. He was ejected, with the others, simply as a "stranger," and in conformity with the old and obnoxious rule.

A despatch from the Burmese capital states that the King is desirous of peace with England, and all complicity in the recent murder of Megary is denied. The Burmese dispute with England, concerning which a good deal has been recently said, is in regard to some territory (about 1,000 square miles of hilly country) which belongs to Pegu, a province acquired in 1852 by the British, but which was excluded from British territory by a mistake in mapping the country. The King of Burmah encroached on this territory, and Lord Northbrook recently made preparations to drive him out. The murder of Megary upon the frontier of Western China and Burmah was charged on the King of Burmah also, and an explanation demanded both from him and the Chinese authorities. The Chinese have been very indifferent about the matter, and have not yet explained their part in Megary's murder. The despatch, this morning, however, states that the King of Burmah is ready to settle the dispute about the Pegu territory, and a Chinese general had arrived in Burmah with despatches, the contents of which are not stated. It is not likely that the affair will be settled amicably. The English do not regret a *casus belli*, which will enable them beyond doubt to extend their conquests to the frontiers of Western China and open an immense traffic. The King of Burmah, moreover, it is known, has never been satisfied with the conquest of Pegu.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CHARLESTON, MAY 25.—Judge Bryan presiding.—In the petition of I. N. Falk, for the involuntary bankruptcy of Kalesky & Goldbach, it was ordered that the defendant have leave until the 8th day of June next to show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. In the petition of Butler, Broome & Clapp, *et al.*, for the involuntary bankruptcy of Austin & Shoekley, it was ordered that a final hearing by jury be allowed, the time of the trial to be fixed by the Court, on motion of either party to the cause. The petition of John H. Meetze, of Lexington County, for voluntary bankruptcy, was referred to Registrar Seabrook for adjudication. Samuel Anderson and V. N. McCall were finally discharged in bankruptcy. The petition of Peter Vaught, of Horry County, for final discharge in bankruptcy, was referred to Registrar Carpenter for final hearing on the 15th of June next. The petition of M. Greenland, M. D., for voluntary bankruptcy, was referred to Registrar Carpenter. Mr. R. S. Tharin moved for a new trial in the case of the United States vs. James Maloney and James W. Hayward, recently convicted of falsely representing United States revenue officers. Mr. Wm. Stone, for the Government, resisted the motion, and the Court reserved its decision for further argument on Tuesday next.

A detachment of the Washington Light Infantry, under the command of Lieut. Gilchrist, carrying Col. William Washington's flag, which waived at Entwah and Camps, sail from Charleston for Bunker Hill, June 12th. Col. Simons and several citizens of Charleston accompany the detachment.

An Ohio woman, who has been reading of the popularity of triplets and twins, did the best she could, but it was only a little creature with two feet on each leg.

The latest addition to the umbrella is a pane of glass, inserted in the front breadth, through which the holder can see his way.

In December last, the Secretary of the Treasury estimated the receipts of the Government from all sources at \$284,000,000. At the same time, he put the national expenditures at \$275,000,000. He thus expected to have a surplus of \$9,000,000 to add to the sinking fund. But the estimates of the treasury are not likely to be realized. On March 21, 1875, the receipts and expenditures for nine months of the current fiscal year, were ascertained in an official form, and they sum up as follows: Net receipts, \$225,291,819; net expenditures for the same period, \$222,223,515. The returns from the amended tariff did not come up to the mark made by the Secretary. The estimates were: From customs, \$162,000,000; from internal revenue, \$105,000,000. The former may not \$156,000,000, more likely below than above these figures; the latter has kept up and may overrun the estimate. The customs receipts for the fiscal year to April 15, 1875, were \$134,712,108; internal revenue, \$102,175,278. These are important conjectures. They show, first, that the estimates of receipts were too high; and, secondly, that more money than was contemplated has been expended by the Government. In the face of the recent exposures in the whiskey trade, however, and in the custom houses, we have no difficulty in understanding why our heavy taxes produce less revenue than they ought to.

A SHOWMAN IN THE PENITENTIARY.—The prisoners don't tell what's in 'em till an occasion offers to bring it out. Any amount of genius over there. Some time ago, they had a convict, and at all funerals some eight convicts are detailed with the guard and allowed to go outside, to help shovel the dirt and see their dead pal decently interred. Now among these eight was a quiet and meek looking white man, who had always obeyed orders in yard, and was never known to show any spirit at all except one evening, when one of the guards off duty struck up a "break down" on the banjo, the meek man threw aside his pick for the nonce and shuffled off the pigeon wing with as clean a foot as Tim Morris himself. But now he was dressed for the funeral, and with a bone ring on his finger, he slunk his arms to his side and poked along in the detail with a woe-begone face that looked like he wanted to die himself. They set down the coffin at the grave and all stooped around to help lower it, when a voice issued forth, like a sound from the tomb, "Let me enter here!" The guard fled one way and the convicts the other, the showman in the lead and outrunning the whole pack, and if he is not now dead, he is no doubt playing somewhere to crowded houses, the best ventriloquist and jig dancer of the day.

PROVIDE AGAINST DANGER.—At this season all the great lines of travel begin to swarm with human beings intent on business or pleasure. Are these moving multitudes aware of the danger which ensues from drinking different varieties of water and breathing atmospheres to which their lungs are unaccustomed? Do they realize how important it is to be pre-armed with an antidote that will defend their systems from the evil consequences of such changes and from all ailments and disturbances which arise from the miasma so plentifully evolved from the soil at this period of the year? Such an antidote—certain in its protective operation and free from everything objectionable in its composition and flavor—has been for twenty years before the world. No instance can be adduced during that period, in which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has failed as an acclimating medicine, or as a preventive of the bodily ills to which the undefended system is liable in unhealthy localities. A good appetite, perfect digestion, a vigorous condition of the nervous system, functional regularity and a pure and active circulation are the elements of health, and these signal blessings may be secured and perpetuated by the use of this powerful, yet harmless, vegetable tonic. Such is the experience of all who have ever taken it as a safeguard against the diseases which debility, irregularity and a morbid condition of the solids and fluids of the body are sure to invite.

The San Francisco Chronicle, the representative Radical paper of the Pacific coast, also takes up the advocacy of Mexican annexation. This scheme is rapidly establishing itself as a Radical measure. The Chronicle concludes an editorial on the subject as follows: "If Mexico were, in fact, annexed to the United States, and brought under our system of government, there is little doubt that an immense tide of emigration would soon begin to flow in that direction. The resources of the country would be rapidly developed, and a great impulse would be given to manufactures and the mechanical arts. The curse of the country heretofore has been the frequent change of governments, the constant recurrence of revolutions, and the depression of enterprise and industry resulting from the sense of insecurity. Mining enterprise has been discouraged by the liability to confiscation and robbery. Every other branch of industry has suffered from similar causes, and is still suffering. If this present Mexican Government, from which we have been inclined to hope so much, should also prove a disappointment, like the "Dead Sea fruit which tempts the eye but turns to ashes on the lips," annexation will be the only remaining remedy. This is Bismarckian talk with a vengeance.

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS BY THE GOVERNOR.—The Governor has made the following appointments and removals: B. F. Miller and James S. Steele, Trial Justices for Lancaster; W. H. Henderson, Census Taker for Laurens; Peter T. Smith, for Marlboro; W. H. Dickson, for Clarendon; F. W. Voght and J. H. Phillips, Trial Justices for Orangeburg; H. R. Flanagan, Notary Public for Fairfield; Silas Ingram, Marion; L. E. Holloway, Abbeville; H. A. Carr, Commissioner of Deeds, Augusta. Removals—A. B. McKenna and J. M. Belk, Trial Justices Lancaster; J. R. Wannamaker, Trial Justice, Orangeburg; James Vincent Russell Swann, Commissioner of Deeds, Moseow, Russia.

The latest addition to the umbrella is a pane of glass, inserted in the front breadth, through which the holder can see his way.

CITY MATTERS.—If you are asked to lend your PHOENIX, suggest to the would-be borrower that he had better subscribe. Jupiter is now the evening star, and is at one of its greatest periods of brilliancy. Attend Perry & Slawson's clearance sales of cigars.

Frank Palmer, the champion billiardist, plays a match game at the Opera House, in Wilmington, this evening. Attend Perry & Slawson's clearance sales of cigars. We have been requested to state that Mr. Seeger's saloon will be closed at 3 o'clock, for the balance of the day. The Phoenix boys must look to their laurels. A party of youngsters have rigged up a truck and ladders, and are trying to beat 1.08!

Just as it began to get unpleasantly hot, yesterday, another thunder-storm sprang up, accompanied with rain, and everybody was comfortable again. The Young Men's Union prayer meeting, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be held this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Washington Street Chapel. Talk about lively times—why, Columbia beats 'em all. Scarcely a pleasant day, but there is a pic-nic or two, while in the evenings dancing parties are of frequent occurrence.

Mr. Cramer's talents are not confined to scenic painting and the dramatic art. A neatly-constructed miniature ship, under full sail, attests his skill in maritime matters. Dr. E. E. Jackson has the vessel at his store.

Arrangements have been made to hold the next annual fair of the State Auxiliary Joint Stock Society, in the city of Columbia, beginning on Tuesday, 9th of November next, and continuing throughout the week.

The evidence before the City Council relative to the diamond robbery, was that Policeman Lomax was implicated in the theft, and he was dismissed. The proceedings will be published in our next.

The picnic of the Trinity Church Sunday School passed off very successfully yesterday. There was a large attendance of little folks, with enough older heads to take proper care of them. The swings were kept busy, while the foot-balls were kicked around extensively.

If the city police can spare any time from their enthusiastic search after the stolen diamonds, they will find a fit subject for their attentions in a colored boy who, all day long yesterday, blew and blew some sort of strange whistle in front of Kingsland & Heath's crockery store. Too much music did that boy make.

At the annual meeting of the German Schuetzen-Verein, held last night, the following officers were unanimously re-elected: President—John C. Seegers; Vice-President—G. Dieckes; Treasurer—Wm. Stieglitz; Secretary—F. D. Konegan; Finance Committee—M. Ehrlich, P. W. Kraft, E. F. Hei, George Bruns, F. Jacobs and H. Habenicht.

Our readers may remember the young German immigrant mentioned in the PHOENIX some time ago, who went to work in York County, and to whom, at his request, a Bible in the German language was supplied by Rev. Mr. Bolles. As might have been expected, he has done well, has laid up some money, will invest it in 200 acres of land the coming fall, and is now concerned about getting out his bride from the fatherland.

A day or two since, some of the boarders in a colored boarding house becoming mad at the scantiness of food on the table, posted a large hand-bill in front of the house with the words "Starvation Hotel" upon it. The proprietor observing the poster, prepared and attached to the first placard the following announcement: "If you'll pay your board, you'll get more to eat." It was then the boarders' turn; after a great deal of grumbling, they hunted other quarters. We hear the house is for rent.

Procure your tickets, this morning, pack your baskets, and take your wife and little ones to the Schuetzen picnic. In the early part of the day, you can roam about the beautiful grounds; and in the afternoon and evening, Professor Buchar, with his full band, will put you in the humor to "trip the light fantastic." Another feature will be attached to the Schuetzen Verein picnic, which is to be had at the platz to-day. A tip-top barbecue will be served—such as to tempt the declining appetite of an invalid or satisfy the cravings of a cormorant. There will be no additional charge for this additional feast—which is sufficient guarantee of a large attendance. Remember, \$2 gives you all the privileges of the dancing hall, the promenade grounds and the full tables.

SAFELY MARRIED.—A novel of 100 pages, under this title, by the author of "Caste," "Colonel Doane," &c., we have found to be readable and entertaining. The character of the elfish young wife, perverse, wilful and with unawakened conscience, is interestingly drawn, and instinctively contrasted with the same person chastened by suffering, sorrow and shame, and alive to duty and conscience. Mr. Duffie has favored us with a copy.

REVIVAL OF AN OLD ORGANIZATION.—Columbia Lodge No. 2, Knights Templar, an old organization, was revived, yesterday. A delegation from South Carolina Commandery No. 1, of Charleston, was in attendance; this delegation consisted of: Augustine T. Smythe, E. C.; A. Lindstrom, G.; W. M. Bird, C. G.; W. G. DeSaussure, P.; E. S. Jenson, S. W.; John Davis, J. W.; F. B. Houston, Sw. B.; Richard Senior, St. B.; R. M. Wallace and J. W. Delano, G. The following were dubbed Knights: W. C. Swaffield, Roland A. Keenan, R. K. Scott, A. H. White, J. F. C. DuPre, W. H. Jackson, Owen Daly, J. P. Williams, J. N. Richbourg, Geo. W. Parker, B. I. Boone, E. R. Arthur, John Dorsey, T. B. Johnson. A number were unable to receive the degrees for want of time. The following officers were chosen: Eminent Commander, Thos. Dodamead; Generalissimo, G. A. Darling; Captain G. G. E. C. Johnson. Application was made for renewal of charter under dispensation. The visiting Knights speak in glowing terms of their reception and treatment by their Columbia brethren.

RUNNING A NEWSPAPER.—By some unaccountable misapprehension of facts, there is a large class of people in the world who think that it costs little or nothing to run a newspaper, and if they buy a copy from the newsboy, when too far from the office to come and beg one, they are regular patrons, and entitled to unlimited favors. Men call every day at newspaper offices to get a copy of the daily paper, just from the press, for nothing, who would never dream of begging a pocket-handkerchief from a dry goods store, or a piece of candy from a confectioner, even upon the plea of old acquaintance, having bought something once before. One paper is not much, but a hundred a day amounts to something in the course of time. But this is a small drain compared with the free advertising a newspaper is expected to do. Some men who have paid \$2 at an early period of life for an advertisement worth four or five appear to think they are stockholders in the establishment for eternity. They demand the publication of all marriage and funeral notices, obituaries and family episodes, for the next forty years, gratis. Speak of pay and they grow indignant. "Don't I patronize your paper?" "Yes; but you receive the worth of your money for what you pay." "But," says the patron, "it will not cost you anything to put this in," which is just as ridiculous as to ask a man to grind your axe on his grindstone, and graciously tell him it won't cost him a cent. It takes money to run a newspaper as well as any other business; no paper will succeed financially that carries a dead-head system. Any mention of the people's affairs that they are anxious to see in print is worth paying for, and when printed is generally worth as much as any other investment of the same amount. The newspaper business is very exacting on all connected with it, and the pay is comparatively small; the proprietors risk more money for smaller profits, and the editors, reporters and printers work harder and cheaper than the same number of men in any other profession requiring the given amount of intelligence, training and drudgery. The life has its charms and pleasant associations, scarcely known to the outside world; but it has its earnest work and anxieties and hours of exhaustion, which are not known to those who think the business all fun. The idea that newspaperdom is a charmed circle, where the favored members live a life of ease and free from care, and go to the circus at night on a free ticket, and to the springs on a free pass in the summer, is an idea which we desire to explode, both practically and theoretically. Business is business, and the journal that succeeds is the one that is run on a square business footing, the same as banking or building bridges, keeping a hotel or running a livery stable.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. W. B. Burke—Butter, Potatoes, etc. H. S. Beard—Auction. Meeting Acacia Lodge.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, May 26.—Columbia Hotel—O. F. Cheatham, Spartanburg; D. M. Renno, W. & W. R. R.; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wardlaw, Wallhalla; C. C. Wardlaw, Augusta; J. F. Newman, S. C.; R. P. Spencer, Jr., Ga.; J. E. Bull, Va.; J. F. Ellington, R. R. B.; Hugh Wilson, Abbeville; J. M. Soigler, G. & C. R. R.; W. McDowell, S. & U. R. R.; J. W. Fowler, C. W. Tule, R. B. Reeder, Laurens.

Mansion House—Dr. M. C. Taggart, Greenwood; Miss Giles, Graniteville; T. B. Anghty, Union; M. A. Park, J. M. Walsh, city; J. B. Thompson, Liberty Hill; B. F. Mauldin, Williamston.

Hendrix House—A. A. Williamson, N. C.; J. E. Hendrix, Hickory Station; W. C. Young, J. A. Harris, Doko; Mrs. A. E. Crooks, Strothers; J. A. Selby, city.

CONGRÈSSES per South Carolina Railroad, May 26, 1875: D. Crawford & Sons, Union-Herald Company, Geo. Symmers, G. W. Smith & Broughton, W. Steiglitz, E. Stenhouse, A. Constantine, F. A. Howerton, W. Robinson, W. E. Stanley, (Diamond F.) C. Hoffman, C. Hamberg, J. Agnew & Son, J. Agnew, Jr., H. Solomon, J. C. Dial, W. D. Love & Co., W. C. Fisher, Kingsland & Heath, McFall & P. C. S. Koenig, W. Green, P. Cantwell, (Diamond O.) Kinard & Wiley, C. F. Jackson, M. A. Warring, J. H. Kirnard, J. H. H., M. H. Berry, F. D. Morrison, Clayton & Holland, Jones, Davis & Boulknigt, W. B. Burke, Derrick & T. B. E. Griffin, M. Comerford, Lorick & Lawrence, R. & W. G. Swaffield, C. Brookbanks & Co., M. E. Carr, (Diamond O.) J. E. Giles, agent, Dr. C. Nelson, J. W. Smith, Dr. W. E. Gibbs, Copeland & Bearden, J. A. Hendrix & Bro., M. Brannan, J. F. Witcofsky.

Of 586 bodies exhibited at the Paris Morgue in 1872, 555 were the bodies of French persons. In 1873 there were 607 bodies, of which 460 were French. There were no Americans. They can find other amusement in Paris than jumping into the river.