

As there seems to be a decided objection to half sheets, we have determined during the dull summer season to issue the PHOENIX in a reduced size. There will be no decrease in the amount of reading matter, however. Our type is small, but clear and distinct, and we compress a large amount of matter into a small space. As soon as business improves, we shall resume the old size, which we earnestly hope will be before many months have rolled over.

**THE THIRD TERM.**—The third term business produces a good deal of "cussin' and discussion." The more sedate politicians and all of the dignified gentlemen with presidential aspirations, are impressing upon the public mind the solemnity of the example set by Washington and the fathers of the country, which President Grant has treated with entire disrespect. The venerable Reverdy Johnson has given his views of the matter. He says that "the idea of the President that the safety of the country may demand the re-election of a President for a third term," is, in his opinion, "an idle conceit, having no other support but the most egregious vanity. Exactly. But Mr. Johnson goes further, and intimates that there is something sordid at the bottom of it. He says:

"The President, indeed, so far as he is personally concerned, seems to regard it as a mere matter of dollars and cents; and it may perhaps be legitimately inferred that if the salary which he now receives should be secured to him as a retiring pension, he would gladly leave the office at the end of his present term and return to that home where the balance of his days might be spent in peace and the enjoyment of domestic quiet."

And after all, this seems to be the real "Let us have Peace."

The Prince de Joinville, who came to this country at the outbreak of the war with his nephews—young men who took service in the Northern army—wrote a letter to a friend from Willard's Hotel on the 5th of October, 1861, which has just been published in the Washington Sunday Herald. In it he says:

"The more I think about it the more I believe that the greatness and perhaps the very existence of your country depends on the re-establishment of the Union. That can be done still, I firmly believe, by the legal Government of your country showing its power, but after that by all classes of the community showing the greatest consideration and the most delicate magnanimity. If the civil war is allowed to last, if you don't pave the way back into the Union for the men of the South, then I will become very uneasy, because secession, if once successful, will become epidemic."

Such are the views of a Prince who has the reputation also of being a statesman. We regret to say that it is only of late that the philosophy of "delicate magnanimity," referred to, is beginning to effectually to assert itself.

The hundredth anniversary of the battle of Bunker's Hill, on June 17th, is to receive due recognition. But two days earlier, there will occur the centennial anniversary of an event which had even more influence than Bunker Hill upon the war, yet which has scarcely received mention. On the 15th of June, 1775, the Continental Congress, in session at Philadelphia, elected George Washington "Commander-in-Chief of all the forces raised, or to be raised, for the defence of the colonies." A little before it had voted to enlist an army of 20,000 men, of which the militia and minutemen of New England were made the nucleus. The defensive movements which before then were only local thus received a national endorsement, and the colonies were solidified into a combined resistance to Great Britain.

The unpleasantness between Great Britain and Burmah, which late despatches say is likely to end in war, is of very long standing. A quarter of a century ago England annexed a slice of the King of Burmah's territory, and he has been ever since longing to get it back. There was a little strip of neutral ground left, in the partition, on which he has lately shown a disposition to encroach, and when England orders him off, he does not go. In fact, he is apparently spoiling for a fight, and he is quite capable of giving J. B. a good deal of trouble, though the chances are that he will lose another slice of his possessions in the end.

When you want to send her a line by postal card, write with the following preparation: Ten grains of hypo-sulphite of soda in sixteen tea-spoons-ful of water. Then, you see, the post office clerks won't know who she is; heat brings out the writing.

**EX-LAND COMMISSIONER LESLIE HEARD FROM.**—Representative C. P. Leslie, of Barnwell, is "riled." Like General Boun, he cries out, "Bring me to the enemy." The following characteristic letter has been received from the irrepresible:

FAIR HAVEN, N. J., JUNE 3, 1875.  
EDITOR OF THE DAILY PHOENIX, COLUMBIA, S. C.: Just about the time I fairly got set down here in Jersey, trying to say my prayers and thanking God that things were no worse, here came an Associated Press despatch, saying I had absconded to avoid arrest, &c., &c., and that I defrauded the State out of the Lord only knows how much. Bail just \$440,000, (why didn't he make it even—say one-half million?) Only think of it. I never knew I was so bad. I expected to see further along in the despatch where a majority of the Advisory Board were already in custody, for you know without they ordered the purchase it was no go; they were boss—and yet, I defrauded the State. Now that's the man I have been looking for all these five years I have been out of office. Who is the man that should first throttle the great land commission swindle, and Leslie the great swindler? I say, who is the man? There is a trifling rascal down in Barnwell; he don't pay for the whiskey he drinks; rather of a theatrical gentleman; rather light waisted; perfectly disgusted with me, and out of patience with all Radicals except himself. Can it be he? Can it be? I think it can; for it reads just like he wrote it. I am sorry for the State, because it is bad enough to beat and rob the dear old State out of about the last cent, and perhaps never recover it back, without being made a fool of. Everything fails he touches; if he advises you to go this way, then the history of the last ten years of his life is, you should have gone the other way, certain; if he tells you he is sure to do a certain thing, depend upon it, he will fail. I think this is he that intends to throttle me. Well, here you will find he is wrong, at the very moment when he thinks he is right.

They have got the bail so high that I am afraid there is not men enough in the whole State to qualify. Who fixed that are bail? I expect he, too, is an earnest and zealous Republican. I would like to help elect a few more of the same sort—that is, I would like to go all lengths to do so, providing he is respectable. I suppose he was satisfied from the look of the papers that about \$440,000 was about the right thing. Now, Mr. Editor, I can't think I took that much, for all we had was \$500,000 in bonds, and then we had to buy a little land to keep for appearance sake. That took some money, and you know it would be just a little unfair to say I got all that was left. Perhaps I might have come close on it, if it hadn't been for the advisory gentlemen; and then I am caught now, for they swear every one of them they got not one cent. I expect, after all, I got it. O what a bad man I am. Absconded—cleared out—run away.

My dear Editor, I will face the music like a man, and I will clean out that whole concern—lock, stock and barrel. They must not lower the bail. Keep it up to high water mark. Everybody that ever was a Republican must be arrested. That's the watch-word now; particularly if they are in the way of some one else. This learns us another lesson—stick a pin in there.

When I am there, they are not happy. When I am gone, they say I have absconded. I am, respectfully, yours, at present.

C. P. LESLIE.

**THE CUBAN QUESTION IN EUROPE.**—

There was a grim humor in the reply made by Lord Derby to the deputation of the Anti-Slavery Society which called on his lordship to urge that the British Government should intervene as mediator in the Cuban struggle. He said the time was not opportune—a phrase his lordship may have familiarized himself with by reading the Washington utterances on the same question. It is rather curious that he bases his argument wholly upon Spanish sensitiveness. He does not attempt to deny that in the interest of humanity, something ought to be done to stop the useless slaughter that has been going on for more than six years in Cuba. Nor can he give any hope that Spain will be able to crush the insurrection, until Carlism has been finally suppressed. Just now, this appears a rather remote contingency. If the Cuban war is to go on until Carlism has been utterly crushed, then the Cuban insurrection has a long lease of life. It may be quite true, that this country has abandoned all intention of annexing Cuba, and, no doubt, British statesmen would rather see that beautiful island reduced to the condition of St. Domingo, than that it should belong to the Union. Still, humanity has some claim even on statesmen. It may be that the people of this country will get tired waiting for the suppression of Carlism, and may take such measures as would render the holding of Cuba a task altogether beyond the power of Spain, even were the Carlists quite suppressed. There can be no longer any question as to the issue of the struggle now going on at our doors. Had it been possible to suppress the insurrection, it would have been done long ago; but its vitality is too great to give Spain any hope of ever re-asserting her past dominion over the island. It would, therefore, be an act of real friendship for some power which could intervene without exposing its motives to suspicion, to make an effort to restore peace. Cuba, even now, would be willing to pay Spain a large indemnity if she would abandon her pretensions to sovereignty over the island.

The rice planters on the Pon Pon, Ashepoo and Combahee rivers report the crops in a promising condition.

**CITY MATTERS.**—If you are asked to lend your PHOENIX, suggest to the would-be borrower that he had better subscribe. Reading matter on every page.

The Baptist Sunday-school pic-nics on Thursday, weather permitting.

Parasols, fans, ice cream and strawberries are quite the rage.

Those who have woollens to shed, prepare to shed them now.

Why don't everybody advertise? It's pleasant to see one's name in print, and profitable, too.

There were 9 deaths in Columbia for the week ending the 5th—whites 4; colored 5.

The Greenville News spouted out with twenty pages—principally advertisements—on Sunday. A big thing.

It was rather warm, Sunday and yesterday morning; but a heavy shower in the afternoon cooled the atmosphere delightfully.

Old type metal, suitable for many purposes about mills, can be obtained at PHOENIX office at 25 cents a pound, or 20 cents by the 100 pounds.

A well known shootist discharged his favorite weapon several times in the street, last night, and was finally waltzed off to the lock-up.

The streets of Jerusalem were kept clean by every man sweeping before his own door; the health of Columbia can be preserved by every one keeping his own premises clean.

The monthly report of the Trial Justices of this city for the month of July shows that there have been 72 criminal cases: Still 30; McCord 19; Thompson 16; Marshall 7; total amount received \$73.80.

We observe that Dr. John T. Darby has returned to Columbia. We understand he remains until autumn, when he goes to New York to assume the chair of Surgery in the University of New York, to which he has been elected.

C. J. Laurey, opposite PHOENIX office, will receive this day, 20 barrels golden russet apples, 50 boxes Messina oranges and lemons; which, with butter, hams, shoulders, lard, paper, &c., will be sold at lowest market rates.

The city finances and the action of the meeting was fully discussed, last night, and the prevailing opinion appears to be an endorsement of the course of one of the largest and most important meetings which has been held in Columbia for many years.

Gen. Stolbrand, Chairman of the City Council Committee, calls for a meeting of citizens in the Court House, this evening, to consider municipal affairs. We learn that Gen. S. has prepared a brief report, which will be submitted at this meeting.

Newspapers are like turnips—the smaller they are the more substance there is in them, as a general thing, and the people have found this out. Hence, those newspapers which give the most information in the fewest words, have become the most popular and the most successful.

There was very little property disposed of yesterday, and that little brought unusually low prices—one house and lot which was sold for \$5,050 last sale-day, was bid in yesterday for \$1,040. The damaging report of the Committee of Citizens, doubtless, had something to do with it.

"I see you sell mustard on tick," said a would-be wit, pointing to a showy clock in the store of Lorick & Lowrance, upon which is printed the twelve letters composing the words "cream mustard," and which stand for the twelve hours of the day. "Yes," replied one of the clerks, "we sell on tick but not on time."

A. says: Heinitsh's pills are the best. B. says: He never wants any other pill. C. says: They are just the remedy. D. says: I always keep a box of your pills. E. says: For the liver and headache, none better. F. says: The only pill suitable for the South. G. says: I have a headache, and must go home and take some of your pills.

**SENSATIONAL LOOK-OUT.**—"Curious advertising," "Seven Wonders," "Great Sensation," "Leader in Low Prices," "Great Reduction," "A New Song of Solomon," "Heinitsh's Queen's Delight," for the blood, "Blood and Liver Pills," good for the liver, "Rose Cordial," for bowel complaint, "What you Need," medicines to relieve you at a cheap rate. The city drug store the cheapest place.

The Fenton house, corner of Main and Pendleton streets, sold, yesterday, for \$1,650, and the McMahon house, on Senate street, for \$2,975. Messrs. D. C. Peixotto & Son sold lot on Barnwell street, 78 feet front by 208 feet deep, with small cottage thereon, for \$650 cash; vacant lot on same street \$255 cash; vacant lot on Assembly street \$205 cash.

**PUBLIC MEETING—CITY AFFAIRS.**—An enthusiastic meeting of the citizens was held in Irwin's Hall, yesterday evening, at the call of the Committee of Twenty. Every inch of standing room was taken up and much interest manifested. Edwin J. Scott, Esq., acted as Chairman, and Jacob Levin, Esq., Secretary. Sharp, short and spirited addresses were delivered by Cols. F. W. McMaster, Wm. Wallace and A. C. Haskell, Majors W. B. Gulick, W. K. Bachman, Mr. C. F. Janney and others. Col. Wallace submitted the following report, which was adopted:

The Committee appointed by the meeting of citizens to inquire into and report upon the issuing of city bonds, and to ascertain, if possible, whether any bonds have been issued privately or fraudulently, and by whose authority, and to whom issued, respectfully report as follows:

They had free access to the books of the city of Columbia. They accepted as correct the statement of the bonded debt of December 31, 1871, signed by W. J. Etter, City Treasurer, for the following reasons: That statement was made during the first administration of Mayor Alexander and embraced an indebtedness about which there was no question; was examined and approved by a committee of citizens appointed by the Board of Trade; was submitted as correct to the Committee of the Legislature, who were charged with the bill authorizing the issue of new city bonds, accepted by them as correct, and acted upon as such, acquiesced in by the community and subsequent city administrations. The Committee have every reason to believe it correct. The aggregate of the bonded indebtedness amounted at that date to \$344,850.

The committee first examined into the issue of the bonds known as the Neagle bonds, and ordered by the Act of the Legislature of March 13, 1872, to be recalled before the issue of the new bonds provided in that Act; they found all these bonds returned and cancelled.

The Committee found that the city authorities, acting under a construction of the Act aforesaid, given by the then City Attorney, J. D. Tradewell, Esq., made the advertisements required by the Act once and some time precedent to the first sale, whether just preceding or not, the Committee is not fully informed. Preceding all subsequent sales, there was only advertisement in the local journals. Annexed is a schedule of all the bonds sold, with the date of their issue and the names of the purchasers; and the Committee refer to this schedule as a part of their report. They have also been furnished by the present City Clerk with a statement taken from the books of Mr. Jacob Levin, auctioneer, showing the prices at which the bonds mentioned therein, by the amounts but not by their numbers, were sold. It will be seen that by far the heaviest purchaser was the Mayor, John Alexander. He stated that he, acting under the advice of the then City Attorney, Jas. D. Tradewell, Esq., to the effect that such purchase by him would be a legal compliance with the requirements of the Act, did so purchase, giving his notes for the purchase money; and afterwards sold the said bonds at private sale, generally at a profit and never below the price paid for them, giving the city the benefit of the profits. To whom and at what prices those bonds were sold, the Committee are not informed, nor have they means of getting the information. They call attention to the bonds from Nos. 166 to 250 inclusive, mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, and that they, with other bonds mentioned in the schedule, are deposited as collateral for a loan of \$14,000 to the city in the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company. The Committee have no evidence of the issue of any other bonds. All of which is respectfully submitted. WM. WALLACE, Chairman.

**Bonds for \$250 each, bearing date January 1, 1872.**—John Alexander, purchaser; Nos. 1 to 16 inclusive; issued August 13, 1872; par value \$4,000. John Alexander, 17 to 96 inclusive; November 19, 1872; \$20,000. John Alexander, 97 to 114 inclusive; April 16, 1873; \$4,500. John Alexander, 115 to 165 inclusive; December 2, 1872; \$12,750. —, 166 to 250; \$21,250. \$62,500.

**Recapitulation.**—Bonds for \$1,000 each, \$125,000; bonds for \$500 each, \$62,500; bonds for \$250 each, \$62,500. \$250,000. The following bonds, each for \$250, are deposited in the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, as collateral for a loan of \$14,000 to the city: Nos. 102 and 103, \$500; Nos. 105 to 110, inclusive, \$1,500; Nos. 115 to 138, inclusive, \$6,000; Nos. 166 to 200, inclusive, \$7,750; Nos. 201 to 250, inclusive, \$12,500. \$28,250.

Only one notice, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, was given, which was for the sale May, 1872. Other sales were made upon notice being given only through local papers.

On November 22, 1873, the city issued thirty-one bonds for \$500 each, to take up the Blanding certificates, which did not increase the debt.

Bonds of the city of Columbia, issued under the Act of the General Assembly, approved March 13, 1872:

**Bonds for \$1,000 each, bearing Date January 1, 1872.**—Clark Waring, purchaser; No. 1 to 10 inclusive; issued July 26, 1872; par value \$10,000. John Alexander; 11 to 95; August 13; \$85,000. D. Gambrill; 96 to 105; October 2; \$10,000. R. K. Scott; 106 to 125; October 2; \$20,000. \$125,000.

**Bonds for \$500 each, bearing Date January 1, 1872.**—John Alexander, purchaser; No. 1; issued August 13, 1872; par value, \$500. John Alexander; 2 to 13 inclusive; October 2; \$6,000. John Alexander; 14 to 17; March 17, 1873; \$2,000. John Alexander; 18; March 18; \$500. John Alexander; 19 to 68; March

28; \$25,000. John Alexander; 69 to 125; April 16; \$28,500. \$62,500.

Col. McMaster and Col. Wallace, after a few remarks, submitted series of preambles and resolutions; which, after discussion, were substituted by the following, prepared by Major Gulick:

Whereas, it is provided by the first section of the Act of the General Assembly, approved March 13, 1872, that "the outstanding indebtedness of the city of Columbia shall not exceed the sum of \$600,000;" and "whether by bonds or otherwise, shall at no time be increased beyond the said sum;" and it is further provided in the seventh section of the same Act, that upon any attempt being made to increase the debt beyond the sum mentioned, "any bond-holder or corporate tax-payer shall have his action to enjoin the said Mayor and Aldermen from so doing;" and it further appears from the report of Committee of Investigation, that the debt now outstanding exceeds to a considerable amount the limit prescribed by the General Assembly. It is, therefore,

**Resolved,** That the interests of the city of Columbia require that the restraint authorized to be imposed upon the Mayor and Aldermen in the contraction of debt should now be applied, so that no new liabilities may be incurred, and the income from taxation shall be applied to the payment of the legal debt, and its reduction within the legal limit.

**Resolved,** That an application be made to his Honor Judge Carpenter, for an injunction to restrain the Mayor and Aldermen from increasing the debt of the city of Columbia in any manner whatever, or binding the city to any payments beyond those already authorized or established by law; to continue in force until satisfactory evidence shall have been submitted to him that the debt has been reduced to the limit established by the Act of the General Assembly.

**Resolved,** That legal proceedings be commenced against the Mayor and Aldermen who may be responsible for the diversion of the interest tax, the diversion of the proceeds of the bonds sold from the objects first prescribed by law, and against all those who may have committed breaches of trust in accepting contracts with the city while holding positions of trust.

**Resolved,** That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of twenty-five corporate tax-payers, to form a standing committee on the finances of the city, who are charged with the duty of carrying out the purposes embraced in the second and third resolutions, and of protecting the financial interests of the city generally at their discretion, in any and all ways that they may deem practicable; and that the Chairman of this meeting be one of the members and the Chairman of said committee.

A resolution by Capt. Bachman, that the members of the City Council resign forthwith, was adopted.

Several other resolutions and motions were discussed and finally withdrawn.

Resolutions of thanks to the Committee of Twenty, for the faithful manner in which they had discharged their laborious and gratuitous duties, were unanimously adopted. After which the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

**COTTON FACTORIES AT THE SOUTH.**—It is not only at Columbus, Ga., but also at Augusta, in that State, that Southern success in cotton manufacture is brilliantly illustrated. An Augusta correspondent relates the history of three large cotton factories there, all of which have proved exceedingly profitable ventures, and shows that Augusta is becoming quite an industrial centre. One of these factories was opened about the commencement of the war, after a cash expenditure of \$60,000. It paid enormous dividends in Confederate money during the war, ranging from 700 to 900 per cent. This, however, was a somewhat fictitious prosperity, and it remained to be seen whether the enterprise could stand the competition of the North and England. This it has done. From July 1, 1865, to April, 1874, it paid annual dividends (in greenbacks) averaging 200 per cent on the original capital. The factory consumes 200 bales of cotton per week, runs 22,448 spindles and 722 looms, and employs 671 persons, of whom 260 are children and 292 women. The yearly wages amount to \$832,000. The second factory made 10,536,500 yards of cloth out of 8,171 bales of cotton in 1874. Its stock is held at \$160, and is not in the market. Both of these mills have bought or built some hundreds of houses for their operatives, using only surplus profits for this purpose. The third factory began work in April, 1872. Within three years it has cleared nearly 50 per cent on its capital of \$400,000. It makes nearly 7,000,000 yards of cloth a year. Its success is the more noteworthy, because it had only been running a few months when the financial crisis came, and because over half of the operatives were wholly ignorant of their duties when they were first engaged. Many of them had never seen a cotton factory before.

What Augusta and Columbus have done, Columbia can do. There are two chartered companies in this city, but they make haste slowly, or crab fashion. Spur up, gentlemen—we want to hear the hum of the machinery.

**LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
Meeting Richland Rifle Club.  
C. J. Stolbrand—Public Meeting.  
Pendleton Manufacturing Company.  
D. Gambrill—Wanted.

Mr. James H. McConnel has been appointed by Internal Revenue Collector Carpenter as Deputy Internal Revenue Collector for the Third District of South Carolina.