

"The New South."—Under the head of "The New South," the Chicago Republican, the leading Republican journal of Illinois, has an editorial column, the general topic of which may be inferred from the following paragraph at the beginning of the article:

"There has been a marked change in public sentiment within the past few months—a change in Northern sentiment as to the real condition of the Southern people, and a change in Southern sentiment as to the real disposition of the people of the North toward the South. Much of the trouble at the South has arisen from a mutual misunderstanding between North and South. Northern sentiment has been heretofore mainly constructed upon the outrages committed in communities that were infested with the vicious and desperate classes left by the war, composed largely of men without family ties, without occupation, without means, and unrestrained by moral or social influences in the indulgence of their passions and prejudices. Southern sentiment has been forced into a false, narrow and resentful tendency by the influence of Northern men who have gone into the South to live upon politics as a business."

The Tribune adds: "We at the North have been too ready to accept every exaggerated report of negro oppression; they at the South have been too suspicious of the motives of every Northern man who has come among them. The new era which we think we see ahead for the Southern people, is to be reached by simply bringing the people of the North and South nearer together, showing each section to the other in its best and not in its worst phases, and removing the suspicions and prejudices on both sides."

Among the many influences working to this end of late, and which, being personal and social, are virtually outside of party politics, the Tribune refers to the letters in the New York Herald of Mr. Nordhoff, a gentleman of good judgment and perfect credibility; who writes under his own signature, and without instruction or restraint, of what he sees. The testimony of Hon. Mr. Kelly is also referred to, and his observations as to the condition and spirit of the Southern people, spoken of as "entirely trustworthy." Mr. Kelly admits that he, along with the mass of people at the North, had been deceived in this regard. Reference is also made to confirmations of a local and personal character, which are coming from communities of the injured States that have been done to the sentiment. The Rev. Mr. Stocking, of Chicago, has just added his voice to those revelations. The Tribune states a sermon by Mr. Stocking on a recent Sunday, was a resume of his personal observations during a recent tour in the South, and, as such, it was an eloquent appeal for reconciliation and the proper appreciation of the trials and hardships with which the Southern people have been sorely visited. Mr. Stocking's vocation and tastes would naturally bring him in contact with the best classes of Southern society, and yet the pictures he presents of poverty where there had been wealth, and of misery where there had been prosperity and happiness, are positively touching. The Tribune adds: "We have not made sufficient allowance for the desolation of the South. It was a land of hope, of industry, of industry and demoralization with it. Hatred, revenge and lawlessness were the fruits of their unwise struggle, and our tendency has been to exaggerate and intensify the feelings of palliating and glorifying them. The whole country might well have been thankful that there was no war of races, and no fresh outbreak against the General Government; instead of this, there has been a disposition in certain quarters to precipitate both. Mr. Stocking found a people no longer able to maintain schools, nor churches, struggling for the merest necessities of life, hardened beyond endurance with taxation and official plunder, visited with flood, famine and plague, and yet without thought of resistance, and aspiring only after the right and blessing of self-government. He found also that the negro, where emancipated from the slothfulness, temptation and crime that had been developed by false political promises, was returning to his former trust in the man who had once been his master; and that, as the political fictions disappear under practical test, the negroes and the native whites are ready to work together for their common good. This is the true solution of the Southern problem, and Mr. Stocking's evidence is that it is approaching faster than we might reasonably have hoped. He says: "In spite of the allegations of politicians, we believe no more peaceful people can be found to-day than in Louisiana and Arkansas. Ruffianism there is, but under control. And in no portion of those States did we find evidence of one-fourth as much rascality and corruption on the part of their own citizens as meets us on every hand in our own city of Chicago. The relations of the white and colored people are, on the whole, most amicable, and will continue so, in so far as the latter are unmolested by politicians. No rights of their newly-acquired citizenship will be contested, but public offices will be cheerfully

shared with them if only common sense and decency are respected in their selection. What the South, and especially Louisiana, needs is, not force bills, but peace, industry and less taxation."

The facts here set forth have all along been familiar enough to candid and intelligent observers. It has been, however, the interest of party to distort, misrepresent and blacken everything connected with the South and its people, and we fear, in spite of the testimony of such men as Nordhoff, Kelley and Stocking, the same slanders would be resorted to again if political interests of a certain kind would be promoted thereby. We are quite willing to leave future contests in the South to be fought, as indicated by the Tribune, by "the Democratic and Republican parties, stripped of war prejudices and race troubles, and each standing on its own merits." There could be no proposition fairer and more just in itself, and it deserves general acceptance.

CONSERVATIVE VICTORY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The St. Louis Republican declares that the New Hampshire imbroglio has been partially settled. It is worth while to note that, after all the fuss made by the Republicans, the Supreme Court settled the difficulty in the Senate in favor of the Democrats, by deciding that under no circumstances were the contesting Republicans entitled to the seats they claimed. The revolutionary minority of Republicans who seceded from the Senate and sought thereby to compel a compromise after the fashion established by Attorney-General Williams, in Alabama, two years ago, have been roundly censured by the most respectable newspapers of their own party, as well as pointedly rebuked by the Supreme Courts of the States. From all we have seen able to ascertain, we judge that there was a conspiracy on the part of the Republicans to create confusion and anarchy, with a view to calling in the intervention of the Federal Government, which was signally thwarted by the tact and patience of the Democrats. The next result seems to be a moral victory for the Democrats in comparison to which the election of their Governor by the Republican majority in the House will prove a barren success. The New Hampshire Republicans have shown themselves to be as violent and revolutionary as their brethren in any dragoon-ridden State of the South. They have shown themselves capable, for the sake of obtaining office, of hazarding the peace of the State. The Democrats, on the other hand, have appeared as conservators of the peace and abiders of the law. They have steadily refused to be provoked into violent measures by the violence of the Republicans, and, whenever their real or supposed rights have been arbitrarily assailed or denied, they have uniformly responded by appeals to the courts. The situation in New Hampshire has been such that the Democrats might at any moment have plunged the State in turmoil, anarchy and perhaps bloodshed, by simply imitating the tactics of the Republicans. The fact that they have taken the opposite course, taken together with the fact that the contested points have been decided in their favor by the courts, will not be lost upon the people of the country. Hence, we say the New Hampshire Democrats have gained a moral victory of vastly greater weight than a few hundred majority at the polls could possibly have possessed.

Serious trouble is brewing in Cuba on account of the non-payment of the royal troops. The Cardenas volunteers on their return from the Colon campaign demanded their pay and were refused. The colonel of this regiment was Senor Adriani, the Governor of Cardenas, and a man of position and standing in the community. When no money was forthcoming for the troops, the colonel was hooted by his own men, and insulted in various other ways. The \$2,000,000 borrowed some time ago from the Spanish bank at Havana to pay the soldiers has been expended. Whether it all went in that direction or not, is the point in dispute. It is openly asserted in Havana that a portion of the amount was shipped to Spain by Gen. Valmaseda. That is likely. All the Captain-Generals of Cuba have become rich in office. They used to levy contributions on the runners of slaves into that island. When this placer was exhausted, they plundered the Government and people in other ways. Since the present war has been in progress, dividends have been extracted from all public moneys that passed through the hands of the officials. This fact, too long unknown to the people, is now in the possession of the soldiers, and hence they are clamoring for their pay. And recent events at Cardenas look as if the volunteers were about to enforce their rights in such a manner as to make matters decidedly uncomfortable.

A Washington letter says: The impression at the Treasury Department is that the indictments against H. B. Claffin & Co. for smuggling, will be sustained. Cases against other large importers are now being worked up, and it is said at the department that the developments will be much more astounding than in the case of the whiskey ring disclosures. Mr. Claffin is one of the pillars of Plymouth Church, and it was said that he had expressed his willingness to contribute \$1,000,000 to defend Beecher. Notwithstanding his piety and his high social and mercantile standing, the officers of the department claim that they have proof that he has purchased large quantities of smuggled silks and other goods.

GOSSIP ON THE BEECHER-TILTON TRIAL. A special telegram to Forney's Sunday Chronicle says:

"The interest in the Beecher-Tilton trial reaches its apex, and intense feeling is manifested on both sides of the case. It is believed that the Judge's charge will fix the popular opinion of Beecher's guilt, which has always been strong; but all who understand men, and know the material of which Plymouth Church is composed, are convinced that the jury have been seen, and that it will fail to agree. This now seems to be a settled thing in the public mind. It will be remembered that the foreman of the jury declared, when empaneled, he did not believe Beecher guilty. He formed that opinion on his prejudice in favor of Plymouth Church, and he has not, nor will not, change it. There are four other men like him on the jury, which will stand five for acquittal and seven for conviction. Bets are running in some quarters that Beecher will get a clear verdict of acquittal, but this will not be the result. Mr. Beecher becomes more and more depressed as his trial draws to a close. Beecher's speech hurt Beecher more than Tilton's evidence. It has left the great preacher in his tenderest place—his vanity."

No matter what the men of New York, in their cynical way, may think of the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher, it is certain that the New York ladies, as yet, have never wavered in their steadfast devotion to the great defendant. The strong arm which has too often upheld the average preacher from the beginning of the world to the present has seemed to be more of an earthly nature than of that Higher Power to which one would reasonably expect him to turn. Certainly Mr. Beecher has had his full share of support from the first mentioned source. It has been said that there is no rule without an exception, and if this be true, how refreshing would be the exception to the well-established rule which people have of making themselves ridiculous about their preachers. But there is small hope of such a consummation, however devoutly it may be desired. In New York, the other day, the ladies held a homeopathic fair—which means that the strawberries and ice cream were dished out in infinitesimal quantities—and two canes were to be voted to the most popular minister. The ladies rallied around the banner of him of Plymouth and the great trial, and with a recklessness inexplicable to a plodding mortal of the opposite sex, they wheedled, clectioneered and otherwise procured votes sufficient to secure each of the canes for him. Cardinal McCloskey, with all the prestige of a pure and blameless life, and a red hat besides, endured the mortification of feeling that he was only second in the regards of the people among whom he has moved so long. There is something behind all this—a something which has been meat and drink to the saintly (?) Beecher through all the long days of his life. The hearty bonhomie of his nature has much to do with it; and there is another quality possessed in an eminent degree by him, which the worldly-minded would call "cheek," which has stood by him in his trials and never forsaken him in hours of need. He is one of the wonders of the century, and it is a doubtful honor to America that it claims him as its own. Let the verdict be what it may, there still wait floral wreaths and fair hands to deck the brow of the most wonderful preacher and defendant that the age has known. The exception to the rule stated is that yet.

CAUSELESS DEPRESSION. This expression is often used, but is manifestly absurd. Gloom and melancholy are not spontaneous. They are unnatural mental conditions and usually have corresponding causes. If there is no apparent reason for despondency, it is a symptom of physical disease. In nine cases out of ten, the stomach, the liver and the bowels are responsible for the cloud which rests upon the brain. In all such cases immediate and permanent relief may be obtained by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If the digestive organs are weak an invigorant is necessary; if the liver is disordered an alterative is required; if the bowels are constipated or irregular a gentle aperient is needed. In that famous vegetable remedy these three medicinal properties are commingled with several others of a scarcely less important character, and hence it speedily cures every species of hypochondria arising from material causes, by removing the cause themselves.

In the summer, when disorders of the stomach and bowels, bilious complaints and all diseases which affect assimilating and secretive organs are especially prevalent, the importance of having this invaluable tonic, alterative and corrective in every dwelling, and within the reach of all who travel by land or water, cannot be over-estimated. As it is a staple article throughout the country, it would be next to impossible to find a settlement, near or remote, unprovided with a stock of this famous vegetable restorative. June 11 '76

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Under the administration of Governor Chamberlain, the future of the State must be prosperous, and the people comparatively happy and contented. Among his latest efforts at reform, is to clean the Augean stables which have been filled with the litter of illiterate and incompetent Trial Justices—appointees of Scott and Moses, and he promises to work wonders. If we have judged the man correctly, this is but the beginning of the end, and for the sake of American institutions, we bid him God-speed in the further prosecution of this great work of reform. Should he go on as he has commenced, it will have been a happy moment for South Carolina when he assumed the reins of government.—Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.

KEELEY'S MOTOR.—This new invention, which, if successful, will revolutionize machinery and dispense with steam, is commented on by many correspondents. One of them says: The mechanical and scientific world has been greatly excited of late by the discovery of a new motive power by a Mr. John W. Keeley, of this city. The lately discovered motor is generated, as the gentleman claims, from cold water and air, and evolves into a vapor more powerful than steam, and considerably more economical. It is proposed by this new invention to revolutionize the world, and turn machinery topsy-turvy. Steam will be a thing of the past, and the wonderful power of this new creation will supply all the needs of man for the uses to which steam is now applied. Just what this vapor is, and how it is made, the discoverer refuses to make plain or divulge his hidden secret, until he has letters patent taken out in all the countries of the globe which issue patent rights. This service alone will cost about \$30,000, and will not be completed until three or four months hence. Mr. K. is very reticent on the subject of his discovery, and referred your correspondent to his attorney, Charles B. Collier, Esq. The latter gentleman said that a private view of the working of the motor had been made on the 10th of November, 1874, before a number of capitalists, and that only three weeks since, another exhibition had been given before a number of gentlemen from the New England States. The latter were so well pleased with the modus operandi, and believed so firmly in the ultimate supersedeure of steam by the new power, that they formed a stock company, and purchased the patent right for the six New England States.

Mr. Keeley claims that this apparatus will generate cold vapor from water by mechanical appliances, without the use of chemicals. The water used is common river, spring or well water, and does not undergo any previous preparation, a rubber hose from an ordinary hydrant to the generator being used as a means of conveying the liquid. The peculiarity of this vapor is that it can be used to the best advantage at a pressure of from 20,000 to 30,000 pounds to the square inch. To the mechanical mind this seems impossible. Yet such is the claim of Mr. Keeley, and it has been attested that such is the fact by gentlemen who are held to be mechanical experts of the highest grade.

The man who killed more negroes during the war than any other man was a loyal Union soldier, one of two brothers belonging to a Michigan regiment. At Yorktown, a negro sharp-shooter in the service of the Confederacy, perched in a tree, picked off one of the brothers, and, though the negro was discovered a few minutes later and shot by the Michigan boys, the surviving brother swore eternal vengeance upon the entire negro race, and from that hour devoted himself to its extermination. The exact number of negroes put out of the way by this man would be astonishing if it could be known, and he was never once detected in his murderous work by any one who cared to report him. Three of his sable victims found a grave in the Ohio, and the soil of classic Jeffersonville drank the blood of others, but he operated wherever his regiment happened to be stationed, silently and effectually putting the objects of his hatred out of the way as often as an opportunity offered. He has never been punished, and may even yet be carrying out the scheme of vengeance he resolved upon at Yorktown.

The New York Tribune says: The third term discussion is dying out in a way the President and his friends did not expect. His letter is almost universally accepted as meant to keep him on the track, but as really taking him off. The gun, well charged for duck or plover, recoiled and kicked the owner over. The people and the party are very prompt to take General Grant at his word. Even office-holders who, a month ago, didn't dare to whisper about other candidates, now confidently declare that, of course, General Grant was never in the field, and proceed with their arrangements for their friends. His formal declaration that he is not a candidate, removes the Administration terrorism under which partisans had been dumb. His informal hint that he could still be persuaded, is privately laughed at and publicly ignored. The game is played to the end. He can step down and out.

It is truly wonderful, the variety and ingenuity of the conveniences for the desk and office—pens of varied patterns, in stands, possessing numberless advantages, letter files, each one the best, envelopes of size and qualities infinite. It is almost bewildering to enter the large Broad street store of Walker, Evans & Cogswell, in Charleston, and see the number of these attractions. Here you find the largest stationery stock South of Baltimore, and you only have two troubles—first, sufficient cash; and, second, the difficulty in deciding among the many things offered, each equally suitable to your wants. M7

A VISITING DOG.—A Nahant dog has a taste for visiting. He goes down to the depot and steps aboard the train, without the customary little ceremony at the ticket office, and when it reaches the right town he bounds off and pays a visit to some family friend of his master. He never makes a mistake about the town or train, and is such a fine intelligent fellow, he always meets with a welcome. He usually spends two or three days on his trips, and no doubt he picks up considerable dog lore in his travels.

The New York Tribune says the "indications, as they present themselves to thinking men, are that the political revolution will be consummated in 1876, and the Democratic party will come into power in the nation."

CITY ITEMS.—Subscribe for (don't borrow) the PHOENIX.

See the prototype of the big steal, at Dr. Jackson's drug store.

If they bite you, call on Jones, Davis & Bouknights, and buy one of those handsome nets, all ready for use.

Some fellows go a fishing on the same principle that the fellow dug for the ground hog.

Jones, Davis & Bouknights advertise fashionable straw hats for ladies and children at fifty cents each.

Those 61 cent calicoes opened by C. F. Jackson, yesterday, are the best in the city—good colors and new styles.

Dark eyes show power. Anybody who has had his eyes well blacked will feel the full force of that remark.

Mr. C. F. Jackson has the "slaughtering" fever badly, and, preparatory to his removal, will run off his stock at lowest prices.

The public are getting the benefit of the great break in prices in New York at Jones, Davis & Bouknights'. The prices astonish every one that visit the house.

A few cases more of those fine styles prints at 61 cents will be on exhibition this morning, at Jones, Davis & Bouknights'.

Prof. LyBrand and his Silver Cornets will accept the thanks of the PHOENIX for a pleasant serenade, yesterday afternoon.

The attention of the ladies is called to a case of cambrie longcloth, cheaper than ever known before in the history of the dry goods trade, at Jones, Davis & Bouknights'.

Preserve us from unceremonious people—those men and women who never "stand on ceremony"—who are always perfectly at home in other people's houses!

Mr. Trunip, of the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine agency, has furnished us with a copy of Butterick's Metropolitan, for June 23—a weekly publication devoted to literature, art, fashion, etc.

Just received by C. J. Laurey, opposite PHOENIX office, ten kegs extra gilt edge Goshen butter; twenty tubs pure leaf lard; twenty barrels selected russet apples; twenty boxes Messina oranges, at very low prices. Orders from the country solicited.

ITALY AND AMERICA.—There is no science in which the countries named produces so many illustrious men as in the department of anatomy and medicine. When certain astronomical subjects are in dispute, we find the names of Father "Secchi," of the Roman Observatory, "Repipigli" and "Chromatosphere Tacchini" leading all others in their investigation. In medicine, we have "Ayer," of Lowell, and "Heinitsh," of South Carolina. To the latter we yield the palm for the best medicines—the Queen's Delight and the Blood and Liver Pills.

THE BREAKING UP.—The summer holidays were inaugurated, last night, at the school of the Misses Elmore, corner of Taylor and Bull streets. The young misses, assisted by several of their youthful friends of the masculine gender, gave a highly entertaining performance, in the shape of tableaux, dialogues and charades. The "Sleeping Beauty" was very prettily rendered. The dresses were very tasty—some of the little folks passing readily for aged ladies. The affair wound up with a dance.

THE INDEPENDENTS—HORSE VS. MAN POWER.—The Independent Steam Fire Company, President John Dorsey, paraded, yesterday afternoon, and proved satisfactorily the advantage of horse over man power in propelling these very useful but weighty machines. The animals are supplied with new and substantial harness, and look as if they could whirl the 5,000-pounder towards a conflagration at a 2,401 gallop. The ropes of the reel were manned by the members of the company. Prof. LyBrand's Silver Cornet Band, in their handsome uniforms, headed the procession, and executed a number of fine airs. Mr. Levy (the only active charter member) is now happy, and good reason he has for being so.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, June 15.—Mansion House—J. Morrison, Doko; F. T. Miller, R. H. Sereven, W. E. Muller, city; J. T. Bailey, Atlanta; L. Lipscomb, J. M. Timmons, Greenville.

Henrietta House—Andrew Zorn, Louisville; G. H. Nickelson, Germantown; Mrs. E. E. Boyd, Leesville; A. J. Green, Columbia; C. W. Wood, Seneca City; M. Cooper, St. Louis; R. W. Steele, Augusta.

NEW MAIL-POWER.—The Postmaster General received a letter, June 7, from a firm in New York, offering to furnish a machine that would take a news train from New York to Washington in three hours, and through to Chicago in thirteen hours. They asked the co-operation of the Postmaster-General in establishing it by using it for a mail train.