

Friday Morning, July 3, 1868.

Cost of Running for Office.

The expense of running for office in France is said to be less than in this country or England. Members of the British Parliament are represented as paying from £3,000 to £10,000 for their seats, and receive no per diem. A seat in Congress is often obtained by an expenditure equal to the first year's salary, but then there is a chance, if the elect has the faculty of holding on, of ultimately reimbursing himself in one way or other. In France, a candidate in the city of Paris for Deputy is subjected to about \$2,000 election expenses, consisting of charges for printing and posting his address to the electors, advertising in the journals, renting the salons where speeches are made, and paying the men who distribute the tickets at the entrance to the polls. But this expenditure is reduced by a very admirable custom, which allows the voters to contribute towards it. At each meeting held by the candidates prior to the election, there is a box placed on a table at the entrance of the salons, and into this the voters each throw a few francs. The box is given to the candidate, and the money thus received generally remunerates him for about one-half of his expenses; so that his election or defeat will not cost him more than \$1,000. In the provinces the process is described as more costly, the rural mind being most susceptible of conviction through dinners and sour wine. The deputy, however, holds office for six years, and as living is cheap, the pay is sufficient, even without extras. Running for office in this country, however, now-a-days, in too many instances, costs more to the candidate in a moral than a pecuniary sense; and so it may be elsewhere. Unless men of high personal character generally shall be induced to enter the lists for public position, there is little chance of any great reform in this matter. The Baltimore Sun gives the following interesting account of the manner in which elections are conducted in Europe:

The process of voting at elections in France is conducted with a quietness and sobriety in marked contrast to the unceremoniousness and occasional disorder and violence which characterize elections in this country. A Paris correspondent speaks of the extreme propriety with which an election by universal suffrage is conducted in that country. He says the voting is of a very simple and sedate character; the elector has merely to walk into a room as quiet as a church—indeed, a great deal quieter than most Paris churches on a Sunday—where he finds five persons seated together as grave as judges, and there, first presenting his "electoral card," to be compared with the register, he drops his voting ticket into the ballot-box, and the thing is done. It is impossible to imagine anything better conducted, and the decorum of the proceeding certainly makes it a "serious" affair. Were the freedom of elections in France as perfect as their good order, they would leave little to be desired. Each elector, before voting, must take out for himself in person an electoral card from his own mairie, where his name and address are known, and without which he cannot vote. As every card is cancelled by tearing off the corner when used, and is never issued twice to the same person, there can be neither fraudulent voting nor personification, and no delay or dispute ever seems to arise. The bureau which superintends the polling is formed of a president and four assessors. The former is appointed by the local administration; the latter, according to the terms of the law, ought to consist of the "two oldest and two youngest electors present who can read and write." The ballot-box, which stands before the president, has two padlocks, with different keys, which are kept by the assessors.

When an elector goes to the mairie of his district to take out his electoral card, a blank voting ticket is also supplied him, on which he may himself write the name of his candidate if he likes. But most voters use the printed tickets which they find at the door of the polling place, and the habit is to take one of these tickets of each candidate, so that no one who is looking on can tell which the elector intends to use. When his card has been compared with the register, one of the assessors tears off the corner of it, so that it may not be used again, and returns it to the elector, who deposits his voting ticket, or, if he prefers, the president receives it from him and puts it into the box, through a slit. The ballot-boxes of the various sections are all carried after the electors to the mairie of the electoral district, where they are guarded by the national guard, and also by a body of zealous citizens who often remain on guard through the night.

The same decorum and order are maintained in the Prussian elections. Electors enter the voting apartment with the compliments of the day to the official who, sitting at a table, receives their votes, and pass out, politely bowing.

These examples are worthy to be considered by those of our politicians who think and teach that, in order for the people to be sovereigns, they may cease to be gentlemen without discredit to themselves and their institutions. The very best type of republicanism is that of decency and toleration. They are the highest characteristics of true liberty.

The registration in Virginia is over, and it is thought by the Richmond Examiner that the result will show that "the whites have gained from 15,000 to 20,000 votes over the blacks." Such is the form of the statement, and it is lamentable that so clear an evidence has to be given of a contest, as it were, between the races. It is stated that in the Valley alone the whites have gained at least 8,000. As matters stand on the record, it is thought there is now in the State a white majority of 30,000 or 35,000. The Richmond Whig says that by the registration of 1867 the blacks appeared to be able to elect a majority of twenty-one members of the House of Delegates. Albemarle with three delegates, Richmond and Henrico with eight, and Norfolk with two, showed negro majorities. But there is information that these have been wrested from them. Thirteen from one side, added to the other, makes a difference of twenty-six, which gives the conservatives the House of Delegates by five. A much larger majority is expected, and a proportionate majority in the Senate.

The Fourth of July.

MR. EDITOR: Having noticed some discussion in your paper as to the observance of this day by our people, I venture to throw out a few considerations. One question that has arisen is, whether Saturday or Monday should be kept as a holiday, the Fourth itself coming on Sunday. This question strikes me as a very immaterial, one until the first question is answered, viz: Shall we of the South celebrate what, by a figure of speech, is called the "national anniversary," at all; and if so, in what manner? To this point alone I shall address myself.

There is no doubt in my mind that the people of the South should observe this day; on each recurring anniversary, with the most earnest and jealous solicitude. It marked the inauguration of a great rebellion, when our people, groaning under a military despotism, taxed without representation, having the basest rulers imposed on them without their consent, declared "that all men were born free and equal, and that all government rested on the consent of the governed."

"When Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and such, Sinned with a great transgression, In their old-fashioned notions of freedom and right."

And their hatred of wrong and oppression." And when, appealing to the god of battles, they declared that they would rather die freemen than live slaves. Every school-boy in our country knows what was the result of the contest that sprung from this great rebellion of '76; the rebels and traitors triumphed; they threw off the "best government in the world," and set up another in its stead. But what was the result? After the lapse of three-quarters of a century, the descendants of Washington, of Henry, of Jefferson, of Madison, of Lowndes, Rutledge, Marion and Pinckney, acting on the bad example taught by the rebels of '76, and under the fatal delusion that the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence applied to them as well as to the dwellers around Plymouth Rock, re-enacted the great drama of '76, and declared themselves "free and independent." But such crimes do not always go unpunished of Heaven. The rebels of '76 not only succeeded in their wicked purposes, but mankind was so blinded by that success, as to call them patriots. But the rebels of '61, their sons, have been justly punished for the sins of their fathers.

Their declaration that all governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed, has been laughed to scorn. Their assertion that "they were, and of right, ought to be, free," has been denied; and for daring to exercise the rights they supposed assured to them by the immortal Declaration of Independence—the right to be free—they have been made slaves. The Federal bayonet tells us that the "rebellion" of '61 was a great crime; Federal Senators and Federal preachers reiterate the assertion, and the great lesson the South has now to learn is that the sum of all wickedness is "rebellion," while the perfection of all Christian grace, is "loyalty." Let us profit by these stern lessons. While we deplore among our desolated homes, our prostrate cities, our overthrown altars, our kindred's graves, the great crime we have committed in wishing to be free, let us be as manly, as we should do, the success of the rebels and traitors of '76. To this end, would it not be well for the people of the South to keep every Fourth of July as a day of "fasting, humiliation and prayer"—fasting and humiliation for the rebels of '76 and '61, and prayer that God may forgive them and restore our people at last to that great and good government which the traitors of '76 threw off.

LOYALIST.

A speech of one of the most thorough Republicans that can be found in the North: "It is all d—d nonsense to talk about a few adventurers taking control of the negroes, and with them governing the intelligent people of Virginia—the people who have the talents and the property of the State. It is a d—d outrage—one that no people in the North would submit to, and one which ought to be forced on no people!" That's the whole question in a nut-shell.

When a cow or ox gets choked, strap up a fore leg, and compel the animal to jump. This will cause the obstacle to fly out.

A PLUCKY FEMALE DETECTIVE.—For the last two years the Government has had detectives of acknowledged ability engaged in hunting up a nest of counterfeiters, and on Monday last were successful in arresting the two principal ring-leaders, near Huntington, Ind. After the United States detective had obtained a sure clue of their whereabouts, he brought his wife on the scene, and through her arrangements were completed for purchasing the dies for \$650, the same to be delivered to her in a secluded place, near Huntington, where she was to come wholly unprotected. Deputy United States Marshal Bassier and a force proceeded to within a short distance of where the lady and counterfeiters were negotiating. The bargain had been concluded, and the latter were driving away, when the officers came down upon them with drawn pistols, and arrested, without assistance, James Wellington, Tom Salisbury and William McMonagall, the principals, their confederate making his escape, with about half the purchase of the dies. Salisbury and McMonagall were taken to Fort Wayne, and had their hearing before Commissioner Wheeldon. They made no defence, and were committed to jail to await trial in the United States Court. The plates secured are of twenty-five cent denominations, and are, without doubt, the most perfect imitations ever executed, and the country is flooded with currency made from these dies. Eight or ten persons are now in the Penitentiary who have been detected using them, and until now the present officers were unable to capture them. The detective's wife is deserving of great praise for cool courage, under the circumstances, as are the entire force engaged in hunting down this nest, though there is doubtless a large number of others at liberty yet—but the den is broken up.

The postmaster of Mina, New York, recently addressed the following communication to Washington:

MINA, CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, N. Y., May 19, 1869.

First Assistant Postmaster-General.—DEAR SIR: I asked you for my resignation some time ago, and recommend Alexander D. Holdridge to be postmaster of this office; it is the people's wish, and he being a Republican and a Democrat, I thought it would be immediately attended to. My business is such that I must go to Iowa, to be gone two or three months; my wife died last July; my daughter and deputy must be absent also. I am an old man, born 1800. My grand-father was a cousin to Ethan Allen; and now, "By the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," I demand my resignation.

The Japanese now coming into California promise to be a most valuable order of immigrants. Those who have purchased the 600 acres of the Alza Ranch will be quite an industrial colony, cultivating the tea plant, the silk worm and its tree, the bamboo esculents, which will taste like a mixture of artichoke and asparagus, and the fish harvests, which will be nourished in large lime-cemented tanks or lakes. Their Japan silk worms feed on the oak and other trees, producing a beautiful grey silk, and their tea nuts give "China oil," which makes such a clear pure light. The Japanese are altogether the best instructed immigrants coming to our shores.

It is curious to observe that the New York post office always sends to Europe a much greater number of letters than it receives from that part of the world. For the month of May, it sent away 420,553 letters, and received 391,062. This seems to show that the mass of the foreigners settled in this country write home to their old friends oftener than the latter write to them. That rule, however, is broken in a single instance. The Italians send home but 4,569 letters for 7,893 brought over to them. Are they more hard-hearted than the rest of mankind? Or do they refrain from writing till Italy shall be entirely free, with Rome for its capital?

FIVE DOLLARS A MONTH.—The Washington Express says that a Chinese Immigration Company has been formed at St. Louis, and another at Memphis, for the purpose of bringing Chinamen from the Pacific coast to work on the Southern sugar and cotton plantations. This company will import the workmen and complete the contracts. The wages, it is said, will be only \$4 or \$5 a month and cheap rations, and the coolies being peaceable, laborious and thrifty, will be patient under restraint and heavy labor. As laborers on the Pacific Railroad they rendered satisfaction by doing their work well and without creating dissatisfaction.

It is usual to send the students at the United States Naval Academy on an occasional short voyage, in order to fit them for their duties. The New Orleans Times thinks it both proper and politic to give the cadets at West Point a similar opportunity, by sending them out by the Pacific Railroad for a hunt among the hostile Indians. By this means they would "get their hand in" early at the killing business, and it would save considerable expense to the Government in enlisting troops for the purpose. Even the casualties resulting would lean toward the score of economy, as the cadets are much more expensive than enlisted men.

Judge Drummond, of Chicago, has decided that express companies have the right to forward letters accompanying consignments in unstamped envelopes. The case in which the decision was given was that of the Post Office Department against the United States Express, to recover the penalty prescribed by law for the alleged forwarding of mailable matter not enclosed in stamped envelopes.

An innovation in Paris is dancing parties at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

THE LATE STORM AT NEW ORLEANS.—The number of casualties that occurred in the vicinity of New Orleans during its progress. Long Island seems to have been most exposed to its ravages, and the shores of Westchester County upon the sound. Two sloops were wrecked and three seamen lost. At Rockaway the guests of a hotel were thrown to the floor in the parlor in which they were assembled; and a gentleman from New York, caught on the beach, was struck by lightning and killed; and in many parts of Westchester County, oxen were killed, trees uprooted, and other damage done. In Philadelphia there was quite a tornado, it will be remembered.

NEW ORLEANS.—The construction of a ship canal from New Orleans to Lake Ponchartrain, it is asserted, would diminish the port charges, in pilotage and towage alone, by the sum of \$1,800 on a vessel of 1,000 tons burden. At present it costs \$2,555 to bring a vessel of that size from the mouth of the Mississippi to New Orleans. The charges to bring a vessel of 1,000 tons burden from the ocean to the wharves amount to \$570 at Boston, and \$676 at New York. It is argued, therefore, that a ship canal at New Orleans would place that port on an equality with Northern cities.

A RENT CASE.—In the case of the owners of the French Coffee House vs. P. J. Coogan, lessee, a decision was made in the State Court, Saturday, it being decided, that the lessee should pay for the rent of the house during the war, when it was untenable, because of the bombardment. The amount in question is about \$7,600. We learn that an appeal will be taken.

A similar decision was rendered some months since concerning the rent of the Charleston Hotel, under similar circumstances.—Charleston News.

This is an age of progress. In Owen County, Ky., for instance, a grand jury, last week, "presented" an aged woman of that place, on the charge of being a witch—which she says that she is not. It is alleged that she cast an evil eye upon her neighbor's cattle, so that they sickened and died by the score; and, further, that she affected the waters of the wells upon which she looked, that all who partook of them languished and eventually followed their fathers to dream-land.

It has just been discovered that the accident at Carr's Rock, on the Erie Railroad, two years ago, by which many persons were killed was caused by several thieves, one of whom has been arrested. It was thought at the time that an imperfect rail was the cause, and the company was severely censured. Judge Lynch should be called upon to settle the matter.

FLORIDA SETTLES THE ALABAMA QUESTION.—The Florida Senate, last Thursday, agreed to support the United States Government against Great Britain, in a demand upon the latter for full indemnity for the Alabama spoliation. This, of course, settles the whole matter, and England will incontinently back down.

Henri Rochefort, of La Lanterne fame in France, has been found guilty of illegally introducing his journal into the country, and has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment, a fine of 3,000fr., the forfeiture of his rights as a citizen for three years to vote or sit in the Corps Legislatif.

A DOUBLE APPOINTMENT.—Gen. J. C. Robinson recently called upon the President, and thanked him for appointing his son a cadet to West Point, but declined the honor, on the ground that the President had already appointed the same young man a cadet at the naval academy.

The body of a man buried in Baltimore, eight years ago, was disinterred recently, and found to be almost as perfect in appearance as at the time of burial, except that it was completely petrified. The clothing of the body was entirely gone, but the body was solid and stone-like—hard and chalky to the touch.

Ex-Alderman Aquilla Haines, of Philadelphia, attempted to commit suicide on Monday last. Anticipating a difficulty with his workmen, he beat and cut himself in the head with an ice-pick and a hatchet, and pulled out pieces of the bone with his hands. Much to the astonishment of the medical attendants, he was conscious at last accounts.

The London Times, in an article on the American Indian troubles, states that they are irreclaimable savages, and must disappear. The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to pay the Government interest in quarterly instalments. An official report states that 28,600 emigrants left Liverpool for America last week.

A colored man was trundling a wheelbarrow on the sidewalk the other day, when a policeman ordered him into the street, on penalty of the law, whereupon the colored man shouldered his vehicle, and so kept within the curb-stones, of the law and of the sidewalk, remarking "Guess dat's hunkey, ain't it?"

The largest returns made by newspaper men in New York city are those of the Bennetts, senior and junior. The former returns \$186,500, and the latter \$45,000. L. L. Crounse, the Washington correspondent of the Times, returns \$5,693.

A young girl, in a village of the Ardennes forest, recently killed her illegitimate child, cut it into pieces, and put the pieces into the barrel in which her parents kept their salt pork. It was eaten.

Tar may be applied to hard, dry and cracked hoofs, with good success. It appears to penetrate and soften the hoof, and gives it a bright and clean look; also closes the cracks. Would apply once or twice a month.

Local Items.

A few copies of the 'Sack and Destruction of Columbia' can be obtained at the Phoenix office. Price twenty-five cents.

Parties interested are notified that the barbecue to be prepared by Mr. Dent will come off at Geiger's Mill, to-morrow, July 3. All interested are invited to be on hand in time.

The Clerk of the Market requests us to state that the market will be closed on Saturday, the 3d instant, from and after the hour of 10 A. M.—not to be reopened until the usual hour on Monday following.

JOB OFFICE.—The Phoenix Job Office is prepared to execute every style of printing, from visiting and business cards to pamphlets and books. With ample material and first-class workmen, satisfaction is guaranteed to all. If our work does not come up to contract, we make no charge. With this understanding our business men have no excuse for sending work North.

THE HEATED TERMS.—As the summer has set in with a remarkable degree of heat, we inquire with interest into the causes which produce or promote this state of affairs—merely for a temporary satisfaction, however; somewhat of the nature of the scrutiny we give to disease there is no evading. According to a late scientific report issued by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, we have a balancing of winds or air currents, so that a perfect calm prevails, none but local currents passing out of the heated region, and none from without it passing in. Another condition is a clear sky, with little vapor in the air to reflect back the sun's rays, and its direct rays become intensely scorching. As a third condition generally, though not always present, there will arise by evaporation within this enclosure of winds moisture enough to over-spread it, (not, perhaps, with visible clouds,) and thus, while it offers no obstruction to the passage of the sun's rays through to the earth, it absorbs and reflects back all of those that are radiated from the earth, and constitutes an oven-like enclosure, with the walls of winds for its sides, and the mass of vapor for a dome. This produces not only hot, but sultry weather. So much for scientific explanation; but paramount is the experience of those who scorch in this prison-like dome of the winds. What can any one tell us of heated terms that we do not know already? Fortunately in this city we have during the summer a sufficient play of breeze to temper the extreme heat, but we know of districts where the whole atmosphere seems an exhausted receiver for the vitality it seems to hold. It is drowse and scorch all day and a grand melee with musquitos at all hours, gnats between times, and the evils arising from a sun-baked earth and a sky like a brazen shield thrice heated.

Heated terms—times when the tinkle of the ice-pitcher is the only sound which carries with it hope and comfort—when we dream of cold mountain streams and affect Arctic literature—when our favorite picture of the Highland snow-storm is hung with due regard to any unnecessary exertion in studying out its details—when our ideas, instead of coming out in crisp epigrams, maugher on in a weak flow which has no more spirit than a second drawing of tea—when, in fact, life is utterly savorless, and uncomfortably moist. Whether the season will bring us one or more "heated terms" it is impossible to say. It has set in with severity enough, but rains may temper the heat, and the joy which cometh with the morning may make us forget the troubles of a night. However, the clothing should be light and loose, and of such a character that the air can readily pass through it. It should be changed often. Clothing worn during the day should not be worn at night. The entire body should be bathed every day so as to keep the pores open and the skin clean. Perspiration should not be checked but encouraged, if one does not perspire easily. Perspiration necessitates evaporation, and evaporation cools. Eat sparingly, and avoid everything of a heating, stimulating or irritating character, as salts, spices, condiments, sweets, fats, tea, coffee, tobacco, alcoholic drinks, &c. The diet should consist principally or entirely of fruits, berries and vegetables. The only proper drink is water. The following lines on "Mid-Day in Summer" will very appropriately close this dissertation:

Lo! lying in the fierce meridian heat,
The beauteous earth looks like a thing that dreams,
And all o'ercome with stupor strangely sweet,
She wholly in the warm sun's clutches seems.
Covered as the shed's cool shade in sober wise,
So lazily through the languid noontide air,
A crow flies from the high green hill that lies
Aback beyond the flat. The heat, the glare
Chalks out the white highway that runs along
The distant upland. Not a bird makes choice
To warble even the fragment of a song,
And nature would not own a single voice
But for the restless brooks that, all alive,
Murmur like bees content in honeyed hive.

MERCANTILE PRINTING.—All kinds of mercantile printing, such as circulars, letter heads, cards, bill heads, statements, &c., for counting-rooms and offices, promptly attended to at the Phoenix job office.

Our friend Cantwell has received another supply of that justly celebrated Fulton Market beef, which we recommended so highly from actual experience a short time since. Lovers of good eating will do well to give him a call.

The gardens in and around Columbia will be irretrievably ruined, unless they are blessed with a shower of rain in a day or two. Cabbage leaves and the blades of young corn can be used for manufacturing tobacco; but are unfit for legitimate purposes.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.—July 1—Columbia Hotel.—W. S. Hastie, T. M. Waring, T. H. Symmers, B. G. Yocum, M. McLoey, wife and servant, Charleston; J. B. Henry, Chester; J. W. Friedman, New York; G. Pope, John R. Sondley, Ellison S. Keitt, Miss Keitt, Newberry; M. Davit, Milton, Conn.; Alex. McBee, Jr., Greenville.

We have been reliably informed that \$100,000 was paid, yesterday, by the Treasurer of the State, and the financial agent, at New York, for coupons of State bonds presented for payment. The payment of interest on the State stock will necessarily be delayed a few days in order to make up interest statements.

THE FOURTH (3D) OF JULY.—A card is published in another column, signed by Probate Judge Wigg, Chairman Committee of Arrangements, inviting the citizens of Richland and adjacent Counties to be present and participate in the "celebration of the anniversary of our National Independence," in Latta's Grove, near the Charlotte depot, to-morrow, July 3d. Addresses may be expected, and a barbecue will wind up the ceremonies. We acknowledge the receipt of a special invitation from the Committee.

The Marion Street Sunday School—scholars and teachers—as has been the custom for several years, will have a celebration and re-union on the 4th of July—or rather, to-morrow, the 3d. The exercises will commence at 9 o'clock A. M. Besides speeches, dialogues, etc., in which about forty scholars will participate, an address will also be delivered by Charles C. Marshall, Esq., of Richland. It will be a decidedly pleasant affair, and a cordial invitation is extended to the public in general to be present. The Chairman has promised to provide sitting room for "ye local."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attention is called to the following advertisements, published the first time this morning:

R. C. Shiver—Opening This Day.
Apply at this Office—Notice.
P. Cantwell—Lime.
Fourth of July Celebration.

The La Crosse Democrat says the lightning Saturday morning struck on the wire of the Mississippi Valley telegraph, two miles below that city, and shivered forty-three poles, a distance of a mile and a half.

The country in the vicinity of Junction City, Kansas, has been inundated. Twenty-five persons and numbers of horses have been drowned.

The suit of Bradley against Judge Fisher was dismissed yesterday in the Circuit Court at Washington.

With Taylor's Saw Gummer and Sharpener there is always a standard tooth.

HEINITSCH'S QUEEN'S DELIGHT.—What is it? Ask your neighbor, who has been relieved of a distressing disease. Ask that rheumatic what cured him. Ask the victims of dyspepsia. Ask that beautiful daughter what removed those hideous spots and ulcers, and made her face as fair as Parian marble. Ask the once jaundiced victim of liver complaint. Ask that once poor emaciated form, the subject of female irregularities, what brought about such a marvelous change. The answer is, "It's HEINITSCH'S QUEEN'S DELIGHT." Come out, then, all ye desponding ones. Be cheerful, gay and happy. If you are sick, fail not to try, only try—no easier task—a bottle of HEINITSCH'S QUEEN DELIGHT. JI

Call at Glaze & Shield's Machine Shop and see the patent Saw Gummer and Sharpener.

THE BLESSING OF THE AGE.—No more Sick Headache, no more Dyspepsia, no more Indigestion, no more Piles, no more Chills, no more Liver Complaint, no more Jaundice, no more Pain in the Back, no more Kidney Disease, no more Costiveness, no more Heartburn. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILL is a certain guarantee against all these distressing complaints. J26 6

Nothing can compare with Taylor's patent Saw Gummer and Sharpener.

No mill-man can do without Taylor's patent Saw Gummer and Sharpener. Taylor's Saw Sharpener, a perfect machine.