

Taxation Again.

The Union, that staunch supporter of the ring that has already in a manner bankrupted the State, is out again, in yesterday's issue, on the subject of taxation. It is an odd thing to see a journal advocating increased taxation, and is explainable upon no other hypothesis than this which we have so repeatedly maintained; that the Radical sheet at our capital depends for its support more upon the public pap which the taxes supply than the patronage of the people whom it falsely pretends to represent. In all our experience we have never known a newspaper to take part with public swindlers in such a barefaced and shameless style. A few days since the Union urged upon the General Assembly to be prompt with their bill to raise supplies, and to make it heavy enough to raise funds sufficient to pay off all "our just debts and obligations." Yesterday there follows a complement as it were to the preceding article, and a sickly effort is made to persuade the poor tax-payers that they are very leniently dealt with, and don't pay near so much as our dear Governor and his tax-gatherers might rightfully demand. A comparison is drawn between the thriving dairy and grain farms of the North and the cotton farms, so-called, of South Carolina, as to the respective productiveness per acre, and the profits, which must prove very gratifying and encouraging to the farmers of the State, were it only true. The wise-acre of the Union assumes his facts and figures, and of course works out a most flattering and satisfactory result; sets up a man of straw and demolishes him most effectually. Says he: "The dairy farms of New York and several other States are worth in the market from fifteen to fifty dollars an acre. The average is about thirty-five dollars, while the annual product is about twenty per cent. of this value, or about seven dollars an acre. The annual product of grain farms is more; say an average of twenty dollars an acre for all under cultivation, while such lands are valued at an average of forty-five dollars per acre for whole farms. "An assessment of ten mills on such a valuation will give a tax on dairy farms of thirty-five cents on every seven dollars income, and on grain farms forty-five cents on every twenty dollars income. And this tax must be increased about one-third for non-productive lands. "A like calculation for the cotton farms of this State shows the following advantages for the tax-payer: "If we put the average production of the short staple at the very low estimate of one-third of a bale of 450 pounds per acre, the annual production at fifteen cents is \$22.50; while the average market value of such lands will not exceed \$10 per acre. An assessment of ten mills on this valuation will give a tax of ten cents on every \$22.50 income."

Towa Property.

There is no sort of question but that city lots and houses are far more appreciable now than farm lands. Rents any way are extremely high, and money invested in dwelling houses or stores in Columbia pays a better dividend than almost anything else. Let us see the proportion of taxes to the income from this kind of property. Take a small cottage and lot in an eligible part of town—we are relating facts now, and not making a supposititious case—say it is assessed at \$2,000; rent it at \$20 per month, and you have \$240 for the year. The taxes, at the rate of two per cent. for the State and County, and an equal amount for the city, which is customary, would amount to \$80 or 83 1/2 cents on the dollar of the income. That looks like ten cents on every \$22.50. Figures won't lie, Mr. Union, though you may misrepresent them.

Frequent mention has been made in these columns of the reign of terror established in Robeson County, North Carolina, by the band of outlaws under command of the mulatto Henry Lowrey.

Since these desperadoes began their career they have committed at least fifteen murders, repeated arson and thefts and outrages innumerable. Nearly \$40,000 has been offered for their capture, yet not only has not one of them ever been punished, but they appear at railway depots, country stores and post offices, secure from even an attempt at arrest. Which would have been the better—that the power of United States bayonets should have been used to break up the camp of these murderers and felons whose guilt is unquestioned, or for the arrest of citizens of the neighboring State of South Carolina, whose complicity in Ku Klux outrages was at best but doubtful? Was the influence of the Federal Government so directed because the conviction of the white citizens of South Carolina would serve admirable purpose as partisan capital, while the dispersion of Lowrey's gang would break up a force which has been before used to control elections? Certainly this solution of the problem of Henry Lowrey's sacred immunity would be in thorough keeping with the policy hitherto maintained toward the unfortunate South.

The New York Herald is full of blustering editorial paragraphs in relation to the apprehended war with England, from which it appears that it would be really rejoiced to see such a struggle inaugurated.

ILLICIT DISTILLING.—Thursday last, Wm. Stewart, Jackson Stewart, Moses Gordon, W. J. Trent, David Wells and Moore McSwain, all of this County, were arrested by a United States Deputy Marshal on a charge of illicit distilling, and brought before United States Commissioner Pointer at this place for examination. After a hearing of the case, Wells and McSwain were discharged from further arrest, and the others, in default of bail, were committed to prison.—Yorkville Enquirer.

By a private letter received by the editor, last night, from Washington city, we are glad to know that there are well-founded hopes that General Ransom will be admitted to his seat in the United States Senate.—Wilmington Journal.

The deposits made in the Yorkville branch of the Citizens' Savings Bank, for the month of January, footed up the handsome sum of \$116,500.

labor only. Put fertilizers on at 66 per acre, or about 150 pounds of good commercial manure; add to this \$2 for use of mule, and we have \$19.50 of the \$22.50 already expended, and no account taken of the wear and tear of wagons, plows, farming animals, &c. Now when you put on the tax of two or three dollars, as the Union at the close of its article suggests as not unreasonable, the poor farmer comes out below zero. The fact of the business is, that there is no money in farming in South Carolina with the present system of labor, except under the most advantageous circumstances. Six years' experiment has demonstrated that proposition beyond all question; for there are not to-day one-fourth of the planters who are not in a worse condition, pecuniarily, than they were at the beginning of the year 1866. Before the war even, the estimated increase of money invested in farming was only two per cent., and now, the profits are still less, and in most cases nothing at all; and yet this Radical sheet has the impudent assurance to advise, or at any rate exhort, a tax of two or three per cent. The indications are, too, that a tax of at least two per cent. will be levied this year, and when, as a result of such oppression, the industrial interests of the State suffers, real estate falls still lower, and the people complain, we will be enlightened again by this man of the Union with fine spun theories of "the effect of Democratic violence." It is their game to howl Ku Klux to the darkies while they pile the taxes on the whites.

The New York Evening Post figures out pretty close work for the political parties next fall. Grant's popular majority in 1868, was about 300,000, in a total vote of 5,700,000, and four Southern States were then not allowed to vote. The total vote of the country at the Congressional elections was about 5,600,000, and the Republican majority was about 40,000. When these elections were held the Democrats had gained several States which had been carried for Grant in 1868. The Post argues that if a coalition takes place between the Democrats, the Labor Reformers and the Republican bolters, the chances will be very much in favor of their success. It sets down 115 electoral votes as sure for Grant, 104 as sure for the coalition, and 138 as doubtful. Among the doubtful States are New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, but the Post says that a change of only 25,000 votes in these three States, which cast 1,800,000 votes, is required to carry eighty-four electoral votes against the Administration and ensure its defeat. Of course this "figuring up" is easy enough at any time, but we would not be at all surprised to find that the Post's figures are very near correct.

A SAD CASUALTY.—A very melancholy accident occurred near the saw-mill in this town, last Friday, by which little Charles Allen, aged about ten years, son of O. L. Allen, lost his life, at the hands of his companion and friend, Charles Willard, about fourteen years old. It appeared, upon a thorough investigation, that the boys were bird-hunting, having only one gun between them, which they shot alternately. The gun was in the hands of Willard when a bird was discovered by the boy Allen, who wished to shoot it. Willard also wished to shoot, and refused to give up the gun, when a tussle ensued. The gun was thrown across Willard's shoulder, with the muzzle pointing behind him. Allen grabbed the gun, behind Willard, resting it upon his shoulder, also, and in pulling it, it went off, sending the whole load into Allen's back, killing him almost instantly.—Union Times.

ANOTHER HORRIBLE DEATH.—On the same day that a railway locomotive ran into the depot at Jeffersonville, Ky., with the remains of a human body clinging to the machinery, the 3 05 train from New York arrived at Trenton, N. J., when the mangled and bloody remains of an unknown man were found on the cow-catcher. He had a deep gash on the side of the head, both ankles were broken, and the flesh had been torn from his body by coming in contact with the railroad chairs. On his person was found about \$35 in money, a ticket for New York from West Philadelphia, several letters, one addressed to Thompson's Steel Works, in Jersey City, and others directed to other machine works, showing that the man must have been a machinist in search of employment. There was nothing found that gave his probable name.

THE FRESHET IN LYON'S CREEK.—We understand that the bridge of Big Lyon's Creek, known as Miller's Bridge, has been very seriously damaged by a raft which was floated down the creek by the high water, about a week ago. Coming in contact with the centre of the bridge, the raft swept away ninety-three feet of it, thereby rendering it impassable. The gentleman who gave us the information also says that the road on the Kershaw side of the creek at Blakeney's Bridge is in such a terrible condition, that it is impossible for a conveyance of any kind to pass.

SUICIDE.—We learn that Mr. Henry Muigo, an old citizen of this County, living near Mount Pisgah Church, committed suicide on Monday, 5th instant, by hanging himself. He had been missing for near a week, and though diligent search had been made by his neighbors, he was not found until Sunday morning, 11th instant.—Lancaster Ledger.

To-day makes the seventh anniversary of that devastating fire that, through the demon hate of Sherman's incendiaries, laid waste our beautiful city. It is a sad event to contemplate, and one upon which we care not long to dwell. There is not a cheering thought that the evil day can suggest—all is enveloped in gloom and grief. Still we find some pleasing food for thought as we retraced, with our mind's eye, the events that have followed, and note the steady though slow onward march of our city in prosperity. Our waste places have been rebuilt to a reasonable extent, and it is now almost a rarity to see one of Sherman's lone sentinels that once reared their dismal lengths on every side as solemn reminders of his foul and cruel deed. Columbia has grown, and is still daily growing, in her various branches of business; and bids fair to outstrip even her former self. What we have most to fear is that the energy and enterprise of her people may be retarded and thwarted by the same ruinous financial intermeddling, on the part of the municipal authorities, that has characterized our State officials. Our citizens should be alive to their interests in this respect, and prevent the possibility of such an evil by securing the election of honest conservative representatives upon the Board of Aldermen at the coming election in April. It is time to go to work.

IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN.—Treasurer Spinner has made the following rulings relative to business transactions with his office.

The department can redeem notes only when some recognized portion thereof is presented, with the proof that the remainder has been totally destroyed. Coin certificates are redeemable only on presentation to the assistant treasurer in New York; they are, however, receivable by assistant treasurers and depositaries in payment of all coin dues to the United States, or by collectors of customs for customs only. The authority for collecting semi-annual duty from the national banks is contained in the first section of the national currency Act. The Government has not taxed any bonds of its own issue possessed by national banks; but has, under the law, collected in July and January of each year—first, on the average amounts of notes in circulation, one-half of one per cent.; second, on the average amount of deposits, excepting deposits to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, one-quarter of one per cent.; third, on the capital stock in excess of the United States bonds held by the Treasurer for the bank or owned by it, one-quarter of one per cent.

TRAGIC AFFAIR AT MONTICELLO, GA.—The Atlanta Constitution says that one of those tragic encounters has occurred at Monticello, Georgia, that calls to mind the dark and bloody days of wild frontier life, where human passions rage unregulated by law, and personal difficulties find more ready settlement by the fierce arbitrament of arms than before the slow and circuitous tribunals of justice. We have an account of the affair, received from private sources, that is by no means as circumstantial and certain as we should like to give, but it is undoubtedly a close approximation to the truth.

FORNEY'S RESIGNATION.—THE MILK IN THE COCONUT.—The Baltimore Sun's correspondent offers this explanation of Forney's resignation of the Philadelphia collectorship:

"The resignation of Colonel Forney, as collector of Philadelphia, has created a positive sensation in political quarters here, where the motive is attributed very generally to a growing hostility to President Grant. While Forney is very careful to state that he will not oppose the re-election of Grant, if he is re-nominated, it nevertheless appears that he has decided to cut loose from the Republican ring of office-holders in Philadelphia, who are something on the Tammany order, and who are all supporting the administration, and proposes to join the Republican reformers in driving these office-holders out of power. The former element attempted to dictate to Colonel Forney what course he should pursue in the recent important senatorial election in Philadelphia, whereupon he sent word to the President that his resignation was at his disposal. The President sent word in return that he did not want it, but Colonel Forney made up his mind that he preferred to remain untrammeled, and therefore sent his resignation in writing. The President will reply to-morrow declining to accept the same, but Mr. Forney insists upon its acceptance. He returned to Philadelphia this evening."

At the recent meeting of the stockholders of the South Carolina Railroad Company, the following was the result of the election:

Directors of the South Carolina Railroad Company—Wm. J. Magrath, Geo. A. Trouholm, L. D. DeSaussure, John Hancek, Andrew Simonds, George W. Williams, Henry Gourdin, Francis J. Pelzer, B. H. Rice, Wm. A. Courtenay, James S. Gibbs, James P. Poyce, Jas. Conner, W. L. Ellis and Daniel Tyler. Directors of the South-western Railroad Bank—J. C. Cochran, L. D. DeSaussure, J. P. Boyce, J. H. Wilson, W. A. Courtenay, G. W. Williams, F. J. Pelzer, J. S. Gibbs, W. J. Magrath, W. A. Pringle, Henry Gourdin, B. H. Rice and James Conner.

It appears that McCarty, the lion-tamer, whose tragic death at Bolton, England, was recently published, was under the influence of liquor when he entered the cage with the animals. It was the smell of his potatoes, driving (as liquor always does) the animals wild with rage, and unsteadiness in the look with which he had been wont to rule them, that occasioned his speedy destruction.

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ACTION BY THE GOVERNMENT DEMAND—DRIFT OF PUBLIC OPINION.—The American claims against England excite more and more attention every day, and we may safely predict that unless the Government take a direct course in dealing with these claims a direct course will be taken with the Government. Popular opinion is capable of going to great lengths in matters of this kind; and its drift, if not its full volume, is manifest already. To-day, however, we have no intention of discussing the scope or the validity of the claims. That we leave to another occasion; but there is one circumstance therewith connected which deserves special notice. We know by recent exposures how desperately venal, how prone to audacious organized jobbery, are too many American legislators and officers of State, even among the higher and more influential grades. Now, it is a matter of common rumor that men of this kind have brought up the "American claims" generically known as Alabama claims" right and left. From all that we know of political life in the United States there is nothing at all improbable in these reports—on the contrary, the probability is that they are true. But if so, then we may infer that the American case is regarded as a pretty strong one on the other side of the Atlantic, and that it has become the interest of a certain number of public men to support it to the utmost.

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ACTION BY THE GOVERNMENT DEMAND—DRIFT OF PUBLIC OPINION.—The American claims against England excite more and more attention every day, and we may safely predict that unless the Government take a direct course in dealing with these claims a direct course will be taken with the Government. Popular opinion is capable of going to great lengths in matters of this kind; and its drift, if not its full volume, is manifest already. To-day, however, we have no intention of discussing the scope or the validity of the claims. That we leave to another occasion; but there is one circumstance therewith connected which deserves special notice. We know by recent exposures how desperately venal, how prone to audacious organized jobbery, are too many American legislators and officers of State, even among the higher and more influential grades. Now, it is a matter of common rumor that men of this kind have brought up the "American claims" generically known as Alabama claims" right and left. From all that we know of political life in the United States there is nothing at all improbable in these reports—on the contrary, the probability is that they are true. But if so, then we may infer that the American case is regarded as a pretty strong one on the other side of the Atlantic, and that it has become the interest of a certain number of public men to support it to the utmost.

[Full Mall Gazette.]

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Northern mail opens at 3.00 P. M.; closes 7.15 A. M. Charleston day mail opens 4.00 P. M.; closes 6.00 A. M. Charleston night mail opens 6.30 A. M.; closes 6.00 P. M. Greenville mail opens 6.45 P. M.; closes 6.00 A. M. Western mail opens 9.00 A. M.; closes 1.30 P. M. On Sunday office open from 3 to 4 P. M.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Acts of the General Assembly. Meeting of Isra. lites.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Indisposition to exercise, difficulty of thinking or reasoning, or concentrating the mind upon any subject, lassitude, lack of ambition or energy, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, thick and tonicious mucus, purulent, &c. In other cases, dryness, dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear throat, ulceration, death and decay of bones, scabs from ulcers, constant desire to clear nose and throat, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, difficulty in speaking plainly, general debility, idiocy and insanity. All the above symptoms are common to the disease in some of its stages or complications, yet thousands of cases annually terminate in consumption or insanity, and end in the grave without having manifested one-third of the symptoms above enumerated. No disease is more common or less understood by physicians. The Proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay \$500 reward for a case of catarrh which he cannot cure. Sold by druggists, or sent sixty cents to H. V. Pierce, M. D., 153 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y., for it.

FROM DAN TO BEERSHBA.—From Charleston to Dahonaga, from the sea-board to the mountains, can be seen a marked improvement in the style of buildings in the last five years. Villages and farm houses all present a more elegant and comfortable appearance. The reason is well known. It is because in that period the whole country has learned to patronize that celebrated manufacturer of doors, sashes and blinds, Mr. P. P. Toole, Charleston, S. C.

At the recent meeting of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter, in Charleston, the following officers were elected for the ensuing Masonic year:

James A. Hoyt, Charleston, G. H. P. James Birnie, Greenville, D. G. H. P. E. W. Lloyd, Florence, G. R. W. H. D. Gaddard, Pendleton, G. S. Rev. John M. Carline, Charleston, L. R. A. G. Chaplain. C. Frank Jackson, Columbia, G. Treasurer. Augustine T. Smythe, Charleston, G. Secretary. B. Z. Herndon, Cokesbury, G. C. H. Harris Covington, Bennettsville, G. R. A. O. L. F. Meyer, Charleston, G. Sentinel. Comp. Augustine T. Smythe was elected unanimously chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, and Comps. Harris Covington and Wilmot G. DeSaussure were appointed the remainder of the committee.

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