

**Immigrants Upon Fair Terms.**

The matter on which Col. Aiken comments in his correspondence from Wilmington, in this morning's PHOENIX, is a serious one. If there is any one thing more needed than another in South Carolina, it is immigrants of the right class. The country is bare of population, and stagnant from the want of means, enterprise, industry and muscle. Our agriculture runs too exclusively in one channel. We plant cotton and corn, and risk everything upon them, more especially the latter. With a different population, or perhaps, we should say, with the infusion of some new elements, we should have a change of policy in this respect. Instead of being as now the exception, grain and root crops would come into vogue, to the extent, at least, of supplying our own demands, and keeping up a fair proportion of stock. It is difficult, however, to get out of these old ruts. Again, we have many inducements to engage in manufactures, but in this, too, we are shackled by habit. The country is kept bare, dreary and uninviting, in consequence of the almost exclusive cultivation of cotton, and a blindness to the advantages and attractions of manufacturing. Under such circumstances, not to speak of the disgusting political condition, men who respect themselves fail to see inducements to come here. And yet such men are needed to help sustain a decent government, and to improve the condition of society. As things are, improvements cannot go on. Enterprise and industry, refinement and taste languish amongst us, and government is a mockery and disgrace. Relaxation of principle is daily extending, and men are too rapidly becoming indifferent to those restraints, which were formerly of binding force. Such is the effect of the peculiar circumstances in which we have been placed and are kept by the public opinion of the Northern States, and the course towards us of the national administration. The young men of the country and boys just growing up, are getting used to, and by-and-by will come to like, the present demoralized state of things. Growing up with it, many will not understand what a travesty it is on good government, what a miserable caricature of genteel society. It is, therefore, the universal desire, in all intelligent quarters, that we shall have fresh accessions to our population. It would act as a check on the tendency to degradation, and be valuable as an auxiliary to any real improvement in the country, and largely assist in making our condition more tolerable. In a word, it is indispensable to any further progress, and unless we get it, society will continue to retrograde and go down. We should regard any publication which set forth the true advantages of our soil, climate, water power, railroad system, location, crops, seasons, the statistics of health, &c.—a work, in a word, which would give a representation of things as they are—as timely and likely to do much good. But to produce a proper and lasting effect, it should in no way deal in exaggeration. A plain, unvarnished tale, a correct picture of the country, a calm statement of the case just as it is, with perhaps a proper exposition of the beneficial changes which could be easily introduced, and would be likely to follow from an influx of immigrants, would do more good than all the exaggerations that could be indulged in. The extravagant statements made in the publication which Col. Aiken notices, but which we have not seen, are calculated to do harm, rather than good. We have a fine country undoubtedly, a genial climate, a soil which generously responds to the labors, skill and intelligent industry of man; but it is not, by any manner of means, the *El Dorado* which the publication alluded to makes it. But we leave Gov. Scott and Mr. Chadwick to the tender embraces of Col. Aiken, with the advice to them not to pile up the agony so high hereafter, nor to draw such a preposterously long bow any more.

The New York papers mention a singular instance of carelessness in the language of one of the sections adopted by the constitutional convention of that State. By some loose phraseology the Senate of New York is abolished. This shows the need of having legal instruments drawn up by persons versed in the use of accurate language. It also shows that in some instances no persons need reformation so badly as reformers themselves. However, we have known whole legislative bodies that might have been abolished without the slightest harm to the State.

An active bachelor in Maine claims to be 102 years old, but, as he "makes his own bed," according to a local paper, "so he must lie."

**DOWN IN THE DUST.**—The New Orleans Republican (Radical organ) accepts the Beauregard meeting in New Orleans as "The Final Surrender." It indulges in complacent self-felicitation on the event. It treats the people of the meeting as "new converts;" gives them a tolerable cool reception, and thinks they should be kept on their good behavior and on the anxious bench for awhile, and in the meantime, to be especially watched by the colored folks, to see if they are quite sincere and trustworthy—reminding the darkies aforesaid how, in the past, these men have enslaved and driven, and worked and murdered them. Such is the reception given to General Beauregard and his friends in their "new departure." Meanwhile, the Republican thinks there is not the smallest occasion yet to give up the Republican party; that it still has a mission to complete; in short, that the only thing that has happened out of the late meeting is to transfer a very large and respectable number of Louisiana citizens to the Radical ranks.

The *Picayune* and *Times* both mildly approve of the meeting—but we think quite mildly. Their hearts do not appear to be in it. In both papers, there are personal communications from gentlemen who were with the movement at the beginning, and who are not satisfied with the final turn the affair took. In short, public opinion is not settled, and we fancy there are misgivings in the minds of the principal actors themselves.

The discerning Dr. Redfield writes from Louisiana to the Cincinnati Commercial: "The project of organizing a party of honest men in Louisiana is assuming such proportions as to invite serious consideration. But I fear it is doomed to failure. A party composed of honest men, regardless of color or previous political affiliations, will not flourish on this soil. The Radicals will fight shy of it, and carry the plantation negroes with them, and the plantation negroes are the power which controls Louisiana. The spectacle of a class so densely ignorant as the Louisiana plantation negroes ruling the fairest section of the South may not be pleasant to contemplate; but pleasant or not, we are obliged to look at it. The educated and more enlightened negroes about New Orleans are in earnest in their desire to reform the government and rescue it from the crew that have well-nigh swamped the State."

Spain is making wonderful progress. She has achieved a pepper and salt Government, called a republic, has got a war on her hands, has spent all the money in the treasury, and will be compelled to take the benefit of the bankrupt act. Within a brief period she will be again in the clutches of some King. Royalty (?) will place its heel upon the people, who will be compelled to support it, and doff their hats as the royal equipage passes along the streets. If Spaniards sigh for Republican institutions, let them look at the United States and dry their tears.

Gen. Sherman in his recent address to the West Point cadets, told the boys that there was scarcely an example during the late war of a West Point graduate being charged with corruption; which means that, if any, of them went South on carpet-bag raids, took bribes, burned warehouses for the purpose of squaring accounts with the Government, or were guilty of acts unbecoming Christian soldiers. If these statements of Sherman's be true, then the weight of responsibility saddled upon volunteers is immeasurably increased.

**IN MEMORIAM.**—The following orders of the Supreme Court are of interest to the members of the Bar:

**THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—IN THE SUPREME COURT—APRIL TERM, 1873.**  
—On motion of the Attorney-General, it is

Ordered, That a committee, to consist of five of the counselors of the court, be requested to prepare and present to this court, on the first day of the ensuing term, to be then entered upon the minutes, a suitable memorial upon the occasion of the death of the late Hon. D. L. Wardlaw.

Ordered, further, That a similar committee be appointed, and charged with a similar duty, in reference to the death of the late Hon. James L. Orr.

Ordered, further, That the Clerk of this Court do serve a copy of this order upon the counselors, to be designated herein by the court.

**F. J. MOSES,**  
Chief Justice Supreme Court.  
*Committee in Memory of Judge Wardlaw—The Attorney-General and Messrs. Armistead Buist, C. G. Memminger, J. P. Carroll and D. H. Chamberlain.*  
*In Memory of Judge J. L. Orr—Messrs. C. D. Melton, J. P. Reed, W. D. Porter, J. M. Baxter and W. H. Trescott.*  
**F. J. MOSES,**  
Chief Justice Supreme Court.  
JUNE 16, 1873.

**TO COUNTRY EXCHANGES.**—As the free exchange of papers will cease on the 1st of July, we deem it necessary to inform the State weeklies that we will continue the exchange, with the distinct understanding that they pay the postage on both papers.

**Immigration Inducements Over-Stated.**

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 23, 1873.

MR. EDITOR: As I was leaving home last Friday, I was handed a pamphlet, purporting to be "Some account of the Resources of South Carolina," and its general inducements to immigration. This pamphlet contained a letter from Mr. Alfred Kempton, an English farmer lately settled in South Carolina. Mr. Kempton gives very wholesome advice to those proposing to seek new homes amongst us as tillers of the soil, and in my judgment states very accurately what any industrious immigrant may anticipate. But as much cannot be said of the pamphlet, which, I fear, will produce ultimately evil effects by its dissemination. For instance, this pamphlet says: "His Excellency, Governor Scott, late Executive of South Carolina, in a recent interview, stated as follows: 'I have a small farm of 300 acres, but circumstances have prevented me from giving the attention to agricultural interests which I ought to have done. Therefore, while I raised a very good crop of both corn and cotton last year, it was not what a fair cultivation of the soil would produce, or what I expect to produce from the same ground this year. To give you an illustration of what can be produced on an acre and a half, I put a lot of land under cultivation, which was formerly the site of the Military Academy, adjoining the grounds of the Executive mansion. I did no more to it than would have been done by a good farmer in the West, where I have resided for many years. From that one acre and a half I produced 100 bushels of corn; a ton of corn-blades, worth two dollars a hundred in the market; and thirty bushels of cow-peas, which range from a dollar and a half a bushel, according to the season of the year. I used principally, stable manure, and not as much of that as I would have put on the ground if I had more. I mention this as a sample of what may be done with the ordinary Northern system of cultivation. One of the principal causes of small crops is, that the plowing is done with a single mule, and the land is barely scratched. I learn from reliable sources that in the early settlements of the State, it was not unusual to raise forty bushels of wheat to the acre. Two years ago I sowed my wheat in the early part of September—the custom has been to sow in the latter part of October—and I cut from two acres, and threshed out sixty bushels of wheat.'"

Then the pamphlet, under its fourth head—"Agriculture and Its Products"—says:

"The above statement, by the highest official authority in South Carolina, and a practical Western farmer, conveys a vivid idea of what may be done by every industrious emigrant, besides assigning reasons why that immigrant will be rewarded by making South Carolina his future home."

I should say, the above does "convey a vivid idea;" so vivid, indeed, as to be actually blinding, and is unquestionably "a very good crop," at least, of corn and peas; but if less than what his Excellency "expects to produce from the same ground this year," I hope he will give his benighted fellow-citizens of "his beloved State" a full statement of the yield and an accurate description of the method of cultivation, the quantity of manure applied, and any other information he may choose to incorporate in his accompanying affidavit, which latter shall be a condition precedent in the report. But Mr. Chadwick's pamphlet further says:

"We append a few additional facts, taken from official reports: The average harvest under our present system of cultivation, is about twenty-five bushels of corn per acre, fifteen bushels of wheat, twenty bushels of oats, fifteen bushels of rye, forty bushels of barley, 100 bushels of Irish potatoes, 150 to 400 bushels of sweet potatoes, 500 pounds of tobacco, forty bushels of rice, and about 600 pounds of cotton. All of these quantities have been doubled and trebled by careful cultivation. In one instance, 200 bushels and twelve quarters of corn were produced, with a corresponding growth of oats. All that agriculture requires, therefore, in South Carolina, is a substitution of thorough tillage for the superficial scraping of the soil now so generally practiced."

Well, if this is not manufactured out of the whole cloth, I am deceived. I venture the assertion, that no County of South Carolina, since the traditional days, when "it was not unusual to raise forty bushels of wheat to the acre," nor before those plentiful times, ever averaged fifteen bushels per acre, or twenty-five bushels of corn per acre, or fifteen bushels of rye, or forty bushels of barley, or 500 pounds of tobacco, or 600 pounds of cotton; and yet this pamphlet says "all of these quantities have been doubled and trebled by careful cultivation." Isolated cases have possibly done so, but it is an imposition to promulgate such stuff as inducements to immigrants to settle in South Carolina. As well advise him to stop in New York, because some day he may be a Stewart, an Astor or a Vanderbilt.

What "official reports" the above extract could have been taken from, I cannot imagine, unless it be from the report made by that model farmer who presided over the agricultural bureau that was established by our Legislature about four years ago, when, pulled up with official dignity, he made a grand flourish of agricultural trumpets, and "basted."

But the gem of all the extracts from this pamphlet is the following: "A few paragraphs will illustrate what may be done on even a small farm of, say, fifty acres. It has cost probably \$10 an acre, or \$500, (£100.) The dwelling and out-buildings, if there be any, may have cost \$500 (£100) more. The family, consisting of husband, wife and three children, commence at once the cultivation of a crop. With a single mule, he will be able to attend to thirty

acres of cotton, five acres of corn, ten acres of wheat, and five acres of oats, barley, potatoes, cow peas for stock, and his vegetables. His cotton, cultivated with care, should yield, say, 25 bales of 400 lbs. each, at 15c. per lb., or \$1,500; corn, 150 bushels, at \$1.25 per bushel, \$187.50; wheat, 300 bushels, at \$2 per bushel, \$600; and the remaining five acres should net, say, \$800—\$3,087.50."

I think I am warranted in making another assertion here, and that is, that such a crop as the above was never made on any single farm in South Carolina, and, what is more, will never be made by any farmer, native or foreign-born. Now, while I would commend Mr. Chadwick for his laudable efforts in behalf of immigration to South Carolina, I would rather suppress every copy of that pamphlet, and wait a chance, than to induce any immigrant to come to South Carolina buoyed with the idea that it was the El Dorado presented therein. Let every inducement be used to turn a portion of the tide of immigrants to our State, but let it be done honestly and truthfully, and not by such schemes as will surely disappoint and disgust the most energetic and valuable class of foreigners. Respectfully,  
D. WYATT AIKEN.

**Immigration to South Carolina.**

MR. EDITOR: I notice that there is a move on foot to redeem our State by immigration. Immigration and enough of it is the only thing that ever will redeem us, and I believe the plan suggested by "A Farmer," in your issue of the 29th of April, the only quick practical plan that will effect this great change. But none of us must allow selfish motives to stand in the way that leads us to these happy results. None of us should stand back or wait for our neighbors to step forward first, and make the sacrifice, with the hope that they will without our aid effect the good which we all expect to reap with them. There certainly is no person in the State so foolish as to refuse to give one dollar to get two in return, and yet such will be the case with all those who have the means to do so and yet refuse to aid in securing this immigration.

Owners of lands, all over the State, do you wish to be worth as much again as you now are? And that, too, without labor? If you do, engage in this immigration scheme at once. Merchants, both city and country, would you like to make more money than now and do away with those dull and tight times so trying to your souls? If you do, double the number of your customers by doubling the population of our State. For the encouragement of "A Farmer" and the combination of land owners, who projected the plan to secure immigration, I will say that I own 5,600 acres of land, one-fourth of which I will willingly give. I would like to hear more than I do from the people on this subject, through the columns of the PHOENIX and other papers of the State. If things are allowed to roll on for the next ten years as they have for the last six or eight, the State will be irretrievably ruined. Our only hope is in immigration, and it is now in our power to secure it, if we will only go to work at once.

**ONE OF THE PEOPLE.**

**Local Items.**

**CITY MATTERS.**—The price of single copies of the PHOENIX is five cents.

The *Fairfield Herald* has entered upon its ninth volume.

Old newspapers for sale at PHOENIX office, at fifty cents a hundred.

Our banks use postal cards to protest against their customers' neglect to look after their notes.

The vegetable market is in a flourishing condition. Vegetables plentiful, but prices high.

A friend suggests that this weather makes him as plastic as putty, and as limp as a wet towel.

Mr. John T. Wright, yesterday, resigned the superintendence of the machine shops at the penitentiary.

A 2 1/2 pound turtle is to be seen in front of the Pollock House. It will be served up in soup and steaks to-morrow.

A horse attached to a vehicle belonging to W. H. Wigg, Esq., ran off, yesterday, and upset things, but did very little damage.

Persons in arrears to the PHOENIX for subscriptions are notified that prompt payment must be made. It is either money or no paper.

The final exhibition before the Clarisophic Society of the South Carolina University comes off to-morrow evening, in their hall. J. Quitman Marshall, Esq., of Abbeville, is the valedictory orator.

The Atlanta *Star* has set—followed in the footsteps of numerous other Southern papers, and has merged with the *Constitution* of that city. Newspaper publishing is a ticklish business at best.

The drawing of the lottery for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky comes off on the 8th July. This is the last week during which tickets will be sold. Mr. D. Gambrell is the agent.

The degree of LL.D. has been conferred upon ex-Attorney-General Chamberlain and ex-Confederate Secretary of the Treasury Memminger, by the Trustees of the South Carolina University.

The Euphradian Society of the South Carolina University will hold its final celebration in the Clarisophic Hall, this (Wednesday) evening. Mr. A. M. Hill, of Darlington, is the valedictory orator. The friends of the Society are invited to attend.

Mr. Phil. A. Walshe, a former resident of Columbia, is on a visit to his old stamping ground.

Mr. W. E. Anderson visits Union and Spartanburg, during the next few days, in the interest of the PHOENIX and GLEANER.

A quantity of type metal—equal to Babbitt, for many purposes—for sale at the PHOENIX office, at twenty-five cents per pound for small quantities—less figures for large lots.

We have not heard anything further in corroboration of the rumored extra session of the Legislature, which was to be held on account of some little queer things about the Treasury.

Mr. T. Windhorn brings us a specimen of the cotton raised in Richland County. It contains several forms and blooms. We are glad to see our County coming up with its neighbors.

We have made arrangements with a young and talented South Carolinian to furnish the PHOENIX with a series of letters from Europe, during the months of August, September and October.

An individual, with a very red nose, said to some chaps who were plugging him about it, "It is no trouble to color a meerschaum, but it takes a long time and skill to color a nose as nicely as mine is colored."

On a postal card sent from Indiana, and received by a certain gentleman in town yesterday, was written: "I'm in good health. I drink thirty cups of coffee daily, and I jest kin make dinner sick."

A meeting of the citizens of Richland has been called for Saturday next, in the Court House, for the purpose of considering the necessity of levying a special tax for school purposes. A full attendance is desirable, as it is a matter of interest to all.

The Atlantic House, at Beaufort, N. C., is open for the reception of guests. The building is admirably located in full view of the sea—the tide actually flowing under it. Many of our citizens who have quartered at this delightful watering place commend it highly.

A contractor, who was desirous of obtaining hands to assist on a building, yesterday, applied to several colored men, idling on Market street. Only one consented to go to work; but when he found that he was to assist in passing planks, he put on his coat and left, saying the work was too hard.

Old Honeysuckle and her tribe, with luggage, were put in the street, yesterday morning, by Capt. Jackson and his assistants; but by some hocus-pocus, the nuisance was reinstated by dark the same day. How is this? Can an established nuisance defeat the law? or have respectable tax-payers no rights?

A meeting of the City Council was held last night, at which there was considerable discussion as to the health of Columbia and the quality of the water now being furnished by the contracting parties. The authorities should take decisive action in the matter, and remove all causes of complaint, if such a thing is possible.

While two sons of Mr. Hardy Solomon and a daughter of Gen. Dennis were out riding yesterday, a riderless pony accompanying them bit at the tail of the nag ridden by one of the boys, which caused the latter animal to raise his heels and spread himself on the earth. The rider was spilled on the ground, but with a little assistance, he recovered, remounted and re-rode, unhurt.

**GOOD THINGS.**—Our neighbors, Messrs. Hoffman & Albrecht, are constantly furnishing us with reminders of the good things they keep on hand, in the way of fruit, vegetables, canned goods, confectionery, etc. They have recently received a case of spiced oysters, which are really fine, and so nearly resemble the fresh bivalve as to be hardly distinguishable. Try them, and our word for it, you will call for a repetition.

**MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.**—The Northern mail opens 6.30 A. M. and 3.00 P. M.; closes 8 P. M. and 11.00 A. M. Charleston day mail opens 6.15 P. M.; closes 6 A. M.; night opens 7.00 A. M.; closes 6.15 P. M. Greenville opens 6.45 P. M.; closes 6 A. M. Western opens 6.30 A. M. and 12.30 P. M.; closes 8 and 1 P. M. Wilmington opens 3.30 P. M.; closes 10.30 A. M. On Sunday the office is open from 8 to 4 P. M.

**POSTPONEMENT OF AN INTERESTING EXHIBITION.**—The public concert-exhibition of the South Carolina Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, situated at Cedar Springs, in Spartanburg County, was expected to come off to-morrow, but owing to the sickness of some of the pupils and teachers, it has been postponed indefinitely. The rapid progress of this institution, so valuable, and yet so quietly managed, has not been as rapid as it would have been, if financial troubles had not beset it, and the plans of those having charge could have been fully carried out.

**PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.**—The drawing of this enterprise commences on July 8, and we are informed that tickets can be procured here, of Mr. D. Gambrell, up to the 30th June—but not after that date.

**TOMATOES.**—Twenty-five boxes tomatoes have just come to hand, and will be disposed of at low figures. Give a call at the "Useful Store" of E. E. Davies & Co., on Plain street. Fresh vegetables and fruits of other kinds also on hand.

**DEATH OF MR. E. O. WITHERINGTON.**—We are pained to record the death of this disciple of Faust, which occurred in Savannah, Ga., on Sunday last. Mr. Witherington had been in feeble health for some time, but his death was unlooked for. He formerly resided in Columbia, where he has many friends in and out of the Masonic fraternity, of which he was an earnest member.

**THE BLACKVILLE-BARNWELL CONTEST.**—This vexed question, which has been hammered at by the Legislature, voted upon by the people, and fought in the Courts, has at last been referred to the Board of State Canvassers for action. They met yesterday morning, but owing to the absence of Major Jos. F. Greene, adjourned until this morning, at 11 o'clock. The sessions will be held in the office of the Secretary of State.

**EXCURSION TO BATESVILLE.**—Yesterday, Columbia Division No. 6, Sons of Temperance, went on an excursion to Batesville, S. C., by invitation of the Masons and Batesville Division, S. of T., of that village and vicinity. The day was unusually warm, but the active committee of arrangements provided against this by leaving at 7 o'clock A. M.

About 11 o'clock, the Masons formed at Masonic Hall, and marched to a pleasant grove, nearly 500 yards from the railroad, where a stand had been erected for speaking. The ceremonies were opened by the Rev. Mr. Gatlin, of Batesville; after which addresses were delivered by the following gentlemen, viz: Messrs. Alfred Norris, Simeon Caughman, and the Rev. W. D. Kirkland. Mr. Norris spoke in behalf of the Masons; Mr. Caughman for the Orphans' Home, and invited contributions, and Mr. Kirkland delivered an interesting and humorous address on the evils of intemperance. His facetious sayings were received with frequent outbursts of laughter, and added much to the hilarity of the occasion. At the conclusion of his address, the party were invited to a well-filled table, set under the shade trees. There was a superabundance of edibles, and everybody came off satisfied. There were about seventy-five of the Columbia excursionists. The party returned about dusk, yesterday evening. Mr. Jones Quattlebaum acted as marshal.

**PHOENIXIANA.**—Sealy, fishy, but considered safe—Herring.

President Grant's cottage is uninjured, notwithstanding the number of dents in it.

Dix's Land—The State of New York. "Dressed in a little brief authority"—Lawyers.

Motto for tailors—"Learn to labor and to wait."

An exchange calls the boys and their mothers the future "regulators" of society.

In accounting for the numerous murders occurring in the city of New York; some one suggests that its bloody carnival record is probably owing to its close proximity to Hell Gate.

The Philadelphia *Press* says Spain wants the moral support of this Government. But what she really wants is a Caesar or a Cromwell or a Napoleon, to take her by the hair and shake the nonsense out of her.

The editor of the Fredericksburg (Va.) *News* was asked by a stranger, "if it was possible that little town kept up four newspapers," and the reply was, "No, it takes four newspapers to keep up the town."

**THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—IN THE SUPREME COURT—APRIL TERM, 1873.** The following is the order of the Court as to the call of the Circuits at the ensuing term in November next:

It is ordered, that at the November term of the Court, commencing on the fourth Tuesday of November next, the causes on the several Circuits shall be called in the following order, and the time to be allowed to the hearing of causes from each Circuit shall be to the day fixed for the commencement of the next, except as to the First Circuit, to which shall be allowed ten days: Third Circuit, Tuesday, November 25; Second Circuit, Wednesday, November 26; Sixth Circuit, Friday, November 28; Fifth Circuit, Tuesday, December 2; Eighth Circuit, Monday, December 8; Seventh Circuit, Thursday, December 11; Fourth Circuit, Monday, December 15; First Circuit, Wednesday, December 17.

**LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
Wanted—Cottage.  
The Atlantic House.  
Thompson & Harper—Slate Mantels.