

Shallow Objections to Immigrants.

The political waters which were so disturbed by the unexpected arrival here of a few Italian immigrants, a few weeks since, have not yet become clear. It was sought to make some political capital out of the circumstance at the time, but it signally failed. It needed but a plain statement of facts to expose the design and rebuke the attempt. But there are certain persons who do not like thus to be despoiled of their prey. They wish to discredit and discountenance immigration, and are not very scrupulous about the means. Hence they get up sensational newspaper articles about the destitution and disappointment of the immigrants referred to. Hence inexperienced "young men" rush into print with the resolutions of their convention, in which they implore the sapient Legislature to impede and prevent their arrival amongst us. Hence Mr. Whitmore, in the Senate, proposes, after several whereases, that the Committee on Immigration shall inquire into the condition of the said immigrants, &c. Now, all these parties know, as well as we do, that the stories of the suffering of these people were pure inventions. They know that they came of their own accord, and took the chances of procuring employment. They know, moreover, that precipitated upon the community, without notice, they were fortunate in receiving kindly attentions and sympathy, and had not to wait long before they were comfortably provided with positions, and are now, with few exceptions, contentedly filling them.

In one quarter, we observe that merit is claimed for the proposition to break up estates into small tracts, so as to afford modest homes for both the native and foreign laborer. The laboring man from abroad, who can get such a home-stead, will be welcome; but if he come to work for hire, he is politely told he had better keep away. Now, who has the right antecedently to impose any such conditions? Are not properties being broken up rapidly enough, under the hammer of the Sheriff, for taxes, and from suits of creditors who can no longer see any chance for debtors to pay out in the present deranged condition of labor, augmented by a thousand other difficulties in the way of successful management. It is a fallacy of a most mischievous character to put forth such a condition as imperative. It is, no doubt, a policy advisable and practicable in many cases. We have known it to be adopted with good effect. But we have also known the Northerner and foreigner of small means—of no means, in fact—who have worked their way up from the plow-handles into competency and independence. A man who has work in him, and knows that he has a fair field before him, will not weakly call for privileges and arrangements to be provided for him in advance. If he has not money capital, he has brains, experience of toil, a brawny arm and a stout heart. And like the soldier who trusts his good broad sword, he knows that with these manly qualities and the spirit and habit of determination, he can surely carve his way. He gratefully accepts what an impoverished country can bestow; and if it be to tend stock, or cut timber, or dig with the hoe, he uses it as vantage ground for mounting still higher into the class of property-holders.

It is used as a dissuasive argument against foreigners coming here, that there is no labor but the native labor that can withstand the malaria and summer sun. How was it during the war? The soldiers of both armies were perfectly healthy and robust in the malarial sections of the State. The Anglo-Saxon can stand greater vicissitudes of climate than the African. We saw some Scotchmen, a day or two ago, who, in their own persons and experience, illustrate the points we have made. They came into this State from Canada—one about four years ago, the other more recently. They were without means. They engaged as laborers, and saved a little out of their earnings at the end of their engagements. They next rented land, worked hard and barely held their own. Next their character for integrity and faithful, unremitting toil having been established, aided by a friend, they made a judicious purchase of land, partly on time. Their crop of cotton, last year, on this land was about eighteen bales, and a good supply of provisions. They have put up a comfortable residence and other buildings, and planted out fruit trees, vines and made a good garden. They are already preparing for the next crop. They have never been sick, have never flagged in their work, and have missed no payments when due. They are esteemed

as good citizens, who have set an excellent example, and are more than welcome in the community in which they live. They are men of integrity and moral worth. Their hands are hard with toil, but their hearts are true, their consciences clear, and, we may say, their future is assured in this State. They came and worked for hire. They are now respected proprietors. They disregarded the stories of unhealthiness of the climate. They have never been sick. South Carolina opens her arms to all such worthy men.

Extend the Time. The bill introduced into the Senate, to provide for an extension of the time for the collection of taxes, was reported upon favorably about a week since by the committee to which it was referred. No further action that we have heard of, has been taken either in the House or Senate. We understand now that the Comptroller-General will not undertake to extend the time, without direct authority from the Legislature. It has been the general expectation that the first of March would be fixed upon as the limit. There is urgent necessity that the Legislature should take action in the matter. The money stringency can hardly be said to have abated, and there are large numbers of people who cannot pay by the 5th instant. We call upon the General Assembly to regard this state of things, and to act promptly to-day. There is great uneasiness and anxiety among our people on this subject. They are very much harassed about it. They are entitled to all the relief which an extension will give them. And they are entitled to respectful consideration of just and reasonable demands.

Cain.—Not he who killed Abel, but he who said in Congress, the other day, in reply to a speech of Mr. Robbins, of North Carolina: "Well, sir, it may be that, in the gentleman's opinion, negroes have never produced anything. I wonder if the gentleman ever read history. Did he ever hear tell of any persons of the name of Hannibal, Hanno, of Hamilear, of Enclid—all great men of ancient times—of Zepos, and others? No, sir, no; for that kind of literature does not come to North Carolina. It grows, it flourishes, on the free mountain peaks and in the academies of the North. That kind of literature comes to such men as Wendell Phillips, as Lloyd Garrison, as Charles Sumner, as Benjamin Butler, and other distinguished men, men of the North, men that are thinkers, men that do not croak, but let the eagle ever soar high in the conception of high ideas. They are ideas that belong to a free people; they are not consistent with or consonant with slavery. No, sir; they do not tell the negro of Enclid, the man that in his joy cried out, 'Eurcka, I have found it!'"

One Cain slaughtered his brother for jealousy; the other murdered the facts of history out of sheer ignorance. Butler & Co. must have enjoyed the statement we have just quoted.

BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The consideration of the petition of the assignees of the company for sale of the road was resumed in the United States District Court, in Charleston, on the 2d. Mr. Trecoot was heard for the trustees, and the further hearing of the case was continued until Wednesday. It was ordered, on motion of Messrs. Corbin and Buist, attorneys for the assignees, that the petition of the assignees, for sale of the road, free from mortgage as other lien, judgment, equities, &c., be amended by adding to the list of property in the said petition, described as to be sold, the following, to wit: 1,650 shares of the capital stock of the Pontleton Railroad Company. On motion of Mr. Corbin, it was further ordered that his proposed order of sale be filed.

In the United States Court, on the 2d, the issues involved in the petition of T. B. Baynard & Co. for the involuntary bankruptcy of B. W. Wainstock, were ordered to be submitted to a jury at the August term of the court. The petition of I. S. K. Bennett for final discharge in bankruptcy was referred to Registrar Carpenter. The court approved of the appointment of S. Lord, Jr., as assignee of W. C. Dukas & Co.; M. Israel, of Albert Baruch, and Wm. Parker Ravenol, of Stoney, Lowndes & Co.

We are pained to announce the death of Mrs. E. P. Bones, at Ridgeway, on the 31st of January, at the advanced age of ninety years. Mrs. Bones was a daughter of Rev. Samuel Young, one of the first inhabitants of Winnsboro. The entire family was remarkable for extreme longevity. The deceased was for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church. She died of old age. The day before her death she related the entire history of Mt. Zion from the time of its foundation to the present.

Winnsboro News.

There is intense feeling in San Francisco about the attempt of the school board to force negro children into the schools for whites. The laws of California require that negroes shall be educated in separate schools, but a majority of the school board of San Francisco has decided that such discrimination is against the spirit and meaning of recent amendments to the Federal Constitution.

A Dead Corpse Revisits the Glimpses of the Moon. The incidents which I am about to relate are for the first time reduced to the form of a coherent narrative, compiled from the official records of the court of law which gave its final and solemn sanction to the tragic story, and from repeated searching inquiries and conversations with the parties who furnished the principal oral testimony. At the very time that our country was completing its third decade, John Fowler sailed from England in the good ship Jenny Stewart, for Australia. Here he arrived in good time, after the long and tedious voyage of that day. No golden dreams had suggested his expatriation; for at that time, as the reader remembers, the auriferous deposits, which since attracted so many thousands to that distant land, had not been brought to light. Fabulous accounts, however, of the success which followed sheep farming, had induced many to invest their all in this pursuit. Fowler, having brought with him a fair amount of money, immediately on his arrival, purchased from the Government large tracts of land in the vicinity of Melbourne, then an incalculable village. These lands he stocked with the best breeds; he was fortunate in the choice of the servants assigned him by the convict authorities, and everything that he touched seemed to prosper in his hands. He was soon in condition to build a convenient and comparatively handsome house; and having some taste for landscape gardening, he beautified its grounds. He began now to breed and deal in horses, and money flowed more and more freely into his coffers. He became, in a word, the most flourishing and wealthy settler in the whole district. And yet so reserved and retiring was this man's disposition, that, in all the years of his residence in what grew to be a populous neighborhood, he associated with none. He was strictly correct in all his dealings, punctual in all his engagements, and had even been known, on more than one occasion, to help an unfortunate neighbor out of some untoward dilemma; but his doors were never open to other than himself, except on business, and he sought no other door than his own. This was, briefly, the condition of affairs when one Emanuel Lopez, a Spaniard, who had been living for some years in a distant point of the continent (for as such the vast island is now described) and had thriven, paid a visit to Melbourne (by this time greatly enlarged) and its neighborhood. The house and farm of Fowler caught his eye. It had been hinted, besides, that Fowler contemplated returning to his native country. Lopez called on Fowler, and, after a short interview, actually bargained with him for the purchase of his lands. A lawyer of eminence in Melbourne was employed to prepare the necessary instruments; and, after an appointed day, the transfer was completed at Fowler's house by the payment of the purchase money and the execution of the deeds, in presence of the witnesses who had been got together for the express purpose. Before the separation of all parties concerned in the transaction, Lopez had been heard to invite Fowler to remain in the house, notwithstanding the sale, and to consider it still his home until he should be quite prepared to embark for England, and this invitation Fowler had been heard to accept. It was but natural that the sale of so large a property should become generally known throughout that part of the country, and Fowler's intention of returning home was the stereotyped appendix to each and every announcement of the news. But, to the surprise of all the neighborhood, Fowler not only made no overt preparations for going away, but kept himself so closely concealed, after the sale of his property, that none of the settlers had even laid eyes upon him. Though his retiring habits were well known, nothing absolutely unkind in his character had exhibited itself, and the good-hearted people felt somewhat hurt at his continued reserve, or, if he had actually sailed, that he should have left the neighborhood of so many years without a leave-taking. But so it was; and, as Lopez volunteered no information on the subject, no inquiries were made, and the nine days' wonder expired with its term. In Australia, that land of anomalies, where swans are black and quadrupeds wear ducks' bills, and nature so strongly inverts itself, the rivers flow from the sea to the interior, and are full of water only in the rainy season. When the cloud-springs have passed away, and the sun's rays resume their evaporating power, these rivers dwindle into mere water holes, left here and there in the deeper bottoms of what were so lately the river-beds. About six weeks after the sale of Fowler's property, James Martin, who lived on a farm a little farther from Melbourne than Fowler's, was returning home on a horseback, after having been to the town on some ordinary business. It was a moonlight night. Martin had been enjoying the society of some of his friends, and was riding slowly, smoking his pipe, and anticipating another merry meeting when he should next go to the "city," as it had now become to be called. As he was passing Lopez's house, he saw a figure on the fence on the opposite side of the road. As he approached nearer, he recognized, with unfeigned amazement, the well-known Fowler, in a straw hat and his shirt-sleeves, (his usual costume,) pointing with one hand to a water hole hard by. An exclamation of surprise at seeing him still in the neighborhood, after so long a seclusion, involuntarily escaped Martin, and he rode up to the fence to ask the meaning of the gesture, when the figure at once vanished from before his eyes! His astonishment now gave way to fear, and he made the best of his way homeward, and immediately told his wife what he had seen. She was entirely incredulous, and attributed his vision to the effects of brandy and water, which he did not deny having taken, though moderately, while with his friends in town. And so the apparition was not further spoken of at present. Three days later, another visit to town became necessary. Said Martin to himself: "I will carefully abstain from anything in the least degree intoxicating; this time, and, if the figure appears again, I shall hear what my wife will then have to say." He kept his resolution; and on his return in the moonlight, there sat Fowler, dressed as before, every feature plainly recognizable, on the very portion of the fence he had before occupied, still pointing, though with increased energy of gesture, to the water hole. An attempt to address the figure was followed by its disappearance, as before. Hastening to his wife, he related what had again occurred, and she was obliged to admit his perfect sobriety. The next morning, there was a secret consultation among the settlers in the immediate vicinity, and the water-hole was dragged, but with no result. As they were returning, in some perplexity, from their fruitless search, they met a party of natives, to whom they confidentially communicated the object of their quest. Now, the sagacity of our North American Indian on a trail has become proverbial; but the native Australian has far more resources at command. Accordingly, one of the natives ran to the edge of the pool, and lying down, placed his head as nearly as possible on a level with the water, which he scanned with the minutest scrutiny. In a few moments, he rose to his feet, and with an expression of the fullest confidence, said, "White man down there." And while the native continued to indicate, by the pointing of his hand, the exact spot to be searched, the settlers renewed their endeavors, and the body of Fowler was dragged from the water-hole. The native had observed a thin film of animal fat floating on the surface of the water, and his mind was made up. Lopez was seized and given over to justice. He asserted his innocence when the trial was begun, with a calm firmness that might have been mistaken for innocence itself; but the circumstantial evidence was strengthening itself from moment to moment, and when, at length, Martin told his tale, the prisoner sank into an agony of despair. His full confession was made shortly before the dread sentence of the law was put into execution. The invitation to Fowler to make the house his home, though no longer his property, was the first step in the design of the hellish crime. That very night, he murdered his guest, repossessed himself of the purchase money, and threw the body into the river, already dwindling in volume, though he blindly thought not of it. I offer no comment on the facts I have here collected together. That they are facts, the adjudication of a court of justice has shown. Its records are extant and open to public investigation.

THE TAX-PAYERS OF CHARLESTON IN CONVENTION.—A meeting of the tax-payers of Charleston County was held in Hibernian Hall, on the night of the 2d, for the purpose of selecting additional delegates to the Columbia Convention. The following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That the representatives of the people of this County to the Tax-Payers' Convention soon to meet at Columbia, be authorized and requested by this meeting to invoke the members of said Convention to send a deputation from their body to Washington city, and solicit the President, Senate and House of Representatives of the General Government to adopt such measures as will check the bands of marauders and robbers, in every County of this State, who are confiscating the property of the people, under appointments by the executive departments of the commonwealth. Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be requested to ascertain whether the delegates appointed to represent Charleston County will positively attend the Convention, and that he be authorized to fill any vacancies that may arise from the inability of any delegates to so attend. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, composed of tax-payers of this County, irrespective of party, the honest citizens of South Carolina cannot expect and will not obtain any substantial relief from the evils which oppress them, unless they throw off apathy and doubt and begin at once a vigorous and persistent movement against the plundering rings which have overburdened the people with taxation, and brought the State to the brink of ruin. Resolved, That the re-assembling of the Tax-Payers' Convention is, in our judgment, the simplest, quickest and most effective means within our reach of exposing to Congress and the American people the true condition of South Carolina, and of permanently organizing all good citizens for the detection of official fraud, the punishment of criminals, the repression of extravagance and corruption, and the restoration of an honest and equal government to the people of South Carolina. The following additional delegates were elected: Messrs. Franz Melchers, J. E. Dawson, George H. Moffett, C. G. Memminger, B. H. Rutledge, C. Irvine Walker, Jacob Small, C. R. Miles, William Leiby, John Townsend, W. G. Hinson, Robert Hunter, C. W. Stiles, P. Moran, R. Chisolm, Jr., David Lopez, James Armstrong, G. W. Williams.

The following gentlemen were elected Intendant and Wardens for the town of Altendale, Barnwell County, on the 12th instant: W. R. Darlington, Intendant, J. L. Williams, T. S. Myers, Z. A. Searson, Henry Voss, Wardens.

CITY MATTERS.—Subscribe for the PHOENIX. The hens are now all actively engaged in going about their spring chicken business. The weather, yesterday, was a decided improvement on the previous day. May it so continue. It was an expressive remark of a practical man, regarding the woman of the period, recently: "She don't know enough, sir, to bile hot water." The PHOENIX job office is complete in every respect, and cards, posters, programmes, bill-heads, etc., are turned out with alacrity. Gen. I. McDowell will arrive in Columbia, this morning, by the Wilmington train, and will probably inspect the garrison at about half-past 10 o'clock. We are authorized to state that the excursion tickets for New Orleans will be good from February 10 to March 1, inclusive—twenty days. Mardi Gras occurs on the 17th. The Governor has appointed Mr. W. P. Murphey, of Bamberg, a Notary Public. Francis A. Capers, recently appointed a Trial Justice for Chesterfield, has been rejected by the Senate. Birch, Wambold & Backus' San Francisco Minstrels perform in Irwin's Hall, two nights next week—Monday and Tuesday, February 9 and 10. It is one of the best troupes in the country. A persevering, reliable man is wanted to canvass the upper portion of the State, in the interest of a long-established enterprise. None but a go-ahead man need apply. Address X, PHOENIX office. Workmen are engaged putting up the machinery of the Parker Hall stage. Mr. Eugene Cramer, the artist who has been engaged for some weeks painting the scenery, has nearly completed that work. The same artist will prepare the scenes for the City Hall theatre. The Columbia Daily Union made its appearance, yesterday, under the editorial control of L. Casa Carpenter, Esq. It will advocate Republicanism, of course. Although intensely partisan, the Union was always regarded as a good newspaper. Persons indebted to the PHOENIX office are earnestly requested to call and settle at once. There is a large amount due—the greater portion in small sums. The indebtedness must be liquidated, or we shall be forced to resort to extreme measures. Transfer printing inks are invaluable to railroad companies, banks, merchants, manufacturers and others. They are enduring and changeless, and will copy sharp and clear for an indefinite period of time. Having just received a fresh supply of inks, we are prepared to execute orders at moderate prices. The reports relative to the adaptation of the tower on the new City Hall for the alarm bell, have been set at rest by the action of the Council upon the report of Mayor Alexander. It will allow of a substantial truss or horse for the bell to rest upon, and the structure of the dome will in nowise bear the weight or motion of the machinery. The Comptroller-General states that taxes are being paid more promptly than in any other year since reconstruction. The number of applications for abatement is less than ten per cent. of those of former years. There has been some serious complaint in Union and Marion Counties of excessive assessments. So says the Daily Union. NEW CHURCH.—A new congregation of the Baptist denomination was organized in this city last evening. Dr. J. L. Reynolds acted as Moderator. The charge was delivered by Rev. A. K. Durham. The congregation numbers about twenty members, and will be known as the Second Baptist Church. The church is composed of withdrawing members from the First Baptist Church. The meeting was held in the Washington Street Methodist Church. Dr. Lawson acted as Secretary. The opening ceremonies were conducted by Rev. W. A. Pearson. Dr. Reynolds then delivered a few remarks, stating the grounds upon which a church should be constituted. Dr. Bookhardt read the letters of dismissal held by the parties proposing to go into the new church organization. Prayer was then offered by Rev. A. W. Lamar; after which, Dr. Reynolds delivered an address of welcome, and extended the right hand of friendship to the members of the new church. An appropriate hymn was sung by the choir. The benediction concluded the interesting ceremonies. We bid them God-speed. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.—February 2, 1874.—The State, respondent, vs. Tappin G. Green, appellant; motion in arrest of judgment granted; opinion by Moses, C. J. Ec parte Simon S. Bachman vs. Jacob Sulzbacher; rule upon J. E. Dent, Sheriff; motion dismissed; opinion by Moses, C. J.

To SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.—Orders for advertisements, job work, etc., must be accompanied with the cash. No exceptions can be made. Ordinary advertisements \$1 per square of nine printed lines for first insertion; fifty cents each subsequent insertion; weekly, monthly and yearly rates furnished on application. Advertisements inserted once a week, \$1 each insertion. Marriages at funeral invitations, \$1. Notices in local column fifteen cents a line, each insertion. PHOENIXIANA.—Seeing none knoweth not what a day may bring forth, spend every day as if it were to be your last. This short life, being only a passage to eternity, should be spent as a continual preparation for it. It is the first duty of a woman to be a lady. Love of justice, in the generality of men, is only the fear of suffering from injustice. Delicacy is not a thing which can be lost and found. Sowing is not so difficult as reaping, but ripping out is not very pleasant to those who sew. Hold on to your good character, for it is, and ever will be, your best wealth. MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Northern mail opens 6.30 A. M., 3 P. M.; closes 11 A. M., 6 P. M. Charleston opens 8 A. M., 5.30 P. M.; closes 8 A. M., 6 P. M. Western opens 6 A. M., 12.30 P. M.; closes 6, 1.30 P. M. Greenville opens 6.45 P. M.; closes 6 A. M. Wilmington opens 4 P. M.; closes 12.30 A. M. On Sunday open from 2.30 to 3.30 P. M. COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—This court convened, yesterday, at 10 o'clock.—Judge Carpenter presiding. The grand jury made the following presentments. They have a large number of cases before them: True bills against Causey Blair, burglary and larceny; George Mosely, grand larceny; Philip Garrison and Merriman Washington, grand larceny; Charles Caldwell, grand larceny; Preston Richardson, killing and wounding cattle. In the case of Aleck Murray, charged with arson, the jury ignored the bill. Bench warrants were issued for the arrest of Philip Garrison and Merriman Washington. The court then proceeded to the trial of Charles Caulfield—charged with grand larceny. After a short absence, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Mr. Chamberlain for the prisoner. Solicitor Rankle and Mr. Dunbar for the State. Causey Blair—burglary and larceny—found guilty. Solicitor Rankle for the State. Mr. J. Q. Marshall for the prisoner. George Mosely—stealing a watch; verdict of guilty. Solicitor Rankle for the State. Mr. John H. Baskett assigned for the prisoner. The court then adjourned, until this morning, at 10 o'clock. SALE DAY.—Owing to the storm, there was a smaller attendance than usual at the sales yesterday. Messrs. D. C. Peixotto & Sons sold forty head of mules, which brought from \$50 to \$120 apiece. Also, a tract of swamp land, lying near Gadsden, for \$1.15 per acre. By Jacob Levin: A plantation lying near Gadsden, containing 252 acres, for \$2,450. Also, another tract in the same locality for \$925, and a store-house and two acres for \$60—all of the same being the Howell estate, and sold for settlement. By the Sheriff, (Jacob Levin, auctioneer,) the following lots of land: 6,500 acres, the property of John D. Frost, Sr., situated six miles from the city, on the Monticello Road, brought \$1.90 per acre. Another tract, the property of the same person, containing 1,550 acres, twelve miles from the city, on the same road, brought \$2 per acre. 250 acres of land, on the Camden Road, nine miles from the city, owned by Jacob L. Hogan, sold for forty cents per acre. One lot of R. H. Cain, one-half acre, nine miles from the city, sold for \$45. All cash sales.—Daily Union. HOTEL ARRIVALS, February 3, 1874.—Wheeler House—C Boral, S H Miller, W Orsborn, K L Regals, V Mason, T Reckords, Miss; J W Harrison, Anderson; W Salm, Clay Hill; W Trecoot, Pendleton, A C Shaffer, J K Terry, Walterboro; Jas Fitter, Vermont; Mrs Jessup, New York; J S Browning, V J Tobias, Charleston; G G Coffin, N Y; R T Huested, Md; H A Smith, Winnsboro; G T Wicks, Acton; A A Post, N Y; H D Cross, N J; W F Brittain, N Y; J W Walker, Ga; W B Smith, S C; L J Jones, Newberry; W M Flemming, Spartanburg; B F Bryan, N C; Walker Curry, N Y; N G Childs, D B DeSausure, S C. Hendrix House—S Stind, Gs; Wm H Phelps and wife, D O'Neill, L R Sams, S A Condit, N Y; E Gungman, Leesville; E A Kennedy, Ridgeway; W Crawford, S Cathart, F Elder, Winnsboro; W H Crain and daughter, Chester; A S Boyle, D Providence, Miss M L Province, Fairfield; Thos McGill, Monticello; M Cooper, Mo. LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. San Francisco Minstrels. Meeting Richland Lodge. Jacob Levin—Gas Bills. Bankrupt Notice. P. Cantwell—Irish Potatoes. D. C. Peixotto & Sons—Auction Sale. Hope & Gyles—Seed Oats. Notice to Liquor Dealers.