

Good Advice to the Colored People.

It is refreshing, amidst the prevailing fashion of corruption, ignorance, prejudice and proscription in Radical circles, to read the candid letter of advice to his people of Major M. R. Delany. Major Delany is a thorough African, devoted to the best interests of his race in this country, a quiet observer of passing events, a man of travel and observation, and capable of reflection and forecast. He clearly has no motive of personal aggrandizement to subscribe, because his views are not likely to prove acceptable or popular. In these circumstances, he dares to speak the truth and raise his voice of warning. He sees that the colored people have been grossly deceived and made tributary to the interests and political consequence of bad men. He knows, as many others know, that the present anomalous condition of things in South Carolina cannot last; that it is as transient as it is unsatisfactory and ruinous to all its interests and permanent prosperity. With a boldness and candor entirely exceptional in his party and race, he warns the black people of coming events. He anticipates that in five years they will be in a minority. He wishes them to anticipate that day, and to provide a proper measure of influence and power for themselves when the tide shall turn. This he finds in cumulative voting, which will secure the representation of minorities. It is a concession which will ensure mainly at present to the benefit of the whites. But not wholly so. It will also give some members in the House of Representatives to the minority of blacks in the populous white Conservative Counties, and will secure to the race, when they lose the preponderance in voting power, a voice in the councils of the country, proportioned to their numbers. This is a fair proposition. It both shows foresight and the spirit of justice. Major Delany is correct in saying that the white people of this country did not free or consent to the freedom of the blacks, in order to have them constituted rulers over themselves. Nor does the taste which they have had of their rule, commend it to their acceptance. Governor Moses pretends to think and says in his message that the new regime is based on broader and more liberal principles, is the offspring of a higher civilization and will be more permanent than the old; but Major Delany is a truer friend to the black race, whom they both address, in scolding these weak flatteries and telling them plainly that no white people in America will submit to have the blacks rule over them, and that where they are under it, they will throw off the yoke as soon as they can. This is the truth, and it will be well if those who now revel in irresponsible power, could lay it seriously to heart. Unhappily it is difficult for sound doctrine to make its way into the minds of the colored people. They take their opinions like many of them do their clothes, at second hand. They are in leading strings, and are moved as they wish by the evil designing and pestilent fellows, who have made them a study, and know how to inject into them only thoughts of the lowest and most mischievous kind. They must throw overboard these false and corrupt leaders, whose advantage is wholly in present emoluments to themselves. These they never will part with as long as they can hold them. They care nothing for the good of the black people; it is their own special good that they seek in the shape of money, houses, lands, office and luxury.

Position of Col. Townes, of Greenville. We have a communication from Col. Townes, in reference to comments made by us on statements in his speech delivered at the meeting in Greenville, to choose delegates to the Tax-Payers' Convention. We are pleased to learn from Col. Townes that he did not denounce the convention as "a trick." The purport of his remarks was to guard against the movement which he feared might be on foot to agitate the repeal of the Act known as the Funding Act or scaling law, so far as it affected the old bonds. His solicitude was as to this particular point. He explicitly stated that he had the greatest respect for the honor and integrity of such gentlemen as Hon. W. D. Porter and others engaged in calling the convention.

Col. Townes expresses his conviction of the value of the Funding Act at some length. But as that question is not in issue, he will excuse us from anything more than this reference to it. In the comments in which we indulged, we had before us the reports of the Greenville meeting in the Greenville newspapers, one of which represented Col. Townes as having "made a centre shot when he said the people lacked confidence in the 'Tax-Payers' Convention movement, because it was a trick." It affords us pleasure to give Col. Townes the benefit of his statements and corrections. His patriotism and justice and high spirit are unquestioned.

Sudden Change of Opinion.

The House of Representatives has been a scene of wrangling over the general appropriation bill for nearly a week past. There are from a half dozen to a dozen so-called members who jump up and down, bawl out lustily, and put themselves through the most original and peculiar contortions of body, whenever any matter involving money comes up. They are miserable puppets, moved by adroit rascals, who keep in the background, but who have engaged to share with them in pickings and stealings out of the appropriations which they push through. "These professional legislative robbers" have just accomplished a huge act of brigandage. On last Thursday, the appropriation for the penitentiary, which was reported at \$65,000, was cut down, on motion of Mackey, to \$50,000, the vote being 72 for the reduction, 21 against it. A strong fight was made for the larger sum by Minort, Greene, N. B. Myers and Bowley, and they retired completely routed, but dissatisfied.

On the next day, (Friday,) Minort brought up the matter again, by proposing to strike out the "fifty," and inserting the word "eighty." This was adopted, the vote being yeas 58, nays 38. Sperry followed, with a motion to strike out the words "board of directors," and insert the word "superintendent." This was also adopted, by a vote of yeas 64, nays 29. Thus we see \$80,000 voted for the penitentiary, and put entirely into the hands of upholsterer Dennis, by a decisive vote, only one day after an equally decisive vote to appropriate only \$50,000, to be drawn on the order of the directors. What converted these men so suddenly? And yet there are people who audaciously assert that everything is going on smoothly, and that the Legislature is a very wise and pure body.

POLITICAL PROSPECT FOR 1874.—The present Congress contains eighty-eight straight Democrats, besides Liberals and disaffected Republicans. The gain of sixty seats next fall would give the opposition absolute control of the House. The increase of the farmers' movement, essentially Democratic and hostile to monopolies, came near wresting Iowa from the Administration in November and conquered Wisconsin. In New Hampshire, where the election takes place March 10, the Administration folk have nominated for Governor McCutcheon, a farmer, and the Democrats are making a sturdy fight, and, at the last election, threw more than 30,000 votes. Massachusetts, with all her monopolies, has nearly one-third of her voters Democratic.

THE PROSTRATE STATE.—This book presents a plain picture, drawn by a Radical, of the present condition of South Carolina. It is a terrible delineation of shameful corruption that we wish every honest and candid man would read. The story of the wicked degradation to which the entire intelligence of South Carolina has been shamefully subjected has been often told in our columns; and in this book, written by James S. Pike, late United States Minister at the Hague, a Radical of the Radicals, the disgraceful facts are freely and fully admitted. It is simply impossible to exaggerate the terrible condition of things in that State. South Carolina is prostrate beneath the senseless power of negroes who only know enough to steal.

We hope this book will open the eyes of our Radical friends to the shameful, reckless and defiant corruption that has plundered the State in every possible way, and which this witness from the Administration side describes as a "moral morass, in which there is neither standing nor holding ground." The future of the State is not a local question or a partisan one. Every good citizen throughout the country, irrespective of party, is interested in the overthrow of the present abominable system of government in South Carolina, and in the bringing of a universal exorcism and scorn upon the scoundrels who have rioted so long in their spoils. There is a limit to human endurance, and the experienced observer may already see the signs of an awful and ominous storm. We hope and trust that the warning given in this book may be heeded in quarters where words from anti-Administration sources are powerless.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

HOMICIDE.—Melton Raff, colored, of Winesboro, was struck in the head with an axe by Jack —, colored, on Tuesday night, and died Thursday. Jack has been arrested. Melton is said to have been a meddlesome fellow.

Two lodges of the Order of Knights of Pythias have been organized in Jacksonville, Fla.

A colored phrenologist is scratching the wool of the Atlanta darkeys.

Then and Now.

The Legislature of South Carolina appropriated for public printing, during a period of sixty years, as follows: 1800 to 1809, inclusive, \$11,580; 1809 to 1810, \$17,900; 1810 to 1829, \$24,750; 1829 to 1839, \$32,450; 1839 to 1849, \$7,500; 1849 to 1859, \$127,000. Total for sixty years, \$271,180.

Our Legislature, last year, expended \$331,945 for public printing; that is, \$60,765 more than it cost the State for sixty years before the war. If the expenditure of \$70,000 for printing in the great State of Pennsylvania caused a revolution of parties there, what should be the result of the extravagance of the South Carolina Legislature here?

PAY OF MEMBERS.—1800-1809, average appropriation, \$12,580; 1809-1819, average appropriation, 16,350; 1819-1859, annual appropriation, 18,000. Then a member was content with about \$130 a session; now each member has \$600, mileage at twenty cents a mile, and besides many of them demand fees extra.

ATTACHEES OF LEGISLATURE.—Then there were two door-keepers and two messengers, who received each annually, from 1800 to 1820, \$216; 1820 to 1859, \$250. Now the number is variously estimated from 50 to 150. Who can tell how many are employed, and what it costs the State?

GOVERNOR'S CONTINGENT FUND.—1800 to 1816, annually, \$6,000; in 1846, it was raised to 7,000; 1850 to 1859, 10,000—except in 1852-53, when it was 20,000. Now the Governor has \$20,000 and the civil contingent fund \$20,000. Besides these, there are about a dozen other contingent funds of \$1,000 each.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SESSION.—Up to 1840, they were never higher than \$600 per session. From 1840 to 1859, they were \$1,200 per annum. Now, who can tell what they are?

STATIONERY.—From 1840 to 1859, the annual appropriation for stationery, fuel, distributing the Acts, expenses for election returns, was \$1,400, if so much be necessary. Previous to that time, in some sessions, the amounts for stationery appear to be much less. Now, who can tell the amount paid out during the last year for stationery, fuel, distributing the Acts and expenses for election returns? Perhaps the Republican Printing Company can answer.

SENEC.

THE BANK OF THE STATE.—The following order, appointing C. C. Puffer to be the receiver of the Bank of the State, was filed on Wednesday: Dabney, Morgan & Co. vs. the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina and others.—In the Common Pleas, Charleston County.

It is ordered, that C. C. Puffer, Esq., be appointed receiver, in the place and stead of W. J. Gayer, upon his entering into bond, with sureties to be approved by this Court, in the sum of \$30,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of his trusts; that thereupon the assets now in the hands of the Clerk of this Court be turned over to said C. C. Puffer as receiver. R. F. GRAHAM.

Messrs. Hayne & Son thereupon gave the following notice to Attorney-General Melton:

SIR: Take notice, that the undersigned will move before the Court, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday, the 16th instant, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, to have the order herein, dated the 9th instant and filed the 11th instant, appointing C. C. Puffer, Esq., receiver, in the place and stead of Wm. J. Gayer, Esq., rescinded and set aside, upon the following grounds:

- 1. Because said order was passed without notice to the undersigned, and would have been opposed had such notice been given.
- 2. Because a final hearing of this cause has been had before the Supreme Court of the United States, and a decision may be expected on the first Monday of March next; and until such decision shall have been rendered, it is unnecessary to make any change in the custody of the fund, all the creditors of the bank, they being the parties entitled to the whole fund, being entirely satisfied that it should continue in the possession of the Clerk, in whose possession it now is.
- 3. Because the appointment of a new receiver will again charge the fund with additional and unnecessary commissions and expenses.
- 4. Because W. J. Gayer, Esq., the former receiver, still continues in office, and has not accounted or been discharged.
- 5. Because the amount of the bond required of C. C. Puffer, Esq., is utterly inadequate to protect the fund.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALING.—The Greeks believed that the nearest approach to the Divinity was a successful physician, and they apotheosized Esculapius and Appollonius, of Tyana, for their cures. The more scientific moderns testify their appreciation of skill in the healing art rather by patronizing the living than deifying the dead; and this explains the crowd of patients who have sought the office of Dr. Jones, at the Wheeler House, in this city, often coming hundreds of miles for his treatment and operations, and returning cured and rejoicing. And owing to this great and increasing demand for his skill, the doctor has been induced to remain until the 25th instant.

A TERRIBLE VISITATION.—The village of South Windham, Conn., is undergoing a terrible affliction in the ravages of small-pox. The disease has attacked every house in the village, and several deaths have occurred. Business is suspended; the trains on the New London Northern Railroad are rushed by without stopping, and no communication from the outside is allowed.

A money order office is to be established at Duo West.

GOOD ADVICE FROM A BLACK MAN TO THE BLACKS OF THE STATE.

The following letter from Major M. R. Delany, an educated and intelligent black man, is of deep interest to the people of his race throughout the State:

CHARLESTON, February 10, 1874.
Hon. J. J. Wright, Assistant Justice Supreme Court South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

MY DEAR SIR: I see by the recent convention held by the young men of Richland County, at which you spoke and gave some excellent counsel, that much interest and alarm were manifested by them at the influx of white immigration. This is but the early current of that immigration of which I frequently cautioned the people concerning in 1866, at Hilton Head and among the sea islands, and spoke of it at the great reconstruction meeting at Epping Hall, (now United States Court House,) Charleston, 1865, and more particularly at the club meeting of Republicans at Beaufort the same year, (I being then in the United States army, stationed at Hilton Head,) and subsequently at other times when you were present. I remember the club meeting particularly, as the suggestions made by me met with determined opposition, and one of the most prominent leaders of the party there at the time arose in the meeting and advised the people that there need be no fears of any such thing ever taking place, as it was simply impossible ever to outnumber the colored people in South Carolina and Mississippi, where the blacks now had the preponderance. You must remember this at the Beaufort club meeting. I spoke of general amnesty, and this, too, was "poo-pooed." I simply desire to say, that this tide of immigration having now set in, will go on to completion—that is, it will not cease till the white population in the State sufficiently outnumbers the blacks to secure to the whites the basis of a ruling element.

The object of the "granges" or immigration movement in this State, as you very well know, is to neutralize the black ruling element, by reducing or exceeding its majority. And my candid opinion is, that the whites in the South generally, and South Carolina in particular, prefer as agricultural, mechanical and laboring elements the blacks to the whites; and that this immigration scheme never would have been organized had they, from the past and present aspect of things, not been led to believe that we, the blacks, were influenced, controlled and led in our political actions without principle or a will of our own, and that so long as we outnumbered them, they would never get a chance to participate in the political affairs of the State. This is my sincere conviction, after much observation and intelligent inquiry.

But the thing is now done, and it is a fixed fact that in five years, if not less time than this, the black population (I include all people of color) will be in the minority in this State. What our race requires is proper information to rightly direct it. This has been too long neglected, and should have been given by those who led them in politics.

What I desire now to say is, that it is your duty, as it is that of every intelligent man among us who aspires to a leadership, loves his race, has the capacity, and is versed in the great principles of political science, and, consequently, in the philosophy of popular succession, to warn his people of a great approaching reality, which, sooner or later, will verify itself in history. That, having prospectively lost the popular preponderance and consequent certainty of representation in all the departments of government, our only hope and chance of its future security is in the principle of cumulative voting, which secures minority representation as well as majority. Let our Legislature be wise enough now, while it is in the power of our race to do so, to take such measures as to secure, by constitutional enactment, the right of minority representation, which, while it immediately secures to the whites of the State, irrespective of party, a pro rata representation, or representation in proportion to numbers, it secures to the black race the same ratio of representation in Counties where the whites have the majority, and when they shall preponderate in population in the State, which they most assuredly will, at no distant day.

The white race is true to itself, and it is useless and doing injustice to both races to conceal the fact, that in giving liberty and equality of rights to the blacks, they had no desire to see them rule over their own race. And the blacks may as well know this at once; that there is no scheme that can be laid, no measure that may be entered into, nor expense so great, which they will not incur to change such a relation between the blacks and whites in this country. Rest assured of this, that there are no white people North nor South who will submit to see the blacks rule over the whites in America. We may as well be plain and candid on this point, look each other in the face, and let the truth be known. Radicalism, as taught by political leaders for selfish motives and personal gain, has led the masses of our untutored race to believe otherwise, and act accordingly. But it is a dreadful, terrible political heresy, which should receive the stamp of condemnation by every true friend of mankind and a just government, black and white. They are, as they should be, willing to have us participate; to concede us our legitimate and reasonable share as citizens, but not an absolute and supreme control in political affairs. I have the honor to be, sir, your friend and fellow-citizen, M. R. DELANY.

A late Cuban letter says: "The sugar crop this year will fall short about twenty-five per cent, owing to the lack of rain, which is a very exceptional circumstance."

CITY MATTERS.—Subscribe for the PHOENIX.

Yesterday was warm, dismal and rainy. Deaths in Columbia for the week ending the 13th instant, five—all colored.

Fine's Norfolk oysters are all the rage—they are large, plump and juicy. The hens are already beginning to cackle louder in anticipation of Lent.

Always taking out and never putting in, soon reaches the bottom.

Over 1,000 valentines passed through the Columbia post office yesterday. Lots of fun and sentiment.

The time returns when our young men will lean over gates on moonlight nights, and admire one particular flower.

A little girl, daughter of a Mr. Miles, was slightly hurt yesterday, near the post office, by collision with a horse and buggy.

Treasurer Cardozo was busily engaged yesterday in distributing among our law-makers their hard-earned pay for the extra session of 1873.

We learn that Mr. and Mrs. Cramer propose to give an entertainment in Parker's Hall, every Friday night, until the warm weather overtakes us.

If you want people to know that you are carrying on business of any kind, advertise. If you wish to be quiet and have nothing to do, don't.

Messrs. E. E. Davies & Co. have disposed of their last shipment of game and poultry, and expect a fresh supply on the 18th inst. Their select seed potatoes, which are superior to any others in this market, are selling rapidly.

Tableaux and charades for the benefit of the First Baptist Sunday School will be given at Parker's Hall, to-morrow evening. The programme, published on our first page, is varied and entertaining.

The Governor has appointed the following Notaries Public: Mr. W. A. McCorkle, of Anderson County; W. J. Gooding and J. Warren, of Beaufort County; and James Taylor, of New York city, as Commissioner of Deeds for this State.

Twenty-five immigrants arrived in the city Friday morning, on the Wilmington Road. They were sent on by Mr. T. R. Gaines from New York, and their destination is Chester, Rock Hill and other points. They consisted of English and Irish families, recently arrived from Europe.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Trial Justices—Greenville County, James E. Schofield; Chesterfield, William Godfrey, vice W. S. T. Priner, resigned; Georgetown, James H. Porter and W. R. Bearer. County Auditors—Charleston County, W. N. Lait, vice S. L. Bennett, removed; Newberry, R. E. Williams, vice J. W. Hayward, resigned.

Other engagements prevented our attendance at Parker's Hall, on Friday evening, but we shall not neglect announcing the high appreciation by the audience of the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Cramer to give them a pleasant entertainment. The talents of the performers are highly praised, and the scenery is described as beautiful. "The Happy Pair" afforded a fund of amusement, and many present, no doubt, realized the truth of the slang phrase—"You know how it is yourself."

THE CONVENTION.—The Tax-Payers' Convention will meet in this city on next Tuesday, the 17th instant. It will convene in Irwin's Hall, at 12 M.

LENT.—The Lenten season, which is observed in the Catholic and Episcopal Churches, will begin next Wednesday. The rules for the guidance of the members of the former have been prescribed as usual.

DESIDERATUM.—A public laundry has been established in this city, and ladies and gentlemen will now have the opportunity to send their apparel to laundry, and have them washed, fluted, ironed and delivered in a few hours. It is a convenience long needed in this city, and now that it has been established, we hope it will be sustained. Unreliable wash-women has been an evil with which we have been afflicted ever since "Massa Lincum cum," but as Mr. Goglielmy has come, the evil vanishes. Read the advertisement, and contribute your patronage.

INTERESTING POSTAL DECISION.—According to a recent decision of the Postmaster-General, newspapers, when endorsed with the name of the sender, or when the number of papers contained in the package is written upon the outside of the wrapper, are not to be subject to letter rates of postage. Under the old law, when anything whatever, other than the mere address of the party to whom the package was going, was written upon the wrapper of a newspaper, the whole package was charged at the rate of letter postage, and the party receiving it had to pay the extra postage.

ELEGANT TEA SERVICE AND TABLE GOODS.—Messrs. D. O. Peixotto & Sons

will dispose of an elaborate tea service at their auction rooms, to-morrow (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock; also, a handsome collection of castors, cutlery, &c. The above goods are worthy the attention of those in need of such articles, as the sale is unreserved and positive.

GRAND COLLECTION OF FINE ARTS.—At the auction rooms of Messrs. D. O. Peixotto & Sons may be seen the grandest collection of oil paintings ever before presented to the view of the citizens of Columbia; embracing superb oil paintings and first class chromos after the most celebrated masters in Europe and America. They will be on exhibition during the day to-morrow, and they will be offered at public auction on Tuesday next, the 17th instant, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M., when they will be disposed of without any reservation.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES THIS DAY.—St. Peter's (Catholic) Church—Rev. J. L. Fullerton, First Mass 7 A. M.; Second Mass 10½ A. M.; Vespers 4½ P. M. Trinity Church—Rev. P. J. Shaud, Rector, 11 A. M. and at 4 P. M. Lutheran Church—Rev. J. H. Bailey, 11 A. M.

Washington Street (Methodist) Church—Rev. A. Coke Smith, 11 A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free.

Second Baptist Church—At the Chapel (late Christ Church) on Ball, between Laurel and Blanding streets—Rev. S. R. Preston, 11 A. M.

Marion Street (Methodist) Church—Rev. W. D. Kirkland, 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Seats free.

Baptist Church—Rev. Geo. Howe, 11 A. M. Rev. J. H. Thornwell, 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 3 P. M.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. J. H. Bryson, 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

PHOENIXIANA.—The arrival of Lent will be welcomed by those who, tired of the fashionable whirl of excitement, inwardly cry, "Give us a rest." A very fashionable lady says she is resigned her *sele*—or to as many as she can get invitations for.

CASH will be the rule at the PHOENIX office hereafter.

THE PHOENIX job office is present in every respect, and cards, posters, programmes, bill-heads, etc., are turned out with alacrity.

The PHOENIX is in receipt of a lot of wedding envelopes, paper, etc., of the latest Paris and New York styles, which will be printed at reasonable rates.

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.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Northern mail opens 6.30 A. M., 3 P. M.; closes 11 A. M., 6 P. M. Charleston opens 9 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 10.30 A. M. On Sunday open from 2.30 to 3.30 P. M.

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 and funeral invitations, \$1. Notices in local column fifteen cents a line, each insertion.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. D. O. Peixotto & Sons—Auction Sale. Meeting Myrtle Lodge. Meeting Columbia Lodge. Thos. B. Jeter—S. & A. R. R. Co. John McKenzie—French Goods, &c.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—A DEPRESSED, IRRITABLE STATE OF MIND; WEAK, NERVOUS, EXHAUSTED FEELING; NO ENERGY OR ANIMATION; CONFUSED HEAD, WEAK MEMORY, OFTEN WITH DEBILITATING, INVOLUNTARY DISCHARGES.—The consequence of excesses, mental over-work or indiscretions. THIS NERVOUS DEBILITY FINDS A SOVEREIGN CURE IN HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC, No. 28. It tones up the system, arrests discharges, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system; it is perfectly harmless and always efficient. Price \$5 for a package of five boxes and a large \$2 vial of powder, which is important in old serious cases; or \$1 per single box. Sold by ALL DRUGGISTS, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y. For sale by GEORGE & MCGREGOR, Columbia, S. C.

Dec 17 1874