

The Mischief of Unlimited Suffrage. If those who legislated the colored people into the rights of citizenship could have foreseen the consequences of their sudden investment with unrestricted suffrage, they would have hesitated about going so far. The evils which have flowed from that one-wise and untimely concession have covered the land with desolation. They have fallen heavily upon the colored people themselves. They have rejoiced in the suffrage as a privilege, but not appreciated it as a duty. They have been intoxicated by the power which it has conferred, but have studiously ignored the obligations which it imposed. Had qualified and impartial suffrage, with restrictions applicable to both races, been adopted as the policy in this State, the colored people would have been much more advanced in intelligence and the qualifications for citizenship than they now are. As it is, they are caught in the drag-net of crafty and unprincipled manipulators. They vote not for measures, but for corrupt men. The ballot is a snare to the weak and ignorant of this race, the support of corruption, and the means by which it is sustained. Now, if the colored people had had before them the necessity of acquiring a certain amount of property and a certain amount of intelligence and education, as the indispensable prerequisite for the exercise of suffrage, it would have exerted a most beneficial effect upon them. It would have been an incentive and a stimulus to their progress. It would have been a barrier which they must perform get over, and in doing that, they would have developed the manhood and gained the accomplishments which would have been the truest title to respect as citizens and to consideration as voters. Had they been subjected to this wholesome discipline—this valuable probation—they might have escaped much opprobrium as a race. They might not have been, as the bulk of them now are, the nearest instruments of corruption and a stumbling-block in the way of all progress, honor and enlightenment. As jurymen, they would not have been subjected to the disgrace of being deprived of their functions, as a jury was in Camden by Judge Carpenter, from an utter want of qualifications to serve the country in that capacity. They might have been spared the indignity of being addressed by the same functionary as he addressed twelve negroes selected as the jury, the other day, in Edgefield: "Gentlemen, retire to the jury-room, and if you can find one of your number who can write the verdict, select him for your foreman." Unhappily, the unchecked and unlimited power which was thoughtlessly or wickedly conferred upon them, has been a nuisance and injury to the white race, to the country and to themselves. It is difficult to counteract it. It tends to perpetuate ignorance and exalt irresponsibility.

Well Satisfied. Letters from immigrants who have recently been planted in the State are of a highly encouraging character. They represent themselves, generally, as pleased with the country and people. Their relations to employers are satisfactory in a business point of view, and agreeable and friendly in personal intercourse. They speak warmly of the kindly treatment they have received. They see the advantages of the country and are discovering how easy it is to better their condition in it. They have an eye to securing land to work on their own account. This is natural and proper, and those who have to wait and gather the means necessary to give them a foothold on the soil, can bring no better recommendation, no stronger guarantee, by which they may get intelligence and assistance in this object of their desire, than by patient toil, honest discharge of reasonable obligations and agreeable demeanor in their present situation. This is the way to establish confidence. The more useful, faithful and obliging they show themselves, the easier will all obstacles to their rise be removed. Such men are wanted, and such men will be taken warmly by the land. Men who have means, large or small, are cordially welcomed to come in to cultivate the soil, develop industries and acquire all the rights, privileges and advantages of citizenship. So are men without other capital than active brain, ready hand and willing disposition. No better passport to respect and consideration, no surer opening to competence, prosperity and wealth.

The domination of Gen. McLaws as Collector of Customs in Georgia, gives universal satisfaction in the South, so far as we can learn.

Rise and Explain. On Tuesday last, at 3 P. M., the General Assembly of South Carolina adjourned, or took a recess. The Acts and Joint Resolutions ratified in its closing hours were entrusted to the charge of Maxwell, Chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, to be taken to the Governor for his signature. He did take Acts and Resolutions to the Executive office and got a receipt for them at 3 o'clock. The Governor says he did not with those receive the Joint Resolution which authorizes and directs the Attorney-General to institute legal proceedings against N. G. Parker, late State Treasurer, for illegal issue of bonds. He acknowledges that he did subsequently (on Tuesday) receive and receipt for the resolution. Having heard statements to this effect on Thursday, we called upon Maxwell, in our Friday's issue, to explain his connection with the transaction. We asked him to account for what seems strange, the circumstance, namely, that he did not miss this particular resolution. One would suppose that he would have known whether he took it with others or not. He has not responded. Certain explanations are reported to have been made by him, but we have not heard from him directly upon the subject.

We turn next to the Governor. He must know that the public and the Legislature will not be satisfied with his silence on so grave occasion. He must have had full knowledge that the joint resolution did pass both houses and was ratified. He knew that it was among the most important Acts of the session. He knew that there were earnest men, representing an earnest constituency, engaged in passing this measure. He knew that there was a committee appointed under it to assist the Attorney-General in carrying out its provisions. He must have known, too, that it was the initial step to more full and searching investigations, which would involve others besides Parker. In other words, he knew all about it, and as much as any one in the State must have appreciated its significance. The public will be constrained to ask the Governor this question: How did it happen that in receipting for ratified Acts and resolutions, he did not discover that this one was not amongst them? or, upon the hypothesis that it was, what has become of it? The people of the State will look to him to throw some light upon this dark and disreputable affair. They will expect him to institute some proceedings which lock to the detection and punishment of this larceny. They will expect to hear from him whether he means to accept this clandestine proceeding as a matter of course, and final. Are the Attorney-General and the committees to be estopped by it? Is Niles G. Parker to escape, through this heinous fraud, the prosecution which the people have demanded and the Legislature enacted? The Governor must answer these mild and easy questions, and promptly, too, or harder ones will be put to him.

The supplementary Civil Rights Bill, which Mr. Sumner left as a legacy to Congress, proposes to abolish all distinctions on account of color in all places to which the public have the right of access. Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, proposes to the House bill of the same character an amendment, providing that nothing in the Act shall be so construed as to prevent any person or corporation from making any separate arrangements or provision for the accommodation, convenience or comfort of the white citizens of the United States.

RETRIBUTION.—As an evidence that a better time is approaching, when honest men will be able to hold up their heads, and thieves will fly terror-stricken from their sight, we copy, from a most unexpected source, the following paragraph. Saul is evidently among the prophets, as will be seen in the following extract from a recent editorial in Harper's Weekly:

"The public disgust and wrath with corruption of every kind, are quite as remarkable at this moment as the corruption itself. The country is dividing into those who believe in political honesty, and who mean to secure it, and those who laugh it to scorn, as impracticable sentimentality. What sincere Republicans ask, and do not receive, is some unmistakable sign from Washington that their administration is with the former, and not with the latter. They do not see that sign in the appointment of Governor Shepherd, in the Sanborn contract, in the nomination of the Boston collectorship, as they did not see it in the approval of the salary grab, in the retention of Mr. Casey, in the tendency to inflate the currency, and in the hesitation to retrench. That demand, however, will not be relaxed. An attempt in the White House to Johnsonize the Republican party failed, and an effort to Butlerize it will be equally useless."

DOINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The following Acts were passed at the late session:

DRAWING JURIES.—That section fourteen of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the manner of drawing juries," approved March 10th, 1871, being Section seventeen, Chapter 111, of the General Statutes, be, and the same is hereby, amended by inserting the word "twenty" in the second line, in lieu of the word "fifteen."

SECTION 2. That section twenty-one of said Act, being section twenty-four, chapter 111, of the General Statutes, be amended so as to read as follows: "Whenever it may be necessary to summon jurors from the bystanders, the Sheriff and Clerk shall each furnish to the presiding Judge a list containing as many names as there are jurors required, of persons duly qualified to serve as jurors, and the presiding Judge shall select therefrom: those best fitted to serve as jurors, who shall forthwith be summoned by the Sheriff to serve until discharged by order of the court."

SECTION 3. That section thirty-five of said Act, being section three, of Chapter 139, of the General Statutes, be amended so as to read as follows: "In case of deficiency of grand jurors, in any court, a number of persons duly qualified to serve as such shall be summoned from the bystanders, and shall be selected in the same manner as is provided in Section two of this Act."

SECRETING PERSONAL PROPERTY.—That whoever with intent to defraud, remove or secrete personal property, which has been attached or levied on by the Sheriff, or any other officer, authorized by law to make such attachment or levy, shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the County jail for a period not less than sixty days, nor more than one year, or by fine of not less than \$100, nor more than \$200: Provided, That the person whose property is attached or levied upon shall have been duly served with a copy of the writ of attachment.

JURY LISTS.—Sec. 1. That the Jury Commissioners, who have failed to prepare jury lists for their respective Counties for the year 1874, during the month of January last past, as required by law, be and they are hereby authorized and required to prepare such lists on or before the 1st day of April in said year.

SEC. 2. That from the lists so prepared, all grand and petit jurors required by law, for said year 1874, shall be drawn, summoned and returned in the same manner as now prescribed by law.

DRUNKENNESS.—That Chapter 131, Part 4, Title 1, of the General Statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended by the following additional section, viz: "If any Circuit Solicitor who shall, while in the public discharge of the duties of his office, be drunk or intoxicated, or in any extent disabled by reason of the use of intoxicating liquors from the proper discharge of his duties, he shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, and imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year, in the discretion of the court, and be dismissed from his office; and whenever it shall be brought to the attention of the Attorney-General that any Circuit Solicitor has been charged with the offence mentioned in Section 1 of this Act, it shall be his duty to prepare a bill of indictment against such officer, and prosecute the same in the County where the offence was committed; and, if said officer is duly convicted, he shall cause to be forwarded to the Governor of the State a record of such conviction; upon the receipt of which, the Governor shall forthwith declare the said office to be vacant, and order an election to fill the same."

THE HOMESTEAD.—SECTION 1. That an Act to revise and amend an Act entitled "An Act to reduce all Acts and parts of Acts to determine and perpetuate the homestead into one Act, and to amend the same," approved March 13, 1872, be amended by substituting in lieu of Section 12, the following: "And in case any woman having a separate estate shall be married to the head of a family who has not, of his own, sufficient property to constitute a homestead as herein above provided, the said married woman shall be entitled to all the provisions and benefits of this Act, so as to exempt all the property herein above allowed as a homestead, exemption from attachment, levy and sale under any execution against her for debts of her own contracting. And in case of the death of any married woman entitled to homestead as above provided, the minor children of such woman shall be entitled to the right of homestead in the same manner and to the same extent as now provided by law for the minor children of the deceased head of a family: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to allow any one family a greater amount of property in the aggregate than is allowed in Sections 1 and 2 of the Act herein amended, to the head of any family."

SECTION 2. That Section 12 of the Act herein amended be known and denominated as Section 13 of said Act.

A Great Barrington (Mass.) merchant found a box of parlor matches on the store floor the other morning, which had been knocked off the shelf by a rat or mouse during the night. On opening the box, the discovery was made that, by the concession, every match in the box had been lighted, and the wood of which they were made was charred and turned brown. Fortunately, the box was so tight as to smother the fire, and no harm resulted. It was a narrow escape; and if a fire had taken place, its cause would have been a perpetual mystery.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.—The following was the Queen's speech at the opening of the English Parliament: I recur to your advice at the earliest period permitted by the arrangements consequent upon the retirement of the late administration. Our foreign relations continue most friendly, and I shall not have to exercise the influence arising from the cordial relations for the maintenance of European peace and a faithful observance of international obligations. The marriage of my son is at once a source of happiness to myself and a pledge of friendship between two great empires. The Ashantee war has terminated in the capture and destruction of their capital, and negotiations which, I trust, may lead to a more satisfactory condition of affairs than hitherto. The courage, discipline and endurance of my forces, and the energy and skill evinced in the conduct of the expedition, has brilliantly maintained, under the most trying circumstances, the traditional reputation of the British army. I deeply regret that drought has affected the most populous provinces in the Indian Empire, and produced extreme scarcity in some parts, and amounting to actual famine over an area inhabited by many millions. I have directed the Governor-General of India to spare no cost in striving to mitigate the terrible calamity. Gentlemen of the House of Commons, the estimates for the expenditures during the coming financial year will be forthwith submitted to you. My Lords and gentlemen, the delay and expense attending the transfer of land in England has long been felt to be a reproach to our laws and serious obstacle to dealing in real property. I trust that the measures which will now be submitted for your consideration will be found calculated to remove much of the evil which is complained of. You will probably be of opinion that the re-arrangement of the judiciary and the blending of the administration of law and equity which were effected in England by the enactment of the last session ought to be extended to Ireland. You will be asked to devote a part of your time to the accomplishment of this object. The greater part of these changes are inapplicable to the tribunals in Scotland, but you will be invited to consider the most satisfactory mode of bringing the procedure upon Scottish appeals into harmony with recent legislation. Among other measures in relation especially to Scottish interests, is a bill amending the law relating to land rights and facilitating the transfer of land, which will be laid before you. Serious differences have arisen and remonstrances been made by large classes of the community as to the working of the recent Act affecting the relationship between master and servant; of the Act of 1871 dealing with offences connected with trade and of the laws of conspiracy. On these subjects, I am desirous that, before attempting fresh legislation, you should be in possession of all the material facts and the precise questions in controversy. For this purpose I have issued my royal commission of inquiry into the state and working of the present laws, with a view to their early amendment, if found necessary. A bill will be introduced dealing with such parts of the Acts regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors as have given rise to complaints and appear to deserve the interference of Parliament. Your attention will also be directed to the laws affecting the friendly provident societies. These matters will require grave consideration. I pray the Almighty to guide your deliberations.

THE COLISEUM AT ROME.—ABOLITION OF OLD RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES.—The "Pasquino Committee" of carnival revelers lately applied to the Roman authorities for permission to hold a mimic gladiatorial display in the Coliseum, but were informed by the Minister of Public Instruction that no ancient monument was henceforward to be used for any spectacles or public amusements. The clearing out of the arena has begun with the removal of the incumbrances of the cross in the centre, and the chapels of the Via Crucis, that have existed since their erection by Pope Benedict XIV, in 1743. The pulpit from which the Franciscan friars have held forth every Friday during the last 100 years and more, has been laid low, and earth has been removed in parts down to the original level of the amphitheatre. The sub-structures disclosed, says the Swiss Times, are said to correspond exactly with those of the arena at Capua, and to resemble the sub-scenic arrangements of most modern theatres. The chapels, which are built of travertine, belong to the confraternity of the "Lovers of Jesus and Mary," and Signor Rosa, the director of the Government excavations, wrote to Cardinal Guidi, the protector of that society, informing him of the necessary destruction of the Via Crucis, and requesting, if possible, a prompt reply. His Eminence replied with a courteous note, intimating the necessity he felt of referring the affair to the Holy Father. The results of the excavations, which antiquaries have vainly pleaded for since early in the present century, are expected to be extremely interesting.

A CHAMPION FIREMAN.—The Baltimore Gazette states that King Koffee, of Ashantee, is a great fireman, and would rather run with the machine than eat fried mutton-steak. He is the chief of the fire department of his capital of Coomassie, and allows no one to beat him running to a fire. He breaks up a Council of State at the first alarm of a conflagration, and treats putting out fires as the most important business of his kingdom. When the fire boys are called up out of bed by an alarm, they are not detained by putting on pantaloons. King and all make a straight shoot for the light, which makes their darkness visible.

CITY MATTERS.—Subscribe for the PHENIX. CASH will be the rule at the PHENIX office hereafter. South Carolina promises to pay—Certificates of Indefiniteness. The Southern cities are all echoing to each other the cry of "dull times." Fishing excursions will soon be in vogue. There were seven deaths in Columbia for the week ending the 21st. Whites five; colored two. Don't cram the child at school—it is bad for the brain; at the table—it is bad for the stomach. Treasurer Cardozo was indisposed yesterday, and unable to see the many callers at his office. The card of Mr. Ed. Egg, a former resident of Columbia, will be found in another column. He is an experienced jeweler. Old type—superior to Babbit metal for many purposes and much cheaper—can be obtained in any quantity at the PHENIX Office. The PHENIX 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. One C. A. Trotter has trotted eighty dollars out of the citizens of Anderson—he claiming to be an agent for a Boston paper. Trot him around. The PHENIX job office is complete in every respect, and cards, posters, programmes, bill-heads, etc., are turned out with alacrity. It seems impossible for the weather to get settled. Yesterday was a repetition of the day previous—mud, rain and sunshine. Round trip tickets, to and from Charleston, will be furnished by the Greenville and Columbia Railroad officials, for one fare, good until May 1. Rev. A. M. Cartledge will preach for the Second Baptist Church to-day. Services will be held in the Palmetto Engine Hall, commencing at 11 o'clock. Seats free. The public are invited. Thursday was the beginning of the Jewish civil year, and is commemorative of the deliverance of the Israelites from the bondage of the Pharaohs. The feast of the Passover commences April 8d.

A correspondent of the Union-Herald nominates Col. Thomas Doamead for Governor. The Colonel is no politician, but a shrewd, energetic railroad man, who could and would run the State machine to the best advantage. Persons indebted to the PHENIX 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 resort to extreme measures. Southern newspapers have to follow the fashion, and wear a light dress in summer. The two Atlanta papers have reduced their size in anticipation of the dull season, and others will doubtless follow their example. Wm. L. Brown has been appointed a Commissioner of Deeds for this State, resident at Tilton, Ga.; and Samuel T. Norris, of Spartanburg, a Trial Justice, vice R. B. Cates, removed; and J. W. Dillon, a Notary Public of Marion County.

We are informed that all the whole tickets in the great gift concert at Louisville, Ky., which were sent to this city, have been disposed of. A few halves, fifths and tenths remain, but they are going off rapidly. The time is very short. The Governor has made the following appointments: Mr. J. W. Dillon, of Marion County, as Notary Public; Mr. William L. Brown, of Tilton, Ga., a Commissioner of Deeds for this State; and Samuel T. Norris, of Spartanburg County, Trial Justice, vice R. A. Cates, removed. 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 Governor has commuted the sentence of Capt. George E. Tupper, who was convicted of manslaughter at the May term, 1873, of the General Sessions for this County and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, to five years in the County jail, where he has been since the sentence was pronounced, awaiting the result of legal steps that were taken by the counsel in his case. The highest duty of man is to provide for those who may be dependent upon him. When business is dull and times are hard, such provision can be made, at the least expense, by securing a policy in the Aetna Life Insurance Company, the old and firmly established institution, with nineteen millions of assets. W. B. Gulick is the General Agent of the Company.

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 5.45 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. The Union-Herald man is disgruntled. Hear him: The cheapest things in town—official promises. Certificates of indebtedness are coming, "my beloved brethren." Certificates of bankruptcy are all over town, "my fellow-citizens." Sitting on a monument smiling at grief is nothing to hanging around the public marble-yard snickering at a certificate. Information wanted about some marsh land, sold in Beaufort at twenty-five cents per acre and resold. Magnificent carriages and diamonds are good things to have about the house. Better salt the "swag" down in severalties, or in a nice home by the blue Moselle. PHENIXIANA.—It is not work that kills men, it is worry. Motto of invincible Western German saloon-keepers—"Dry, dry again." A maiden forgets how she looks. Hence mirrors. We are never so happy or so unhappy as we imagine. State House motto—Many are called, but few are paid. Fear secrets acid, but love and truth are sweet juices. Live mindful of old age and death, which silly men think the greatest of all evils. Some men seem to be made of a cross-grained timber, and always trying to digest a cross-cut saw. Can a man who loses his mind from the effects of the sun on his brain properly be called a lunatic? Cheerfulness is tantamount to repose. It enables nature to recruit its strength; whereas, worry and discontent debilitate it, involving constant wear and tear. From all parts of the country come reports of destructive floods. Can't the temperance women do something to prevent the rivers getting high?

RELIGIOUS SERVICES THIS DAY.—St. Peter's (Catholic) Church—Rev. J. L. Fallerton, First Mass 7 A. M.; Second Mass 10 1/2 A. M.; Vespers 4 1/2 P. M. Trinity Church—Rev. P. J. Shand, Rector, 11 A. M. and at 4 P. M. Lutheran Church—Rev. A. R. Rude, 11 A. M. Washington Street (Methodist) Church—Rev. O. A. Darby, 11 A. M. Rev. A. Coke Smith, 7 1/2 P. M. Sunday School, 9 A. M. Seats free. Marion Street (Methodist) Church—Rev. W. D. Kirkland, 11 A. M., and 7 1/2 P. M. Sunday School, 9 1/2 A. M. Baptist Church—Rev. J. K. Mendenhall, 11 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Sunday School at 3 P. M. Presbyterian Church—Rev. J. H. Bryson, 11 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Convention of Myrtle Lodge. Edward Egg—Watch-maker. D. C. Peixotto & Sons—Auction Sale. Round Trip Tickets to Charleston.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, March 21, 1874.—Wheeler House—F. M.utton and wife, K. I.; Z. A. Palmer and wife, N. Y.; Mrs. Reed, Miss Meade, Augusta; B. F. Bryan, N. C.; G. P. Darling, city; J. H. McDevitt, F. A. Belanger, Edgefield; S. H. Mellichamp, C. L. B. Marsh, H. W. Shun, N. C.; T. S. Farrow, wife, three children and servant, Spartanburg; J. S. Browning, Charleston; P. Hiller, M. F. Hiller, Kingstree; S. W. M. Decker and sister, N. Y.; M. Mercer, Pa.; H. J. Simmons, Texas. Hendrix Horse—W. M. J. Assman, Lexington; O. C. Able, Leesville; James Geller, Baltimore; Charles M. Gim, R. Rosenbaum, G. Rosenbaum, G. Cooper, New York; J. B. Minter, Union.

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. 23. 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 GEIGER & MCGREGOR, Columbia, S. C.

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