

Moral Support.

The ungracious reception by President Grant of the Committee of the Tax-Payers' Convention has met with the most unqualified condemnation of the respectable Republican press of the country. The scene in which the President figured so unfortunately was notoriously due to excited personal feeling, which had no justification in the extent to which it was entertained, nor in the place or circumstances under which it was exhibited. We have abstained from such comments as it would naturally provoke. In the sincere desire to have our opinion rightly understood and justly appreciated in Washington, we have thought it advisable for our people and the representative conservative press to restrain the expression of disappointment, chagrin and mortification which they felt at so unexpected, so causeless and so petty a display of spite, where they had a right to expect finished courtesy and masterly statesmanship. It was a splendid opportunity for the President to make friends worth having, and in an hour to make an impression which could only be made in a life time under less favoring circumstances. But though spurned by President Grant from motives of mingled pique and dislike, the cause itself is not hurt. It stands before the country with additional claims to candid consideration. It asks nothing but justice, and it will not be content to take anything less. The animosity which has so long been cherished towards the South is at last on the wane. Men can no longer ride on its waves into places of power and trust. New issues are brought forward. Old things and old prejudices are dying out. Persecuting Radicalism is on its last legs. The sense of the country is that the strife of sections shall cease, that the Government shall be made more homogeneous, and that the States of the South shall be left free to work out their destiny in their own way.

The matter of our complaint is now before Congress. Some Republican journals condemn us for sending it to the White House at all. "What has the President," asks the Chicago Times, "whose function is that of a servant, and who is gradually but surely being sent to his own proper official place, to do with affording relief to South Carolina tax-payers, who are plundered by Republican party tax-eaters on every side?" Perhaps it was a mistake. It looks so now. But it was kindly meant. It was considered to be only a proper respect to the Chief Magistrate. It has now gone where it will have a better chance. It may encounter blows; but there are those on the arena of Congress who will return them with interest. Let the whole matter be thoroughly aired. The very best thing to be done, after discussion in Congress, will be to send a strong committee of its members into South Carolina, to investigate its condition, with power to send for persons and papers. We are content to abide the issue. Congress may still do nothing directly in the way of relief after such investigation, but its moral effect here would be wholesome, and the facts it would elicit would be instructive to the rest of the country, and a perfect vindication of the movement of the tax-payers. As was conclusively shown by Mr. Porter to the Judiciary Committee, we have in this State an agrarian usurpation in form of law, and we ask of Congress the opportunity which the appointment of a committee will give, to unmask and unkenel the frauds now being perpetrated. "If Congress," he said, "should determine that there is no other remedy, the memorialists asked for the moral support of Congress. Let the National Government rebuke these wrongs. Let these spoilers know that they are expected to be honest, and to faithfully execute the great trusts reposed in them by a confiding national legislature."

Congress can do much to relieve us, without encroachment upon or interference with the principle of State sovereignty. It would be easy to have the State Constitution so amended as to secure the representation of property in the State Senate, by requiring the electors of Senators to be property-holders. The principle of minority representation, through the system of cumulative voting, would bring into the public councils men who would adorn them. If President Grant and those who echo his platitudes about the danger of interference in the affairs of a sovereign State, would only look closely, they would discover now existing the very thing they reprobate. It was interference which placed the State in its present miserable condition. What but Governmental protection has enabled the

thieves to seize its political power and hold it for the last six years? Mr. Greeley, whose penetration could not be deceived, said with truth, that but for the interference of the Government, the rogue's party at the South could not have been kept in existence. It is kept in existence to-day by the very same means—the countenance and moral support of the Government, its ready sympathy and its troops of soldiers. Away with the pretence that it would be wrong to interfere in State affairs, at the very time that it is done in a way the most insidious, dangerous and injurious. It is the spirit that kills. Things would rapidly grow better here, if the Government would do us simple justice, and range itself on the side of honesty, integrity and intelligence in the State.

In the Pillory.

It is well for the Conservative-people of South Carolina, who are making efforts to have their condition ameliorated by an appeal to the justice of the National Government and through the force of enlightened public opinion, that the task of appearing for the rotten and corrupt State Government has been committed to the hands of the Whittemore delegation. If men are known by their companions, a cause may be judged by its advocates. It was the madness which precedes destruction which urged such a party to place themselves in the attitude they now occupy. The rule of South Carolina had been already limed to the life in the pages of the Republican Pike. The men who have it in control he describes as the picked villains of the community, the highway-men of the State, legislative and official robbers, and in no sense different from or better than the men who fill the prisons and penitentiaries of the world. This was the photograph sent on in advance, by which its representative men might be recognized. While with these disadvantages they ply the President with their little speeches about the principles of free government, the lowness of the taxes, the imaginary character of the ills complained of, Judge Mackey opens a terrible fire in their rear. He charges that robbery and plunder is the rule in every official department of the State, and that the stench of its corruption offends the civilized world. And now before them rises another high Republican authority—the New York Tribune—with a denunciation which is enough to freeze their blood in its veins. "The appearance of such a band of marauders as those who protest against reform, is a piece of brazen impudence and unparalleled effrontery." "The State Government made up of the worst thieves and plunderers that ever infested any community." We can imagine the glee of Philosopher Square over "the fitness of things" which sent into the broad light of day these jack o' lanterns, representing only rottenness, and glimmering dimly above the corruption which engendered them.

THE RESULT IN CONNECTICUT.—In Connecticut, a decided Democratic triumph has been achieved, and the State Legislature has been made so definitely Democratic as to insure the choice of a Democrat as United States Senator. Last year, the cases assigned for the defeat of the Republican State ticket were various personal considerations and local disaffection in New Haven. This year, the Republican candidates were of conceded personal popularity, and there was a large Democratic split, which out down Ingersoll's majority from upwards of 3,500 last year to about 2,500 this year. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, the present Democratic State officers have been re-elected by a majority a little less and a plurality even greater than last year, while both branches of the Legislature have been carried by increased Democratic majorities. The result coincides substantially with what took place in the New Hampshire election. The verdict of the Connecticut people is claimed to have some national significance, and to indicate that the Republican Administration is in bad odor with the people, while inflation legislation may have intensified the reaction. It is twenty-one years since the Democrats have had complete control of Connecticut. Since Isaac Toucey left the Senate, they have not had a United States Senator. It is to be hoped they will make a wise and beneficent use of their victory.

Till tapping is effectually prevented by the use of Miles' Alarm Cash drawers. Buy no others, as they are the only drawers which can stand the test. Fairbanks' scale agents can supply them. No investment can pay you a larger dividend for the outlay.

Capt. Theodore Cordes, an old German resident, who died in Charleston a day or two ago, was born in Battel, Hanover, and was the founder of the German Hussars, which he commanded for a while during the war.

NOMINATION OF SENATOR ROBERTSON FOR GOVERNOR.—A colored Republican in Fairfield requests us to publish the following:

MR. EDITOR: In these dark days of impending ruin, when the mills of the gods are grinding exceedingly fine, methinks we should forget our party name and all political differences, and stand like the everlasting pyramids averse to dishonour and oppression. Let us form a line of all political and natural ones, let us mingle our Republican and Democratic banners together for low taxes, and an honest administration of our State matters. There are many of our party who affiliated with, or countenanced, the base frauds perpetrated by those in authority, yet we are powerless to prevent them without a partial union of opposing parties. Let us unite, then, and with one powerful effort bring down from their niches the gilded carcases which ignorance and folly have empowered to wield the arbitrary sceptre over us. Life is too brief to be spent in vituperations and expressions of bitterness. Then let us confer together, and determine upon the best man to succeed the worse Governor that ever degraded a sovereign State! And to this end I suggest the name of Col. Thomas J. Robertson; United States Senator, as an honest, upright gentleman, zealous official, economical calculator, and the best financier of the South. He is to the manner born. The beloved remains of his mother and children lie buried here, and his aged father, a soldier of the war of 1812, lives among us, and shares the burthen of taxation. Although weakened in general health, Colonel Robertson will, with strong Congressional influence, elevate his unhappy State from its present slough of infamy, leave her permanently fixed to an incorruptible fortress of respectability, crowned with liberty, independence and victory!

REPUBLICAN.

THE COMPTROLLER-GENERAL TO MAKE ABATEMENTS OF TAXES.—That whenever any person or persons charged with taxes upon the books of any County Treasurer, in this State, shall declare in writing to said Treasurer, that he or they have been erroneously or illegally charged with the same, the County Treasurer shall submit to the County Auditor a full statement of the facts in the case, which statement shall be submitted to the inspection and recommendation of the County Board of Equalization of said County; and their endorsement thereon shall be forwarded to the Comptroller-General, with such additional information thereto as the said County Auditor may give; and the Comptroller-General is hereby authorized and directed to make such abatements in taxes in cases of erroneous or illegal assessments, before or after the collections upon the same shall have been made, as in his judgment the same may demand, or the recommendation of the County Board of Equalization may justify. That in cases of abatement where parties have paid their taxes, the Comptroller-General is hereby authorized and directed to give said parties orders on the Treasurer for the portion of tax abated, which shall be receivable for taxes if not paid in cash.

UNITED STATES COURT.—The grand jury returned the following true bills for violation of internal revenue laws: A. Walker, Stephen Gaugh, Abraham Gibson, J. H. Bast, Obadiah Parker, W. A. Law. The following cases were tried and verdicts rendered: The United States against James W. Williams, alias John Williams, indicted for stealing from the mails, without being an employee of the government, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The United States against Toby Jones, colored, indicted for stealing property belonging to the United States, was found guilty, but recommended to the clemency of the court. The petition of Charles E. Baker, of Philadelphia, for final discharge in bankruptcy, was referred to Registrar Carpenter. The petitions of Edward F. Swegan and H. F. Baker, of the firm of H. F. Baker & Co., were referred to the Registrar for final hearing. Elias Venning, bankrupt, received a certificate of final discharge. The petition of final discharge of John N. Brown, Wm. Terry and Wiley Conner, of Spartauburg, and Obadiah Sarat, of York, were referred to the Registrar for final hearing and report after notice to creditors.

WHAT OF THIS, MR. PRESIDENT?—Mr. L. C. Carpenter, who assured President Grant, on Tuesday, that the memorialists had "presented their case to the country colored in the most artistic way," is the editor and proprietor of the Columbia Union, which paper, in its issue of yesterday, bitterly denounces the very rings whom Mr. Carpenter defends. It says:

"That there were venal and corrupt members in the General Assembly, is not denied, and these must be left at home next year, if the Republican party hopes to hold its lease of power for any length of time. Because there are corrupt men in other legislative bodies, does not justify us in sending them to the same positions here."

RAILROADS.—The work of grading the Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad was formally begun Friday, March 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Harper and Bell's contract, near Lenoir. The stockholders held a meeting on Friday last. The terms of consolidation with the King's Mountain Railroad Company were agreed upon. A formal transfer was made, and the road from Chester to Yorkville will in the future be known as a portion of the Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad.

A general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will be held in Louisville, May 1st. Delegates and other visitors can purchase round trip tickets from Atlanta for \$23.

THE PROSECUTION OF THE BISHOP OF OLINDA.—The trial, conviction and sentence to four years' imprisonment, with labor, of the Catholic Bishop of Olinda, at Pernambuco, Brazil, on the 21st of February last, is a matter of no little interest to the Catholic world. The causes that led to the results above are succinctly set forth as follows:

The issue arose out of the interdicting by the Bishop of Olinda of various semi-religious brotherhoods, secular societies, which were formed to promote the splendor of religious worship and to perform acts of charity and mutual aid. The Bishop gave as a reason for the interdicts that they had not expelled all the Free Masons among them. Legally the brotherhoods were utterly without power to expel Free Masons, and, on appeal to the crown, the Emperor, by advice of the whole Council of State, held that the brotherhoods were without power to obey the Bishop's command; that this was, therefore, exorbitant and the interdicts unjust, and that the Bishop be required to undo his work and remove the interdicts. The Bishop peremptorily refused to obey the Emperor's order, though made in proper legal form, after consultation of the Council of State, and denied the jurisdiction of the temporal power and the right of the brotherhood to appeal to it, alleging; that appeal lay solely to the Pope; and to emphasize his position, proceeded to interdict some twelve more brotherhoods for the same motive. He also published, contrary to law, a brief from the Pope, without first obtaining the Government permission to do so. The legislative chambers were in session at the time, and offered to give the ministry any special powers required by it to deal with the issues raised by the Bishop of Olinda, and supported actively or verbally by the other Bishops. The Government, however, held that the new powers were not necessary, and determined to promote a prosecution before the Supreme Tribunal of Justice. On the second day of the trial, the Bishop of Rio Janeiro published a long representation to the Emperor, appealing to him to stop the prosecution of the martyr, and hinting that otherwise the Brazilian clergy would withdraw their support from the dynasty. The trial, however, was continued with the result stated.

A JEWISH RABBI'S VIEWS ON THE WHISKEY CRUSADE.—Rabbi Frouenthal, of Williamsport, Pa., having received a letter from the woman's temperance organization of that place, urging him to appoint a committee of six Hebrew ladies to co operate with it in a crusade, the Rabbi replies very sharply that it is impossible to fanaticize an Israelite. He says the latter cannot appreciate these crusades, because he drinks and is no drunkard, plays and is no gambler, and lives well and is no glutton. The second point made by the Rabbi is, that the Jew is no hypocrite. "If he drinks wine or strong drink, or plays a game of cards, his wife and his children are not excluded from the same pleasure. Whatever is not prohibited loses much of its charm. Those young people who drink a glass of wine or beer at their parent's table become no drunkards and no temperance fanatics." Third, the Rabbi decides that "any Jewish lady would consider it sacrilege and blasphemy to abuse prayer and benediction for purposes of public demonstrations, in which the wires are laid and drawn by politicians on one hand, and men who make money out of the affair on the other," and that there were "no whiskey amazons in the tents of Israel."

CREMATION VS. INHUMATION.—The question of cremation, the burning of the dead, against inhumation or burying of the dead, has gone no short distance on its way to acceptance, when a public meeting in New York is called to discuss it. But it has gone further in Switzerland and Germany. At Zurich, where burial ground is growing contracted, 2,000 persons have subscribed toward an association founded in favor of burning the dead. At Basle, the movement has received the public approval of orthodox clergymen—also on the ground of promotion of health in the community. In Germany, the newspapers are talking about the subject a great deal, while one firm in Berlin has advertised the invention of a new furnace, in which to perform the operation. And last, a church warden of a Hebrew synagogue in the same city has proposed to establish on a new burial ground, lately acquired, one of these furnaces.

It does not seem improbable that the Samana Bay Company will succeed in bringing about a war between the United States and Santo Domingo. Having succeeded, by means of fraud and bribery, in securing magnificent concessions and enormous privileges from a so-called government, the company is now resisting the annulment of its franchises and calls upon the United States for protection. It is to be hoped that General Grant, anxious as he has been and is for the annexation of Santo Domingo, will hesitate before he precipitates his country into a war at the bidding of a band of speculators and for the protection of their ill-gotten booty.

IN A NET-SHELL.—A writer in the Advertiser-Republican puts the matter of the Southern Confederacy at rest thus: "The South with 600,000 fighting men, and some of the States divided at that, could not conquer, whip or hold in check 2,335,951. It was simply a physical impossibility. Leonidas of old knew something about fighting against great odds; his fate was our fate, so far as regards the result. But what true Southern man is not proud of the glorious war record of the South?"

Rev. Edward Palmer has resigned his charge as pastor of the Old Bethel Presbyterian Church, in Waterboro, of which he has been pastor for near half a century.

LAWLESSNESS IN MISSOURI.—BARBARISM AMIDST CIVILIZATION.—The Governor of Missouri, in a recent message to the Legislature of that State, makes a very urgent appeal for the enactment of a law to employ a secret police force to put down lawlessness. The Governor reveals a sad history of the condition of things in Missouri when he says:

"So far as the ordinary councils are concerned, the machinery provided by your predecessors for the enforcement of the laws are ample, but you, in common with the people of the State, are aware of the fact that certain bands of outlaws, in their disregard of all legal and social obligations, have been for years past and still are among us, robbing and murdering with impunity, and defying the local officers residing in the vicinities where their crimes are committed. These desperadoes one day enter and rob a bank, and in cold blood shoot down the cashier. Next they visit an agricultural fair in one of the richest and most populous Counties of the State, and almost in the midst of thousands of men, women and children, rob the safe containing the treasure of the association, shoot a young woman, and make good their escape. Soon again we hear of them in adjoining sister States, robbing and murdering. Again, they reveal their presence in Missouri, enter a town containing a population of hundreds, rob a bank, and shoot one of its officers. Soon afterward they stop a railroad train, pass through all the cars, rob the passengers, apply their pistols to the heads of the mail and express agents, and under the threat of instant death if they refuse, force them to open their safes and place their valuable contents in their hands. Only a few weeks intervene until we hear of them at the hour of 1 o'clock in the morning, with a prisoner in their possession, forcing the keepers of a public ferry across the Missouri River to transport them from the North to the South side of the stream, and the following morning their prisoner of the preceding night is found a corpse in the public road, riddled by their murderous bullets. Ten days do not intervene until they are found in pursuit of the officers of the law in St. Clair County, and the next news is that they have killed the Deputy Sheriff of the County and wounded, perhaps mortally, a detective who was with him."

THE QUESTION OF HOW MUCH.—The reporters of the New York World have been interviewing eminent medical men upon the question of the physical effects of alcohol. The result has been another illustration of the fact that "doctors differ." Some saw harm in alcohol, however moderately used, and some believe that in certain cases it is, when temperately used, beneficial. They all agreed, however, that it is very undesirable that a man should drink too much; but upon the point of how much is too much, the experts differ widely. Still they are unanimous that very little harm can come to a man from not drinking at all, or drinking very sparingly, unless the man is seriously sick, in which case he ought to call in a physician and leave it to him to decide the question of his drinking.

A very curious item of news, it is said, might be gleaned from the books of a good many of our merchants, who, in the spirit of trade and good faith which characterizes our business men, have in some cases trusted the public officials and filled their orders. The term "sundries" and "legislative expenses" might be explained very satisfactorily in this way. How the State can possibly need dry goods, wet goods, furniture and such articles is more than we can understand. It certainly does need furniture, but the furniture bill did that work effectively. Our hard working, honest merchants, who are the bone and sinew of our rising city, should not permit themselves to be victimized, at least without a struggle for their just dues in open court.—Union-Herald.

In connection with some remarks upon the strike of the printers in New Orleans, because of the reduction of the price paid them for composition, the Republican says: "None of the New Orleans papers have been self-sustaining during the past year. The Times has fallen into the hands of its paper merchant, who does not think he has drawn a prize. The Picayune, after experiencing adversity, finally was sold by the Sheriff for one-fifth of what it cost a year before. The Bee also has been published at the expense of the owners. The doors of the Republican have been kept open by the gains of the job office, which have been entirely absorbed in the expense of publishing the daily." Whose turn next?

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.—We learn that four young men, residing in the vicinity of Bennettsville, were arrested last Monday, and carried to jail, charged with the murder of a black ravisher near that place, some time last fall. The man had attempted to ravish an old idiotic lady, and the young men, as soon as they heard of the outrage, looked him up and interviewed him. Afterwards the ravisher turned up missing and his body was only found last Monday, in the woods near Bennettsville, when warrants were produced and the four young men were arrested and lodged in jail. [Wilmington Journal.]

A poor family in Dennison, Ohio, consisting of a husband, a wife and seven children, were on the point of starvation. Somebody raised \$100 for them, and what did the wife do with it? She bought a silk dress for \$10, and began to take music lessons.

The general opinion of the press, North and South, is that Messrs. Munger and Trouholm have rather used up Gen. Johnston.

A young King street, Charleston, clerk attempted to destroy himself on the 9th, by taking laudanum.

CITY MATTERS.—Subscribe for the PHOENIX.

Green turtle soup for lunch to-day, from 11 to 2, at the Pollock House. CASE will be the rule at the PHOENIX office hereafter. There was a material change in the weather, yesterday—quite chilly. The Congaree is again on the rise, and the lowlands are flooded. Senator Thomas J. Robertson has arrived in Columbia, and will remain about ten days. The Mayor and Board of Aldermen elected on the 7th instant, will be sworn into office on the 13th instant. Messrs. John Agnew & Son, tell, this morning, what can be done at their "cheap cash store." Peruse and be guided. The damage from high water on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad has been repaired, and trains are running regularly. Complaints are frequently made about the non-reception of papers on the line of the Charlotte Railroad. The mail agents should look into the matter. Mr. R. DeSaussure Bacot is connected with the Southern Artificial Stone Company, and leaves for Charleston tonight, on business of the company. In the North, there is plenty of money and dull trade. In the South, there is neither briskness in trade nor abundance of money. Something is bound to barst, and very soon, too. The Air-Line and Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Companies have effected a connection, and will carry passengers between Greenville and Columbia at the same rate as charged by the Greenville and Columbia Railroad. The Governor has removed J. J. Mitchell and P. M. Gerral as Trial Justices of Orangeburg, and appointed T. C. Andrews, Esq., of Orangeburg, to be Notary Public, and Judge Glover, County Treasurer of Orangeburg, vice J. L. Humbert, removed.

PHOENIXIANA.—Sorrow comes soon enough without despondency; it does a man no good to carry around a lightning rod to attract trouble. Poverty is elegantly mentioned by one who knows whereof he speaks as a painfully conspicuous absence of indispensable funds. Jones says he always makes up his mind regarding the value of a horse by the abundance, length and beauty of the tail, for it is a well-attested fact that "all's well that ends well."

Why so many young people should be in haste to marry just after Lent, and before they have had time to enjoy themselves, "is one of those things no fellow can find out." THE OLD NEWSPAPER.—An instructive lesson may be drawn from the columns of the old newspapers. You meet with names that seem once to have been on every tongue, but now are never mentioned; authors of new books, which the reviewer confidently handed down to the admiration of all ages, but which somehow have failed to reach our age; popular preachers, whose sermons have sent no echo to our ears; politicians, who fill whole columns of the paper, but have long since retired to an undiscovered privacy; swarms of dukes, princes, generals and captains, who played prominent parts in the tragedies or farces in those days, but of whom we are totally ignorant until we saw the old newspaper. What a severe critic is time! With what a ruthless hand he blots out the praises of other journalists! How quietly he shuts down his extinguisher upon the lights that the world said would never go out!

HOTEL ARRIVALS, April 10, 1874.—Wheeler House—Dr. A. C. Webber and wife, Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. Rucker and son, Miss Rucker, Augusta; F. A. Buchanan, Cincinnati; W. J. Yates, V. Q. Johnson, Charlotte; J. W. McWhirter, Florence; Arthur Shaw, Baltimore; Gen. J. Conner, Charleston; David Foster, Savannah; T. B. Johnston, Sumter; A. H. Barney, Miss Barney, Miss Lyer, New York; W. S. Mullin, Marion; Geo. Westlake and wife, W. P. Hartow and wife, Cleveland, Ohio; W. Nelson, Winnsboro; B. F. Bryan, Wilmington. Columbia Hotel—A. B. Gordon, Charleston; S. S. Marshall, wife and daughter, Greenville; J. Stuart Land, G. & O. R. R.; W. J. Sprinkle, N. C.; P. W. Dalton, Winston; S. C. Gilbert, Charleston; C. K. Knowles, city; E. M. Cologne, Warren; Mrs. A. J. Creighton, Miss Creighton, Greenville; G. W. Thames, N. C.; E. J. White, S. C.; J. L. Munroe, Sampit; J. B. Longman, Hard Scrabble; James Thompson, White Hall; S. L. Sampson, Dead Fall; A. L. Chickering, New York; Wm. M. Fellingham, Alabama; Israel C. Schemting, New York; Otto Verder, Florida.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. John Agnew & Son—Groceries. J. C. Seegers—Machine for Sale. Rev. George Kramer has withdrawn from the Methodist Church, South, and returns to the Northern branch of that denomination. Two colored men, residing near Eufaula, Ala., deliberately whipped another to death, with a buggy trace. The murderers escaped.