

God Sends the Food and the Devil Sends the Cook.

Such is the old proverb, and we accordingly introduce you, dear reader, to a certain Mr. Clarence Cooke, a contributor to the Independent, a quasi religious paper. Mr. Cooke is the prophet of miscegenation. He undertakes to enlighten the white race as to the qualities of the black. He gives us to understand that the white race is something of a failure; a great mistake, perhaps, in which we could never by any possibility get right or settle down in our true status, unless a certain thing shall happen. What is that? you ask. It is miscegenation—the amalgamation of the black with the white blood; that alone shall save the white race from perdition. Without this amalgam, we are to reach no high condition in art or civilization. We must owe it all to Coffee and the daughters of Coffee. The true philosopher will now take a negro wife, and become a proper heir of grace and a type of superior excellence. Until this incorporation is complete, a fig for all your Saxon, Gothic or Celtic performances. Great painters and great poets you are not to expect, nor great philosophers. You will need some three generations under this benign dispensation of miscegenation, before you shall develop to the perfect standards of Mr. Clarence Cooke, who, from his benign impudence, we suspect to be a milo of the dirtiest brown. Anglo-Saxon-dom gets no credit at his hands. He gives you a new creed, the articles of which will irritate the bile of John Bull, even through the hide of Lord John Russell. Hear the oracle:

"But now, America, though indisputably of English stock, has had in these latter years her Norman invasion as well as the mother country, though 'Paddy McGuire' and 'Biddy O'Flanagan' are not as high-sounding names exactly as 'De Lacy,' 'Perey' and 'De Vere.' And if the English owe any of their excellence in art and literature to the infusion and mixture of the blue Celtic blood with their Saxon red—why we, after a few years of misery, only less than that which England suffered by her Norman thorp, shall show flowers enough on our gnarled and crabbed stock. The Norman-Celtic infusion has no doubt civilized, refined and spiritualized England. The Irish Celtic will also, when once fairly intermingled with us, add, invaluable qualities. It will give us much that we must have before we can produce the best fruit. No race is good alone. God meant them to be combined, and He knows best how, in His own good time, to crush all these grapes of life in his royal cup to make a wine meet for the lips of the Lord of Life to drink.

"But, so far, we are only shown to be the equals of England in her advantages. We brought from her the stock, already somewhat mingled, of Saxon and Norman. We have seen that, in our day, it has suffered a great infusion; but the future holds a more noble mixture still. Celtic, this, as the Irish is, but grander by nature, more heroic, more intellectual even, yet higher than this, more spiritual, more religious. I mean the negro race. A race, in the first place, of high qualities—faithful, earnest, deeply believing in God. Then, tried as by fire in the seven-times-heated furnace of slavery, suffering unimagined wrongs, with an unimagined patience, and through the fiercest trial that ever human beings endured, without weakness, without cowardice, without faltering—holding fast to God's hand and biding his time.

"This race has in it the seeds of a sweet and rich and generous culture. It shall be mixed with ours—is being mixed, in deed; and in the future, we shall see a fruit of art, of literature, of social life, the product of this great engrafting, such as has not yet been seen in the world. It is patry in us to hold our eyes so close to the present, as if in the lap of God there were not years of purer gold, more jewel-rich, more crystal-clear, to delight the eyes, to cheer the hearts, to inspire the advancing souls of men. The race that shall people this splendid continent is not yet born, it is in the womb of time, the eyes of this generation, nor the next, shall not know it, but they may prepare the way for it, and believe in its coming."

Here is philosophy and prophecy enough to stultify the Angel Gabriel. The races are to become of one blood. There shall be a delightful state of fusion. The invention of a New Orleans bar room could hardly bring together more opposites in a composite designed for a summer beverage. We are all of one blood, or we must become so. Very good. Trees are all of one sap; but that does not prevent the oak, the hickory, the beech, the palm, the maple, from asserting their several individualities to the crack of doom! Hybrids rarely improve either race concerned in the amalgam. So far, experience and the Cook's prophecy are at variance. But,

as our title indicates, the devil sends Cooke's. Mormonism teaches very indulgent doctrines, and accords to the true believer a very large margin of privilege. Miscegenation extends these privileges. By this code, you may not only have twenty-five wives, but you will improve the stock by taking them each of a different color, shade, hue, complexion. Black and white, by the way, are not colors, but the grounds for colors. And, in our delicate mixings of speech in this connection, we are destroying language. But this does not trouble Cooke. He feels safe in his prophecy where he fails in his philosophy. Yet the monkey will find followers. He will, no doubt, lead a party for a season. He will delight the brethren; he will astonish the sisters; he will take up collections in money, by which to achieve the impossible; and his cloven hoof will only become perceptible after he has sufficiently filled claw and maw. And, after him, there will come another and another, and all shall be cooks provided by the devil.

A chronic fear of French aggression prevails among men of all parties in Belgium. The recent words of M. Von Bismarck about France seeking compensation for an extended Prussian frontier in another direction than that of Germany, are construed to imply some species of understanding between the Governments of Paris and Berlin. Ten years ago, the Catholic party in the Belgian Chambers were more than half disposed to platter with the idea of annexation to France, believing as they then did that Napoleon III was the chief prop and stay of the Pope's temporal power. But that dream has vanished, and neither they nor their opponents, the radicals, are now inclined to press the Government factiously, being restrained by the predominant distrust of French ambition.

"CONJUGAL FELICITY."—Dr. Hubbard, of Paris, says that out of 100 persons, 65 marry, three of those get divorced, eight leave their partners without that formality, fourteen stick to the marriage relation, but fight all the time, 30 vegetate, and perhaps 10 out of the 65 live and enjoy themselves.

The Emperor of the French is going to give the Parisians something novel in the soldier way to play with. The idea struck him while he was in Algiers that he would have a regiment or two of blacks of the most inky color that could be found, and all to match.

The Roman Pontifical Academy of Archaeology has decided that the colossal statue of Hercules in gilt bronze, discovered in the ruins of the theatre at Pompeii, shall henceforth adorn the Vatican and bear the name of Ecce del Mastal, in memory of Pius IX.

The hens in one portion of California are having a hard time. It is reported that at Vallejo, where there is a Government artillery ground and the firing of heavy guns is common, eggs cannot be hatched.

The original estimate for the "New Houses of Parliament," not yet completed, was \$750,000; the cost so far has been close upon \$3,000,000.

M. Thiers is now writing a history of Florence. He professes to have taken up the subject *cou amore*, as next in his affections to that of France.

Fully ninety per cent. of the inventions lately patented are of labor-saving machines.

The Crescent regiment, (Confederate,) marched from New Orleans 1,100 strong. It now numbers 61.

There are eight hundred shoe blacks in New York. Most of them have money in the bank.

Change of Schedule.

PASSENGERS for Kingsville and Charleston are informed, that in consequence of a change of schedule on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, the CARRYALLS from the Shiver House will leave Columbia hereafter on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 5 p. m. July 12 57

Change of Schedule on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

SUMMER, JULY 10, 1865. ON and after July 10, trains will run tri-weekly over this road, as follows: Leave Kingsville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 45 a. m., for Pee Dee and all stations on the Cheraw and Darlington and North-eastern Railroad—passengers reaching Charleston same night. Returning—Arrive at Kingsville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 32 p. m., from any of the points indicated above. HENRY M. DRANE, July 14 12 General Superintendent.

Gen. Supt's Office C. & S. C. R. R., CHESTER, July 3, 1865.

UNTIL further notice, trains will be run daily on this road, as follows: Leave Charlotte at 8 a. m.; arrive at Adger's about 1 p. m. Leave Adger's at 7 a. m.; arrive in Charlotte about 3 p. m. July 6 12 JAS. ANDERSON, Supt.

Agricultural Developments of South Carolina.

The spirit with which our suggestions in regard to the agricultural interests and development of the State has been met, induces us again to press the matter on the minds of our landed proprietors. The present is the time for action. The interests of all demand that there should be a prompt movement.

In a short time the 127th New York Regiment, who have been doing provost guard duty in this city since its occupation by the Union forces, will be mustered out of service. Many of them have expressed a desire to settle in our midst. We hope this desire will meet with proper encouragement from our citizens and land owners. They are a body of intelligent, educated young men, trained to habits of industry and economy. Their gentlemanly bearing and conduct have earned the respect and good will of all. As residents they would readily assimilate with the citizens, and become a valuable acquisition to society and the State generally. For every one of the 127th soldiers induced to remain, we may safely predict another energetic son of the Empire State to come hither in a short time. Thus the interests of New York and South Carolina would become imperceptibly blended.

The old English system of large landed estates, with a numerous tenantry, must give way for the want of capital to sustain it on the part of the proprietors. In the end this will be not only a gain, but the means of regeneration to the South.

When the tiller of the soil possesses an interest in it, the care and attention bestowed on its cultivation are increased, and the lands early enhanced in value.

Then the planters will realize that it is more profitable to have five hundred or one thousand acres of land yielding an income of twenty-five or thirty per cent., than twenty-five hundred or three thousand acres, upon which he pays the same rate of taxes, yielding only ten or twelve per cent.

Another advantage is gained by dividing these large tracts into small farms. A class of sterling good citizens, possessed of intelligence and industry, is secured. The country gradually becomes more thickly settled, villages and towns grow up, new channels of trade are opened, new railroads built, and increased facilities of travel afforded with all sections. A system of drainage in the low country would be adopted, similar to that in the Northern and Western States. In the course of a few years this would entirely destroy the poisonous malarial now arising from the low lands. This was the case in many portions of the West, now perfectly healthy, which, ten years ago, were periodically visited by that great curse of a new country, the 'ague,' proving in many cases as fatal as the yellow fever. There a chills is unknown at present, and the night air no longer brings disease and pestilence. The reason is, the lands are not only dry on the surface, but by the system of deep drainage the moisture is drawn from the earth to such a depth that it no longer permeates through the surface, to produce a miasmatic vapor. All stagnant pools are drawn off into running streams, and waste lands are made available for grazing and agricultural purposes. The wild grass gives place to the Kentucky Blue, or the Orchard, or the Timothy—material aids in destroying malaria.

The North is ready and willing to assist the South, by sending active and energetic young men, as residents and citizens, by advancing capital to rebuild destroyed railroads, or to purchase products of cotton, rice and tobacco. But she first desires to see the different States mounce from their lethargy and show an energy in helping themselves. Let South Carolina move at once in the matter. She will be astonished at her own powers of recuperation. Let us be at work without delay.—Charleston Courier.

They have a Japanese dog in London that has a black tongue, mouth and throat, black skin, and for all that is known, is black inside and out. He may be called radically black, like some partisans here.

Headquarters United States Forces, CITY OF COLUMBIA, S. C., July 14, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 8. ALL Permits issued from these Headquarters, in accordance with General Orders No. 4, to sell intoxicating liquors to citizens by the bottle or otherwise, are hereby revoked, and all sales of such liquors are strictly prohibited, except upon certificates of necessity from respectable surgeons or physicians and special permission from these Headquarters. This measure has been rendered necessary by the constant abuse of the privilege heretofore granted liquor sellers, many of them having repeatedly violated the order forbidding the sale of liquor to colored men of the United States army, as well as to negroes and citizens of a disreputable character. By order of Lieut. Col. N. HAUGHTON, 25th U. S. V., Commanding Post. JOHN WATSON, Post Adjutant, July 15 67.

Headq's United States Forces, COLUMBIA, S. C., July 14, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 10. WHEREAS information has been received at these Headquarters that cattle and other stock have been turned into Sidney Park without authority from the Relief Committee of Columbia; also, that the hydrants about the city have been opened and left open by unauthorized persons, whereby large quantities of water have been wasted: It is, therefore, ordered that hereafter no person shall be permitted to turn cattle, hogs, horses or stock of any sort into the pound of Sidney Park or to destroy, remove or pull down any part of the fencing or enclosure of said park, without authority from the Relief Committee or from these Headquarters. Nor shall any person or persons, except the Fire Companies, or persons duly authorized by said Relief Committee or from these Headquarters, be permitted to open any hydrant within this city; and any person or persons offending herein, or being reported to these Headquarters, will be punished with the extreme rigors of the law. By order of Lieut. Col. N. HAUGHTON, Commanding. JOHN WATSON, Lieut. and Post Adj't. July 15 67.

Headquarters Military District of Charleston, CHARLESTON, S. C., June 6, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 93. ANY officer or soldier having in his possession captured or abandoned property of any description, will, on the demand of T. C. CALLECOPE, Esq., Supt. Spl. Agent U. S. Treasury Department, deliver the same to him. Means of Transportation held by the Quartermaster's Department, the necessary Drunks, Stomachs and Gizzards, with the Furniture belonging to the same, will be retained by the Military Executive Departments. By command of Brevet Maj. Gen. JOHN P. HATCH, LEONARD B. PERRY, Asst. Adj't Gen. July 14 67.

Headquarters Military District of Charleston, CHARLESTON, S. C., June 5, 1865.

CIRCULAR. NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that all claims for the possession of property, whether real or personal, in temporary use of the military authorities of the United States within this District, will be adjudicated by the Courts to be established under General Orders No. 102, Headquarters Department of the South, with a final appeal to the Commander of the Department. Special attention will be paid to claims for personal property, such as carriages, harness, horses, &c. The Government does not desire to retain possession of the property of loyal citizens. By command of Brevet Maj. Gen. JOHN P. HATCH, LEONARD B. PERRY, Asst. Adj't Gen. Official: JOHN WATSON, Lieut. and Post Adj't, Columbia, S. C. July 11 67.

Headq's Northern District Department of the South, COLUMBIA, S. C., June 27, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 11. ON and after the date of this order, all telegraph lines in this District are placed under the control of the military authority. Any telegraph operator failing to give precedence to military over civil dispatches, both in receiving and transmitting the same, will be considered guilty of military misconduct, and punished by sentence of a military court, or at the discretion of the nearest military commander. By command of Brevet Maj. Gen. J. P. HATCH, (Signed) LEONARD B. PERRY, June 28 15 Asst. Adjutant General.

AMNESTY. THE TERMS OF PARDON.

Proclamation by the President of the United States of America. Whereas the President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1863, and on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1864, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty and to restore the authority of the United States, issued proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had, directly or by implication, participated in the said rebellion; and whereas many persons who had

so engaged in said rebellion, have, since the issuance of said proclamation, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and whereas many persons, who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder by reason of their participation, directly or by implication, in said rebellion, and continued hostility to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon:

To the end, therefore, that the authority of the Government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be established, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings, under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted, but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, and thereafter keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be recorded by permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following to-wit:

I, _____, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in the manner added to and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God.

The following class of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:

- 1st. All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government.
 - 2d. All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid in the rebellion.
 - 3d. All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate Government above the rank of colonel in the army or lieutenant in the navy.
 - 4th. All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.
 - 5th. All who resigned or tenured resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in suppressing the rebellion.
 - 6th. All who have engaged in any way in trafficking otherwise than lawfully in prisoners of war persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen or in other capacities.
 - 7th. All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.
 - 8th. All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the Government in the Military Academy at West Point or the United States Naval Academy.
 - 9th. All persons who held the pretended offices of Governor of States in insurrection against the United States.
 - 10th. All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.
 - 11th. All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.
 - 12th. All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities of agents of the United States, as prisoners of war or persons detained for offences of any kind, either before or after conviction.
 - 13th. All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.
 - 14th. All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8, A. D. 1863, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not thereafter kept and maintained the same inviolate.
- Provided, that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.
- The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath, so as to insure its benefit to the people and guard the Government against fraud. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, the 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth. ANDREW JOHNSON, By the President: Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State June 9