

French Propriety.

We have frequently had occasion to remark upon the general regard which a proper system of public amusements creates for the proprieties in general. The moralist not unfrequently selects France as an example, in illustration of this truth, for the benefit of other nations. Germany may be instanced also, and though the two peoples differ, in very decided respects, in national characteristics, there seems to be a very marked resemblance between them, in regard to their uses of amusements and the effect of popular sports upon their morals and deportment. As concerns the French, there can be no doubt of the wholesome effect of amusements, duly legitimated, in soberizing the passions and restraining them in excess; and the great point seems to be to recognize, first, the necessity of amusements for the healthful exercise generally of mind and body; and next, the choice of these amusements, and the time to be accorded to them. The amusements should be such as will exhilarate the mind and duly exercise the body, without stimulating the passions to excess. Mere games of chance should be avoided, and all betting upon the results discouraged. Games which exercise thought and memory and suggest combination—sports which require agility and dexterity, and develop the muscular powers of chest and arms, in particular—these are especially preferable. Fencing, wrestling, boxing, the cricket and ball plays, are all admirable, and so are billiards, especially for young women—contributing equally to grace of movement and vigor of frame. Were the public authorities to license all these sports, on condition that no ardent spirits should be kept for sale within one mile of the establishment, and that the refreshments should consist only of such beverages as ale, cider, the light wines, lemonades, tea, coffee, chocolate and ice cream, according to the season—the licentiousness being prohibited on a violation of these conditions—we should be comparatively safe from the excesses so corrupting and so common in most places dedicated to popular amusements. The condition of the game, at such places, is usually a drink, and so the habit is formed. The appetite is not native. It has to be acquired at some pains and perseverance, and is only acquired because it is the tacit or prescribed condition of the game or of society.

But we digress. Let us return to what we had to say touching the proprieties of the French people. These seem to be naturally endowed for amusement. It is perhaps the character of all those ardent and elastic families, so impulsive and buoyant, which belong to the Celtic and Gallic stocks. The simple, elastic and naive spirit of these people conduces to amusement and society, and these, in turn, maintain the congenial characteristics of the people. It makes the type of mind for them, and gives the familiar aspect to their literature. They can sport along the surface as the swallow skims the lake, while the coarser and less elastic Saxon plunges headlong into the wallow, and is never satisfied he riots, hog fashion, in his slough.

An English writer, in the London Times, remarks, in a taste excessively British, and with a sneer, upon the familiar susceptibility of the French for enjoying everything. Having no keen sense of humor, he is confounded at the shallow sources of their merriment. He can see no enjoyment in amusements which cover no intricacy, or stories without mystery—forgetting entirely the moral illustration which Æsop employed to defend himself against the heinous charge of indulging in a puerile amusement. This class of people has been well described by one of the sages, who bade his pupils, at the very flood of their merriment, resume their tasks, look grave, for a fool was at hand. Speaking of the amusements of the French, on the three great days, of national glory, this writer, however, is complacent enough to grant them the abstract right to enjoy themselves as they please. He says he never beheld "a nation so entirely given up to joy and merriment," and, imbibing, some portion of the spirit of the scene—forgetting, too, in the same ratio, the prejudices of his birth and nation—from a sneer, he falls into a compliment and begins to approve. He says they were wonderfully tickled—and here

the plethoric Englishman looks gray—even with the childish parts of the show. "The joutes on the river," says he, "which consisted of a number of persons dressed in white, occasionally pushing each other from boats into the water; and the horse-racing in the Champ d' Mars, would not have afforded fun to anybody at our side of the channel; still, as each nation has a right to indulge its own taste in amusements, it is only fair that the French should please themselves in these matters. The finest part of the coup d'œil to a stranger was the grouping of their multitudes, and their orderly and decent deportment. Well dressed women and children were mixed in the crowd down to the water's edge; the windows and roofs of the houses on the quays were thronged with occupants, and not an accident or any uncivil gesture was beheld among the hundreds of thousands who were for hours each day exposed to the scorching rays of a tropical sun. It was most gratifying to see the humblest persons everywhere giving way to place women and children in the best situations for beholding the amusements, and there was a further gratification of being made sensible how easy it is to afford pastimes to this gay and light hearted people. The statesmen who have in times past converted large portions of them into savages, have much to answer for, or the people have of themselves advanced much in civilization during the last thirty years."

This passage, though mingled up with something of a sneering and exclusive commentary, contains the highest eulogium upon the French national character. The playful tricks of the people upon each other, prompted by the best feeling and received in like spirit, would not, it seems, have afforded fun to anybody on the English side of the channel, yet this latter people, so insensible to such childish attractions, will assemble in thousands to see two bruisers bung up the eyes and batter the persons of one another, for money and the popular mirth. Let them not prate of the Gladiatorial games of the ancient Romans, when they practice themselves, at home, an equally brutal and far more humiliating amusement. Let them spare their sneers upon the French, who, if their delights are those of children, have the luxury of knowing that they also are as innocent, while they feel the more elevated consciousness, that these amusements, unbending as they necessarily do, the frequently hard strung bow of personal and public labor, mental and bodily, does not unfit them for any of the severer duties and requirements of life.

The New York correspondent of the Charleston Courier writes as follows, under date of the 14th:

The Herald and News keep up their pen fights. The Herald, in an article on Jeff. Davis, winds up thus: "We do not, however, favor his being hung when convicted, unless Ben. Wood, Garrison and Wendell Phillips be strung up with him."

Per contra, the News comes out with extracts from the Herald in parallel columns, (giving dates,) showing how unparalleled have been Bennett's inconsistencies—how he has at times blown hot with white heat intensity, and at another a stream of steady cold to which ice cream is a furnace; also showing up Bennett in relation to the fifty thousand pound business, where the Herald offered for this sum (in gold) to sell itself to the Southern cause.

Barnum had estimated his stock at \$200,000, and was only insured for \$50,000. Everybody prophesies that the great showman will rise, plumbly like, from the ashes; that the mermaid man will do all that money, enterprise, ingenuity and—humbly combined can accomplish towards bringing forth a second edition of the Museum "more potent than the first."

Another extensive conflagration took place in West Forty fourth street, in which nine buildings were consumed. Loss \$50,000.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Sheppard & Hyslop's weekly circular of Friday, June 30, gives the following quotations: Sea Island, 22 to 24; upland, 10 1/2 to 21; Mobile, 18 to 22; New Orleans, 15 to 21 1/2. The sales of the week were 68,900 bales, including 28,050 on speculation, 14,350 declared for export—leaving 26,500 bales to the trade. The actual stock in port was 21,000 bales above the estimate, 39,000 being in East India, and 2,000 in China and Japan, whilst there was a decrease of about 10,000 in American and the long staple descriptions.

CORON.—The Charleston Courier states that the warehouses of that city are filling up with the old staple commodity. The North-Eastern and South Carolina Railroads are bringing in cotton every day in considerable quantities. Business on East Bay and the wharves presents quite an animated appearance.

To the Great German People.

NO. 1.

To my Friends, the German Farmers:

A new region hath opened for your industry—a new region for the work of your hands—where, when you go with energy to work, riches, happiness and independence will be the prize your labor will achieve. This great country, the Southern States of the United States, now, as slavery is extinct and abolished, demands a new system of labor, and emigration to these parts is desired by the people and will prove profitable to the emigrants. You, my friends, know but little of this country; you know nothing of the fertile lands, the great forests, full of timber, the mountains abounding with minerals, the rivers and creeks, with fine waterfalls, for manufacturing purposes, that never freeze or dry up. Until now, you have shunned to emigrate to this country, because it was told you that slavery existing here was driving white labor to the North; that the white laborer was not wanted and not respected here. You were afraid of the climate and of the burning Southern sun. All this, my friends, was, in great part, a misrepresentation, and what was grounded in truth, has no longer a foundation. Slavery exists no more. The ties between the master and slave are broken; the latter is thrown upon his own resources, and, in his indolence, will, in many cases, perish. White labor has to come in; this country is too vast and too various to be managed without emigration being drawn hither. And in this your profit lies. Come, and make your own home. With your energies and handiwork, skill and industry, you will gain riches and an independence. With your intelligence, superior morals and good common sense, you will conquer the respect of the most eminent among the natives. The climate is not such as has been represented to you; nor doth the land eat up its inhabitants. The seasons are mild and uniform; the sun, though warm, is genial and benignant; health is as much enjoyed here as in the most favored region of the globe. We are in the temperate zone. In the State of South Carolina, at all events, I have had some experience; and a German myself, I have, for many years, enjoyed here, not simply health, but comfort. I have joyed and am in the enjoyment of prosperity. But this is meant simply as an introduction. I shall follow it up in other letters, giving facts, statistics, opinions and recommendations, useful to all classes, and to which, my German brethren, I implore your attention. You will read, I trust, with confidence, and ponder wisely as you read. HERMANN.

Editor of the Phoenix—Sir: The seeming want of confidence in our national currency by the holders of provisions in the surrounding districts is working most disastrous results to the consumers in our city and elsewhere, who, at the present time, can hardly buy a pound of flour, and when they find it, are charged most exorbitant prices. Our people have been so thoroughly deceived with one species of paper issue, that it is not to be wondered at, if they should be wary of being caught in a similar snare. But, sir, I think we have assurances that the circulation of the national currency will be redeemed, and note-holders need feel no apprehension of meeting with any loss. Let us, then, do away with this eternal cry after specie, which cannot be expected or hoped for. This cry is becoming a sort of lamentation—it is a wail that is growing louder and longer daily. It is specie for flour, bacon, butter, &c., and, in fact, metal is demanded for everything that appertains to our very existence; and landlords, too, are making their contracts for rents to be paid in the same coin. "Where is it to come from?" you will ask. The answer is, "Buy it." Yes, from the money broker, who is always as ready as the leech to draw your blood. There must be some remedy devised for this tampering with the only currency that is to be had with which to transact our daily business; and the sooner all classes agree to take the currency in good faith, the better for all concerned. At present, the merchant has to pay the farmer in produce, or speculate on his demand in specie—to obtain which he must sell his greenbacks (for he sells his goods and receives little else) at a considerable discount. This must be added to the price of his goods; and the poor consumer pays the penalty for the faithless unbeliever in the national currency, which the United States Government is bound in honor to redeem. CITIZEN.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR FOR FLORIDA.—Judge Marvin, formerly United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida, has been appointed Provisional Governor of that State. This completes the appointment of Governors for the Southern States.

A man named Presho was on board a steamer on his way to prison, under charge of a Mr. Hill, when the prisoner sprung on his keeper and both fell overboard and were drowned. The man occurred in Wisconsin.

A gang of ten men ravished and severely beat an elderly lady, near Williamsburg, Long Island, a few days ago. Six of the ruffians were arrested.

Local Items.

Dr. R. W. Gibbs, sr., returned from a visit to the city of his birth, (Charleston,) yesterday morning, and favored us with copies of the Courier, of the 21st, and the New York News and Day Book, of the 15th.

We are also indebted to the proprietors of the Columbia and Orangeburg Express Line for the Courier, of the 21st.

We were in hopes to have opened a new career for the Phoenix this morning, by displaying her in a new dress, and with entirely fresh plumage, but we still suffer disappointment. Our advisers assured us that our type, which had reached Charleston some time ago, were on the way to Orangeburg, and from Orangeburg here. But it seems not, and we must wait a little longer. We trust, however, by the aid of the Express Company, and of that excellent dame, Fortune, to be put in possession before another week is out. The Phoenix greatly needs an addition to her wardrobe.

MUSIC IN THE PARK.—Sydney Park was greatly enlivened on Saturday afternoon, by the unexpected presence of the fine band of the United States forces at this place. To the ladies it was a pleasure the more piquant from being unexpected. A great variety of tunes were played and in the best manner. The judicious orders of Col. Haughton, providing a select guard, secured the park from the intrusion of improper, and the ladies from the annoyance of unruly persons. We are told that this musical treat will be repeated, and in the cool of the evening, after these terrible days of heat, the park will be found a pleasant region of retreat.

SUPERIOR COURT.—A court styled "Superior" in the Charleston Courier is announced to open its sessions on the 21st. Captain Lewis Reed, Provost Judge, will preside. The associate judges are Henry W. Schroder and Samuel Lord, Esquires.

More than a hundred persons were prostrated by sun-stroke in Cincinnati on the 4th of July. Several cases proved fatal. The mercury marked 100 degrees in the shade.

BISHOP LYNN.—An application for the pardon of Bishop Lynch has been made by the Bishops of Baltimore and Buffalo, New York.

After mature deliberation, the authorities at Washington have concluded to deliver the bodies of Mrs. Surratt and the other conspirators to their friends.

Niggers are making two and three dollars a day in North Carolina, by washing the waste or tailings of the gold mines.

The national currency issued for the week ending July 8 was \$2,165,000. The grand total is upward of 119,000,000.

Mr. W. H. Seward is now performing his duties without any inconvenience from his injuries received.

Not much cotton will be raised in Florida this year, but the corn crop will be abundant.

Manager Ford was not allowed by the military authorities to re-open his theatre.

A Situation Wanted.

BY a young WHITE GIRL, as a CHILD'S Nurse or Seamstress, or travelling as a companion with a lady. Apply at this office from 9 to 11 a. m. July 24 1\*

Still for Sale,

A NEW FORTY GALLON STILL, with Worm and Cap all complete, for sale by R. TOZER. July 24 1

Superior Provost Court, 4th Div'n, Columbia, S. C.

THE undersigned will practice in this Court Residence in College Campus. JAMES D. TRADEWELL, July 24 2\* Attorney at Law.

FOR SALE.

I WILL sell one or two more HOUSES, CHEAP—to be removed. Apply to C. P. REMSEN, Corner Gates and Lady streets. July 24 1\*

Certain Persons

HAVING without due authority removed the Household Furniture of the house owned by Mrs. Harriet C. Keatinge, and lately occupied by J. T. Harrison, and now occupied by Mrs. Baldwin, are hereby cautioned to restore the same to W. T. Walter, or James D. Tradewell, my attorney; or in default thereof process will be instituted to recover the same. HARRIET C. KEATINGE. July 24 3\*

WANTED,

TWO WHITE FEMALE SERVANTS—One to nurse an infant and sew; the other to do chamber and general household work. Apply at this office. July 24 4

Brass and Copper Wanted.

I. SOLOMON & CO. still continue to purchase BRASS and COPPER. The highest market price will be paid. H. SOLOMON & CO. West side of Assembly street. July 8, 1865 Below Plan

AUCTION SALES.

Building Lot for Lease of Five Years. By Jacob Levin, Auctioneer. THIS MORNING, 24th inst., I will offer at public auction, on a lease of five years. THE VACANT LOT on Assembly street, adjoining Messrs. Tealy, Scott & Burns, belonging to the Hebrew Benevolent Society of Columbia. The said lot measures 49 feet on front and running back Eastwardly 108 feet. CONDITIONS—Bond, with two approved securities, payable in quarterly instalments. July 24

The Copartnership

HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of G. M. THOMPSON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. F. THOMPSON, J. MEIGHAN, M. A. SHELTON.

The business of the firm will be settled by the undersigned. Those having claims against it will present them, and those indebted to the firm will please come forward and make settlements as early as practicable. J. MEIGHAN. Columbia, S. C., July 22, 1865. July 24 1\*

Mule Estray or Stolen.

A LARGE SORREL POAN MARE MULE, blind in right eye; white mane and tail—closely trimmed; over 12 years old. A reward of \$10 will be given for her recovery. For particulars, inquire of DURBEE & WALTER. July 21

Dwelling House for Sale.

THE three-story brick DWELLING HOUSE, situated on the North-east corner of Laurel and Marion streets is offered for sale for cash. The lot is large, and has on it all necessary out-buildings. For particulars apply at this office. July 22 6

Just Received and for Sale by G. M. COFFIN,

Corner of Senate and Bull Streets, SODA WATER, LEMONS, RAISINS. Ladies' SHOES and GLOVES, HAIR BRUSHES and COMBS, FANS, SEWING THREAD, BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, GERMAN COLOGNE, TURPENTINE SOAP, STARCH, &c. ALSO, A supply of TINWARE on hand. July 22 4\*

NEW GOODS,

NOW OPENING AT A. R. Phillips' AUCTION ROOM, BEDELL'S ROW. AND will be offered at private sale for a few days only, a large and assorted stock of GOODS, consisting of: Gent's Woolen and Linen SHIRTS, SHIRT COLLARS, HATS, ROSE, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Gloves, fine felt Hats, Toilet Soaps, Combs, Ladies' Hose, Corsets, Large assortment Hoop Skirts, Parasols, Ladies' Gaiters and Slippers, Collars and Cuffs, and many other articles. July 22 3\*

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name, style and firm of KILLIAN & WING, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. W. WING, having purchased the debts due to the concern and assumed those due by it, persons having demands will present them to him, and persons indebted will make payment to him. ELI KILLIAN, F. W. WING.

The subscriber having purchased the interest of ELI KILLIAN in the above firm, the business will hereafter be conducted by him in his own name. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. F. W. WING.

The subscriber takes pleasure in recommending his late partner, Mr. F. W. Wing, to the support of the former patrons of the late firm of Killian & Wing, and of the public generally. ELI KILLIAN. July 22 11\*

BACHMAN & WATIES,

ATTORNIÉS AT LAW, HAVE resumed the practice of their profession. Office No. 1 Law Range. July 20 wlm2

FRESH MOUNTAIN BUTTER, &c.

FIRKINS fresh MOUNTAIN BUTTER 5—"A. A." 1 box of "The Pride of the South"—A. A. A.—the choicest SMOKING TOBACCO 1 box "Gwinth-da-Gurb"—a rich Virginia variety of Smoking Tobacco, in bags. 1 box Mrs. Allen's do. do. 1 box Chambers & Patrick's do.—a most savory brand for night smoking. See and smoke for yourselves, and let your sorrow end in smoke. ZEALEY, SCOTT & BURNS, July 21 Assembly street.