

Lessons to be Taught.

How events teach the successive generations, who yet refuse to learn! How the ancient laws of God re-assert their utility and necessity, after a thousand years of false and frivolous convention! "Thou shalt earn thy bread in the sweat of thy brow," is the decree. The decree, delivered as a penalty, duly obeyed, becomes the secret of innumerable and permanent blessings. Neglected, denied, repudiated, the law finally asserts itself, and compels respect from the offender. But a day ago, a worthy citizen said to us: "What a cruel thing it is that I was not trained to some good handicraft; that I was not educated or taught as a carpenter, bricklayer or blacksmith. I should not now be destitute. I should have my secret of employment and existence at my finger's ends, and should not now be looking around me, in vain, seeking what to do." Exactly! The great effort of mankind, in its blindness, is to escape labor—to escape the law! Men rush into the professions, or become accountants, book-keepers, clerks, collectors, agents, factors, until the country is covered, at this moment, with swarms seeking easy work, as they fancy, or work which shall not soil the fingers—all of whom are in each other's way. It was a sufficiently evil feature in this practice that, in the case of the professions, two out of every three were out of their proper places, and intruders into the places of better men. The professions are properly the fountains of authority and sacred opinion. They are the guardians of society. Let them be inferior and incompetent, and they degrade the professions and deprive society of its best securities. The evil consequences follow inevitably in general misrule and ruin. We owe no small portion of the evils which now find us prostrate to the incompetence and worthlessness of professional men; to the wretchedness of legislation in wretched hands; to the terrible disproportion of these classes to the physical laborers in the community. And the just judgment of God avenges upon society this usurpation of position by the worthless, and this overcrowding of certain occupations to the neglect of others, which, in the exigencies of society, as at present, become the only useful. At this moment, the vast numbers of persons bred up as book-keepers, accountants, clerks, &c., to say nothing of professional men, seeking employment in the cities, seeking agencies of business where there can be no business—sitting upon hungry benches, looking right and left for the means of food—presents the spectacle of a very army, famishing in the country which they have plundered of all its food. Happy he, of these classes, who has an occupation at his fingers' ends—who can build a house of brick or wood, make a coat, a pair of boots, a box, a cask, a horse shoe, or do any work for which the necessities of society compel a continual demand. Let parents take warning from this condition of things. Let them put their sons to honest trades, which involve labor and the acquisition of some useful craft. Let them abandon the foolish vanities which made them strive to keep them from hard labor. If the boy is one of superior talents, endowed for a profession by the deity, the habit of work and pains-taking will not hurt him for the professions—will be a help—since labor is one essential element of all educational training. Let him be put at fourteen to a trade for five or seven years, and he will not be found at a loss for the means of life, whatever the convulsions of society. And let the thousands who go about asking where to go, and what to do, go to the farmers and take up the plough, and stripping

cheerfully to their tasks, they will discover that their banks of potatoes, corn and peas are banks of unfailing resources, which never delude with promises, never to be paid in the hour of trouble.

IV.—To the Great German People.

After an interval of a week, I resume these essays, and will go on speaking of the profits which can be made of horticulture in South Carolina. But very little attention has been paid to the raising of fruit in this country. The capacities of our soil and climate, for this province of culture, have been shamefully neglected. A successful fruit grower, here, is a rare person, "a rara avis in terra," notwithstanding that a few enterprising men have shown what can be done. The fruits, all of them, of the temperate and semi-tropical regions, can be produced and will flourish here. The apple grows to perfection in the upper districts of this State. The plum, cherry and peach grow in abundance, throughout the State, and so do, with but few exceptions, the pear, fig and strawberry. The raspberry and blackberry grow wild. Of the capacity for manufacturing wines, I will not speak here, but intend to devote to it a whole letter, as the soil is so favorable for this enterprise; that the subject should be discussed at length. Not only does the apple flourish here, but it is preserved by drying for winter use, and is freely used in making cider, a very profitable experiment, and for distilling it into brandy. The apple brandy distilleries have been proved to be very profitable. Apples are greatly wasted in orchards, by letting the offals to remain on the ground, a too common thing in this country, where the people have not been used to look closely after small things. The cultivation of staple crops, bringing them large profits, and making them regardless of minor interests however important.

A German horticulturist would go on in a different way. He would look to these trifles, not as trifles, but as items of vast importance, in a general economy, telling at last in money. The peach is dried for winter use; distilled into liquor, or sold, when ripe, for eating and for culinary purposes. I must here remark that, in this State, the peach ripens much sooner than at the North, and, consequently, that there are large exports made annually, from Carolina to the latter region. This interest, by-the-way, is one of large profits. We know of horticulturists, as for example, Mr. Wm. Gregg, who, in one season, made over \$10,000 by this business, and this from no greater number of trees than would cover three acres of ground. Having travelled through this State, and observed and conversed with planters everywhere, I am assured of the truth of all that I state, and could give the names of many of the most successful and respectable parties in this country, confirming equally my statements and opinions. But when I mention these examples, I am by no means prepared to say, that any thing has been adequately done in the way of fruit culture, except in occasional instances. It is for our German people to do much more. There have been some successful fruit growers, quite enough to show what may be done, and the man, who has intelligence and enterprise sufficient, to establish a proper nursery, on a first European plan, will lay the foundation of a fortune. Mr. W. Summers, of this State, has made a fortune by this particular kind of business; he had employed a German gardener and horticulturist, and his nursery, not more than five years old, yet kept in order, insures him a handsome return, annually, for all his outlay. HERMANN.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.—We understand, says the New Orleans Picayune, that, on account of the demoralization of negro labor in many parts of the State, the white population have vigorously and industriously taken hold of the work themselves, and are producing some of the best crops now growing. The people are beginning to see that under the new system of African labor, or want of system rather, no further dependence is to be put in that race, and they have resolved to do their work themselves. Industry was always honored in Louisiana, and unless African labor is better directed, we expect to see it disregarded altogether, and our fertile lands cultivated by the more vigorous and intelligent labor of the white man.

Speech of Gov. E. F. Perry.

In the Court House, Greenville, S. C., on Tuesday, August 1, on his return from Washington.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have met you this morning not to make a speech, but to talk over the incidents of my late visit to Washington. I started there, three weeks since, as your delegate, to ask for the appointment of a Provisional Governor, and the restoration of civil authority in South Carolina. On my way, I met a messenger from his Excellency President Johnson, bearing a commission appointing me Provisional Governor of the State. This was an honor which I had not anticipated, and never aspired to.

On my arrival in Washington, I addressed a note to the President, asking the honor of an audience for the purpose of receiving his instructions, and communicating to him my views in reference to the political tone and temper of the State. After waiting that evening and the next day, without hearing from the President, I paid a visit to Governor Dennison, Postmaster-General. This gentleman received me most kindly, and seemed gratified at the account I gave him of South Carolina. He assured me that the President had not received my note, and very obligingly ordered his carriage and went to the Executive mansion to ascertain the truth of the matter. In a short time afterwards, I received a note from President Johnson, stating that my communication, the day before, had not been received, and that he would see me at three o'clock. In reply, I stated that I would do myself the honor to call on his Excellency at the hour designated, and that my friends, Cols. Orr, Ellford, Williams, Bacon, and Messrs. Leitch, Grady, Gibbs and Blodgett, would accompany me. We were received very cordially, and remained an hour or two with the President. I told him that the people of South Carolina accepted the terms of his Proclamation, and were disposed to return to their allegiance to the Union. That from having been the most rebellious State in the South, I was satisfied South Carolina would, henceforth, be one of the most loyal of the Southern States. That she would reform her Constitution and abolish slavery, give the election of Governor and Presidential elections to the people, and equalize the representation of the State. I gave it as my opinion that the disunion feeling of the South had originated in the parishes.

The President expressed himself gratified at the course South Carolina was likely to pursue, and instead of manifesting any bitter or revengeful spirit, he evinced great kindness, solicitude and magnanimity. The whole delegation was deeply impressed with the courtesy, dignity and ability of his Excellency. His political views expressed to us were those of a patriot and statesman. He wished to see the country once more quiet, peaceable, happy and prosperous. In regard to the relative powers of the State and the Federal Government, his opinions were identical with my own, so long expressed in South Carolina. He was equally opposed to the centralization and consolidation of powers in Congress as he was to the secession of the States. It must be left to the Legislature of each State to decide who shall be allowed to vote in the State. Any attempt on the part of Congress to control the elective franchise of a State would be an unwarrantable usurpation. He expressed an ardent wish to see the Constitution of South Carolina popularized by abolishing the parish representation and equalizing the political power of the upper and lower country, giving the election of Governor to the people, and also the election of electors of President and Vice-President.

On leaving the President, he requested me to call and see Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, and give him the same information I had given his Excellency in reference to the public feelings and sentiment of South Carolina. This I did in company with the South Carolina delegation. We found Mr. Seward kind and cordial, and gratified at the information we gave him with regard to the politics of South Carolina. Before visiting Mr. Seward, I had been to call on the Attorney-General, Mr. Speed. He expressed himself surprised and mortified at my speech, made to you on the 3d of July. But I soon discovered that he had only glanced over the speech, and did not comprehend the tone and temper of my remarks. I told Mr. Seward what the Attorney-General had said. He replied, I read your speech this morning attentively, and, considering the stand-point from which you make it, I think it a very good one. When I was Governor of New York, said Mr. Seward, I used to make speeches which were very se-

verely criticised in Charleston, and I said to myself, what the devil have the people of Charleston to do with my speech made in New York? I did not speak to them or for them, but to the people of New York. And I suppose, Mr. Perry, you intended your speech for South Carolina and not for Washington.

The Attorney-General expressed a wish that whilst reforming our Constitution, we should give the election of Governor to the people, and invest him with the power of appointing all State and district officers, with the advice and consent of the Senate. I told him my theory had always been to give all the important elections, President, Governor, members of Congress and members of Legislature to the people, and relieve them of the trouble of assembling so often to make petty elections, which generally tended to corrupt and demoralize them.

I called on the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McCulloch, and was very much pleased with him as a gentleman, a public officer and a statesman. I was furnished in the Treasury office with a list of appointments which I had to make. In doing so, I endeavored to fill all the offices with men of capacity, integrity and experience.

I likewise paid my respects to the Secretary of War, in company with the South Carolina delegation, and endeavored to lay before this high functionary the true condition of affairs in South Carolina. I regretted not seeing Gen. Howard, who is at the head of the Freedmen's Bureau in Washington. But I addressed a letter to him, giving him my views in reference to the freedmen and asking his instructions. The whole South Carolina delegation were earnest in their efforts to impress the President and his Cabinet with the impolicy of garrisoning South Carolina with colored troops. I had hoped to have seen Gen. Gilmore on this subject as I returned through Columbia.

The last interview I had with the President, he requested me to write him, and keep him informed as to any difficulties which I might meet with in organizing a Provisional Government. I said to him, "I have already, Mr. President, organized a Provisional Government for South Carolina, by adopting the State Government. I have issued my proclamation, ordering all civil officers in South Carolina to take the oath of allegiance and resume their official duties." "Well," said he, "you are a most expeditious Governor." I replied by saying my appointment came late, and I thought it necessary to work rapidly. I further said to him that I would have the State ready, with her Constitution reformed and her members of Congress elected by the first Monday in December, when Congress convened.

In conclusion, let me say to you, fellow-citizens, that I am well pleased with all that I saw and heard at Washington in reference to the Southern States. Let us now do our duty, take the oath of allegiance, elect good and wise men to the Convention, reform our State Constitution, abolish slavery, equalize the representation of the State in the Senate, give the election of Governor and Presidential electors to the people, and all will be well. Immediately after the Convention has reformed the Constitution, the Legislature will be convened to elect United States Senators, and provide for the election of members of the House of Representatives in Congress. This may all be done by the first Monday in December next, when the State will be fully restored to all her rights under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

ON THE ROAD-SIDE.—Coming from the grove, after Gen. Van Wyck's talk on Saturday, we were surprised to hear the remarks of some of the darkeys who stood within sound of his voice. "Book learning" can't convince them. One said, "Well, he was glad de ginral said dey would hab de land and horses and mules; he thought so all de time." Another, "Bless de ginral, for he says we can marry anybody now." Strange, too, that, so soon after speaking of stealing, a soldier should have caught no less than fifteen of them on a certain plantation, carrying on a wholesale depredation. For shame, colored population! What do you mean? We understand that the General, being informed of this, lamented and mourned considerably at these instances of ignorance and delusion, and promised to talk more convincingly in future. [Newberry Herald.]

At a debating society, a wheelwright was said to be the best spokesman.

Sad domestic explosion—an injured wife lately burst into tears.

Local Items.

To insure insertion, advertisers are requested to hand in their notices before 4 o'clock p. m.

Our down town readers are reminded that Mr. C. S. Jenkins has a select stock of goods at his store on Assembly street, where the most fastidious can, we candidly believe, be accommodated. Give him a call.

Mrs. Mayrant has sent us samples of her magnificent grapes, figs, pears and peaches. The reputation of this fruit is so universally conceded, that it is unnecessary to say one word in commendation of it.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that a new line of steamers is running from Charleston to New York—the Monaka and Cambridge. The rates for freight and passengers considerably less than by the Leary line. Give them a trial.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We beg to return our thanks to the Greenville Mountaineer and Enterprise, the Newberry Herald and the Broad River Boat Company for their kind attentions to the Phoenix. We shall be happy to requite their favors when opportunity shall be afforded us.

SOIREE MUSICALE.—Let our readers not overlook the card for the soiree musicale in our paper, this day, announcing the concert for this evening. Let good fathers and loving mamas give their daughters a chance of hearing such music as is not to be had every day. The poor children have but few treats of this sort in these perilous and painful times. Let them not forego the opportunity. Once in a way, we may surely tint the bread and butter of a day, that the young people should enjoy a few dreams and visions in Elysian land.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attention is called to the following advertisements, which are published for the first time this morning:

- Brig. Gen. Ely—Freedmen's Bureau.
- Gen. O. O. Howard—
- R. P. Mayrant—Hot House Grapes.
- Durbee & Walter—Gold and Silver.
- H. Solomon & Co.—Fresh Lemons, etc.
- H. E. Nichols—Insurance Agency.
- Atlantic Coast Mail Line of Steamers.
- Arch. Getty & Co.—Com. Merchants, &c.
- Durbee & Walter—New Goods.
- Female College—Soiree Musicale.

Federal Appointments.

The following appointments of Federal officers in South Carolina have been made by His Excellency the Provisional Governor:

Col. Charles J. Ellford, Assessor of the Internal Revenue, and James G. Gibbs, Collector of the Third Collection District of the State, including the Districts of Richland, Lexington, Edgefield, Abbeville, Newberry, Fairfield, Chester, Laurens, Anderson, Pickens, Greenville, Spartanburg, Union and York. In each one of these Districts Sub-Collectors and Assessors will be appointed by the Assessor and Collector respectively.

Col. J. H. Norwood, of Darlington, Assessor, and Col. Montgomery Moses, of Sumter, Collector, of the First Collection District, including Horry, Georgetown, Williamsburg, Marion, Marlborough, Darlington, Clarendon, Sumter, Kershaw, Chesterfield and Lancaster.

In the Second Collection District, including Charleston, Colleton, Beaufort, Barnwell and Orangeburg, Messrs. J. B. Sawyer and Charles Haskell were appointed Collector and Assessor before the Provisional Governor received his appointment.

B. C. Pressley, Assistant Treasurer.

W. Y. Leitch, Port Surveyor of Charleston.

Fleetwood Lanneau, Commissioner of Direct Tax.

W. C. Croft, Collector of the Port of Georgetown.

Hon. Alfred Huger, Postmaster of Charleston.

J. C. Janney, Postmaster of Columbia.

S. J. Douthit, Postmaster of Greenville.

J. P. Wells, Route Agent G. & C. Railroad.

Augustine Bacon, Route Agent G. & C. Railroad.

C. B. Roberts, Route Agent G. & C. Railroad.

Dr. Roberts, Inspector of Drugs at Charleston.

Carter Y. Pool, Route Agent S. C. Railroad.

Thos. Miles, Route Agent S. C. Railroad.

W. C. Meredith, Route Agent S. C. Railroad.

SOIREEES AND INSTRUCTION.

YOUNG Ladies and Gentlemen in Columbia are respectfully informed that Mr. F. T. STRAWINSKI will give DANCING SOIREEES, at the old College Chapel, on every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENING, with correct instruction of all the dances. The first Soiree will commence on the 22d of August, at 8 o'clock p. m., with a band of music, of this city, and refreshments at Mr. McKenzie's prices. Admission, one dollar each. Aug 15 '65