

How We Should Work

The people who refuse to recognize Necessity as a duty, will be compelled to receive Necessity as a fate. This is the law, written in all human experience, for six thousand years. To reject the duty is to incur the doom. Necessity comes to us first as a counsellor, a friend, a monitor, a persuader and beguiler. In these aspects, she would guide and succor. Denied the exercise of her gentler attributes, scorned and forbidden, she arms herself with terrors, and holds over us the scourge. The sins of omission, especially, on the part of the people, are those which God punishes through the fate, Necessity. The non-user of our individual endowments, the refusal to develop, to full use, the material possessions, privileges and opportunities accorded to us, are among the greatest offences against the law; inasmuch as we are set to live in life for the two great objects, viz: the development of all the capacities of the soul, mind and body, in correspondence with each individual endowment, and through these we are required, in like manner, to develop all the capacities of the soul and the subject races allotted to our keeping. Upon this development of our own nature and natural susceptibilities, depends our own growth to manhood. In the application of our faculties, for the improvement of all things accorded to our trust, lies the only guaranty for our continued possession of them. We have only to apply the potentially expressed lessons of the Scripture. The miserable wretch who brought in no interest upon the talent loaned him, was deprived of it; and it was given to him who had shown himself capable of putting it to good interest. The tree that brought forth no fruit, was cut down and cast into the fire. The penal law, embodied in the fate—the stern necessity scornfully demands of such—“Why cumberest thou the ground?” If we apply these maxims, we shall readily see how and why the gentle monitor, at first; the persuasive force—a friend, a teacher—is made finally to put on the aspects of the inexorable judge, scourge in hand, and goading the offender or the recalcitrant with the scourge. We have now, as a people, to put ourselves *rectus in curia*—to find out the work which is proper to our hands, and proceed to its execution. The rule is easy—find out what you are good for, and do it; and seek to do nothing else, at all events, until this one task is finished. No prayer, no plea, will avail for safety—no religious rite or ceremonial—until this law is complied with; and to him who honestly addresses himself to the inquiry, who seeks to learn, and prays to know, what are his appointed tasks, there can be no possible difficulty in discovering what they are. The beginning of honest search is, in itself, the beginning of discovery. Right resolve, in right working, is the foundation of all religion which is worth a farthing. As individuals, we have to institute a close self-examination under this law; so shall we soon discover whether we shall till the soil or cultivate the soul—whether we can rightfully undertake the professions, or, modestly content with being the things we really are, we address ourselves, in the obscurer walks of life, to the simple tasks of labor, having in contemplation the proper ends of toil—the comfortable home, the happy family, the education of our young, and the purity and well-being of our immediate precincts; for upon their well-being and purity must depend our own securities. As a people, we have a vast, a noble and a wondrous work before us, in the development of all the resources of this noble old State. What vast varieties of soil and surface and situation; what susceptibilities for production and cultivation; what

noble forests for range and structure; what admirable rock and marble for art to uprear into grand edifices of strength and beauty; what treasures of metals and minerals close hidden in the earth; what fruits, what flowers; a genial climate; mild seasons, and blessing airs. And all depending, for development, upon the degree in which we shall prove ourselves individually useful. To be useful is the first, great beauty, as it is the first duty, of human life.

The Election.

It is grateful to see that the people have not been unmindful of the services of those who exposed life and limb for them in the late fierce and sanguinary struggle. All were in the war from the beginning to the end, except Col. Taylor, who, however, raised two companies, and was only driven from the field by failing health. Gen. Hampton's brilliant career, was illustrated by dangerous wounds, and Col. Wallace was twice wounded; while the gallant McMaster was severely wounded. It is quite gratifying to know that these military gentlemen will bring to the Convention ability and intelligence adequate to the discharge of the very important duties which will devolve upon them.

CAROLINA.

MR. EDITOR: The writer of the "Address to the People of Fairfield District" has touched, in a cursory way, or at the conclusion of the article, on a subject which will probably be among the first which the Convention will take up at its approaching session. The President having intimated to it his expectation that its first act will be to amend the Constitution, so as to provide for the abrogation of slavery, it is to be hoped that this august body will not be in any unnecessary hurry on this subject, but will, before complying with this *quasi* behest, have the firmness to demand and stipulate for some indemnity for the sacrifice which the State is thus called on to make, of an institution to which it owes so much—which was a source of security in peace and of strength in war. We do not mean, Mr. Editor, to open old wounds, or vindicate the doomed institution of slavery, but merely avail ourselves of your columns to express a hope that the Convention will make a proper and a prompt move on this subject; will also seek to obtain from the Government some provision for the maintenance, during the approaching winter, of the host of paupers whom it has thrown upon the hands and the charities of the State. An insistence, by the Government, on an unconditional emancipation of the whole laboring population of the South, will be to convert what was intended as a boon to the negroes and a triumph of humanity into a wholesale spoliation of one people by another, of which there is no parallel in the history of nations; while the throwing of four millions of slaves out of employment, who are without property, without trades or professions of any kind, has suddenly created a mass of pauperism, vagrancy and misery, which, as the deliberate act of a civilized Government, is equally without example in the annals of the world. An exemption of the abolitionized States for a term of years from Federal taxation, or from the payment of import duties on the articles most consumed by, or most necessary to, our agricultural population; or, lastly, the adoption by the Government of the Confederate debt, as has been suggested by yourself, Mr. Editor, which could be provided for and paid off in a very few years, are all measures within the competence of the Government, and which we trust that the Convention will submit to its attention, and urgently appeal to it to adopt and carry out.

In time of war, the slaves formed a non-combatant and laboring class, who produced in abundance the means of supporting our armies; and during peace, afforded to their owners opportunities for acquiring the accomplishments of the marksman, the hardihood of the huntsman, and the command of the martial horse, who, "with his neck clothed in thunder," bore him in battle, or slept beside him in his tent. Slavery existed in nearly all of the Northern States, during the revolutionary war, and England felt, without recognizing, the influence of the institution, in the obstinacy, the protraction of the contest, and the resistance she so unexpectedly met with from "undisciplined militia."

JUSTUS.

Elective Franchise.

MAINE.—The right to vote may be exercised by any citizen of the United States who has resided in the State three months, and is not a pauper or criminal.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Tax-paying male citizens, twenty-one years old, are voters.

VERMONT.—The privilege of voting is exercised by every good citizen of the United States who has resided in the State one year. Each voter is sworn to cast his vote for the interest of the commonwealth, as he believes them to be.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The privilege of voting is enjoyed by every male citizen, twenty-one years of age, not a pauper or imbecile. He must have resided in the State one year, and six months in the town or district where he claims his suffrage, and must not be indebted to the State on account of taxes. Foreigners must be citizens two years before they vote.

RHODE ISLAND.—The privilege of voting is permitted to citizens of twenty-one years, residents of the State one year, and of their voting district six months. Each voter must own real estate to the amount of one hundred and thirty-four dollars, or must be a native-born citizen of two years residence in the State, registered seven days, and a tax-payer of one dollar per annum.

CONNECTICUT.—Every white male citizen of twenty-one years, and of good character, a resident of the State for one year, and of his voting district six months, is entitled to vote. He must first take an oath prescribed by law, and be able to read any section of the United States or Connecticut Constitution.

NEW YORK.—The right to vote is held by every white male citizen who has resided in the State one year, in the county four months, and thirty days in his voting district. Colored persons must be residents three years, and own a freehold estate of \$250, taxes paid.

NEW JERSEY.—The elective franchise is common to all white male citizens, resident one year in the State, and five months in a voting district, provided they are not ineligible to special provisions.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The right to vote is held by every white male citizen twenty-one years old. He must have resided in the State one year, and in his voting district ten days previous to election. Unless under twenty-one years of age, he must have paid a State or County tax within two years.

OHIO.—The right to vote is possessed by every citizen twenty-one years of age, who has resided in the State one year, and in an election district a specified time.

INDIANA.—The elective franchise is possessed by all white citizens twenty-one years old, who have resided in the State six months. Foreigners can vote if they have resided in the State six months, and declared their intention to become citizens.

ILLINOIS.—Suffrage is exercised by white citizens twenty-one years old, resident of the State one year.

MICHIGAN.—The privilege of voting is common to all white citizens twenty-one years old, resident in the State three months, and ten days in a township or ward. Foreigners resident two years and a half, who have declared their intentions to become citizens, may vote without being naturalized.

IOWA.—The elective franchise is common to all free white males twenty-one years old, who have resided in the State six months, and in the County where they vote twenty days.

MISSOURI.—The privilege of voting is extended, to all free white males. Foreigners who have resided in the State one year after declaring their intention to become citizens, are allowed to vote.

CALIFORNIA.—The elective franchise is extended to all free white males twenty-one years old, resident of the State six months, and of an electoral district or county thirty days.

MINNESOTA.—Franchise extended to all white male inhabitants twenty-one years old, resident in the State four months previous to election. Foreigners who have declared their intention to become citizens, and who have been residents of the United States four months, are allowed to vote.

OREGON.—The right of suffrage is extended to every white male twenty-one years old, who has resided in the State six months previous to an election. If of foreign birth, a voter is required to have resided one year in the United States, and to have declared his intention to become a citizen one year preceding election. No negro, Chinaman or mulatto, is allowed to vote.

We have no means at hand to furnish the laws of the States admitted

since Oregon. In the Southern States suffrage was exercised as follows:

DELAWARE.—The right of suffrage is exercised by all free white male citizens, residents for one year of the State, and one month in the county, who have paid a county tax within two years.

MARYLAND.—The right of suffrage may be exercised by every white male citizen twenty-one years old, who has resided a year in the State, and six months in the county where he would vote.

VIRGINIA.—The right to vote is shared by all white male citizens resident in the State two years; and in a voting district one year before election. Votes are not given by written ballots, but by the voice in acclamation, unless in case of dumb persons.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The elective franchise is shared by all free white males twenty-one years old, who pay taxes. The privilege of voting for Senators is restricted to owners of freehold property, comprising fifty acres.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The elective franchise may be exercised by free white male citizens, residents of the State two years. Every voter must own fifty acres of land, or a town lot, or pay taxes in his election district.

GEORGIA.—The privilege is enjoyed by white male citizens twenty-one years old, who have resided six months in the county where they vote, and paid taxes according to law.

KENTUCKY.—Every free white male citizen, twenty-one years old, resident of the State two years, of his county one year, and election precinct sixty days, is entitled to vote.

TENNESSEE.—The right to vote is held by every free white male, twenty-one years old, who is a citizen and resident of his county six months. Male adults of color, who are allowed to be witnesses, also possess the right of suffrage.

LOUISIANA.—The qualified voters of the State consist of free white citizens, twenty-one years old, resident of the State a year, and of their parish six months. A voter who removes from one parish to another, is allowed to vote in the former till he becomes qualified in the latter.

MISSISSIPPI.—Suffrage is extended to all free white citizens twenty-one years old, resident of the State one year, and of the county four months. An elector who temporarily removes to another district may vote in such district.

ALABAMA.—The right to vote is held by all white citizens twenty-one years old, resident in the State a year, and in a voting district three months.

MISSOURI.—The elective franchise is open to all free white citizens twenty-one years old, resident in the State a year, and in the county or district three months.

ARKANSAS.—The right to vote is exercised by free white citizens twenty-one years old, residents of the State six months, and of the county in which they reside at the time of election.

FLORIDA.—The elective franchise may be exercised by all white citizens twenty-one years old, resident in the State two years, and of a county six months, who are enrolled in the militia.

TEXAS.—The right to vote, is allowed to free white males twenty-one years old, who were citizens of Texas at the time its State Constitution was adopted, and who have resided in the State a year, and in their voting district six months previous to election. If an election happens in another County, within his own District, he may vote for District officers. An elector may vote for State officers wherever he may find himself at election time.

HOW TO COMPUTE THE INCOME TAX. Since the publication of the income tax list there has been considerable discussion as to the rate of taxation, and the amount of the incomes of those whose names appear in the list. Some persons who have not read the law suppose that five per cent. is the rate assessed upon all incomes, without regard to the amount. This is incorrect. The law requires that all incomes over six hundred, and not exceeding five thousand dollars, shall be taxed at the rate of five per cent. and the excess over five thousand at the rate of ten per cent. If an individual's income be five thousand dollars per annum, the six hundred dollars exempted by law is deducted, and the remaining forty-four hundred assessed at the rate of five per cent. If the income be ten thousand dollars, the rate will be five per cent. on forty-four hundred, and ten per cent. on the remaining five thousand dollars.

[Baltimore American.]

A daily train is run on the North-eastern Railroad to connect with the trains of the Wilmington and Manchester Road at Florence, S. C.

Local Items.

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

MEDICAL STORE.—Our readers will see, from the advertisement, that Dr. C. H. Miot has re-opened a drug and medical store in Columbia. He is an expert in the business, having been engaged in it for eighteen years in this city. We cordially commend him to the patronage of the good citizens of Columbia.

Messrs. Shelton, Calvo & Walsh advertise a choice and varied stock of goods to-day. The taste, discrimination and promptness exhibited by this firm is worthy of commendation. They were among the very first of our business houses to commence operations after the fire, and have been pushing along to such an extent that their stock now is as complete as any in this section. Give them a call.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that two of our young fellow-citizens, Messrs. J. F. Speck and Jacob Polock, have opened a commission house, and have on hand a fresh stock of desirable goods. These gentlemen promise to devote their personal attention to business, and we have no doubt will give perfect satisfaction to their patrons.

THE CONVENTION.—As the proceedings of the Convention may be expected to be of absorbing interest to all persons in the State, and as the *Phoenix* will make daily reports of its progress and the results from it, besides publishing in full the new Constitution the moment it shall be ratified, it will be well that persons desiring to subscribe should do so in due season. In the present scarcity and cost of printing paper, publishers cannot venture to print upon a mere speculative or possible demand. We shall publish but a few more copies than will suffice for our customers, and unless they come forward promptly, they may find themselves too late for the supply.

BUILDING AND BUSINESS IN COLUMBIA.—The work of renovation in Columbia goes bravely on. The buildings go daily and boldly up—such as they are. They spring up in a night, like the prophet's gourd, and some of them are not much larger. Still they are welcome shows and sights, as promising for that day of better things, when, through a brave spirit and noble energies, our people, recovered from their overthrow, shall convert their bricks to marble—their cabins into strongholds and castles. And the shops daily increase. The young adventurers hang out their banners from every street, and through tracts of ruin, you occasionally meet with a queer little temple dedicated to the disposition of blue ruin. The soul of the Gascon walks the ruins undismayed. There need be no fear that supplies will be wanting to the community, whatever the extent of the crowd which shall appear next week. Our shopkeepers are preparing for them. See the advertisements in the *Phoenix* of all those sensible merchants—of Zealy, Scott, Bruns, Cohen, Kather and son—Gibbes, Clarke, Simons, Kerrison, Jackson, Moise, Bates, H. Solomon, A. L. Solomon, Jenkins, Cantwell, Kenneth & Gibson, Muller & Sonn and others who, through our columns, speak daily in trumpet tones to all the tastes, thirst, instincts and appetites of the race—giving ample assurances against famine and fasting, if not against the cholera.

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

- M. Brennan—Attention Emmet Guards.
- A. R. Phillips—Auction Sale.
- Durbec & Walter—Auction Sale.
- Speck & Polock—Commission Merchants.
- Daniel Crawford—Commission Merchant.
- M. Ehrlich—Boots, Shoes, &c.
- James M. Daly—Watches, Jewelry, &c.
- Pollard's Variety Store—Choice Arrivals.
- " " "—Spectacles.
- " " "—Fishing Tackling.
- " " "—Hats.
- Shelton, Calvo & Walsh—New Goods.
- Dr. C. H. Miot—Drugs, Chemicals, &c.
- R. Wearn—Photographic Artist.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.—Little Paraguay, however, is making a most heroic fight to save herself from extinction as an independent State, and, as the struggle stands, the issue is doubtful. Brazil, it appears, has humbugged all the petty independent States below in an active alliance with herself, or an advantageous neutrality; so that little Paraguay is fighting the fight of republicanism against imperialism in South America, not only single-handed in repelling Brazil, but with other States which ought to be the active allies of Paraguay as in a common cause. Our sympathies are naturally with the heroic little republic against the overshadowing monarchy; for this is the war of ideas which we have successfully just fought through in another shape.

[New York Herald, 30th ult.]

ARREST OF BISHOP LAY.—Bishop Lay, of the Episcopal Church, was arrested on Thursday last, at his home in Lincolnton, by United States officers sent for that purpose, and on Thursday passed through this place, under guard for Washington.

Bishop Lay was the Bishop of Arkansas, but has been temporarily residing at Lincolnton, North Carolina, for some months past. The cause of his arrest is unknown to all except the authorities.

[Charlotte (N. C.) Democrat, 29th ult.]