

Honoring our Gallant Dead.

It is known to our readers, that on the 26th April the ladies of the South determined to do honor to the dead Confederate soldiers, buried at different points throughout the South, by decorating their graves with garlands of flowers.

There scarcely can be conceived a more touching spectacle than this. These women, orphaned of their treasures—for where is there, at the South, a woman who has not been called on to sacrifice to country a father, or brother, or husband, or son?—decking, with tear-bedewed wreaths, the humble tombs of the lamented dead; this quiet, unostentatious sorrow, these tender regrets, this homage of a whole people to the memory of those whose gallantry, lofty patriotism and heroic devotion posterity will embalm in song and story, make up a picture that no one with a spark of generous feeling can contemplate without emotions of sympathy and tender pity.

But there are people who have so little heart, and the motives for whose actions are so thoroughly gross and sordid, that the possibility of an act being suggested by any motive but self-interest never occurs to them. Such people have neither sense enough to see, nor feeling enough to understand, that the right or the wrong of the cause for which the Confederates fought and died has nothing whatever to do with the sentiment that prompted the women of the South to decorate the graves of their dead kindred; that they honor the memory of the dead because they exhibited many great and noble qualities; they weep bitter tears over their untimely graves because they were near and dear to them, and because clinging affection of woman follows its object beyond the grave.

When the negroes of Richmond, at the suggestion, doubtless, of the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, stole the flowers that the loving hands of the Confederate women had strewed upon the graves of their honored dead, and transferred them to the graves of the Northern soldiers, many Republican journals published the fact, not only without censure, but with an implication of praise, as though it were, upon the whole, rather a clever performance. And when the attempt of a parcel of Northern school-mistresses, at Augusta, Georgia, who inspired a motley crowd of negroes and mulattoes to vesty the oblation to the Confederate dead, in the cemetery of that city, was put down by the civil authorities, Republican journals raised a howl of pious and patriotic indignation over Southern insults to the graves of Union soldiers.

We noticed this outrage at the time, and were pleased to see the position which Generals Brannon and Tillson took, in excluding from the cemetery those had purposely gone there to insult the noble women who were paying the only tribute they could to the brave men who had fallen in a cause they deemed to be patriotic. This howling of the radical press, and its endeavor to distort this simple mode of testifying their love and regard for their dead sons and brothers, by the women of the South, into an insult to the fallen soldiers is so puerile and contemptible as to show that the party is in extremis—in its dying throes.

THE FARMERS OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—The President, says Forney's Chronicle, has issued an order for the arrest of all officers of the Freedmen's Bureau interested, directly or indirectly, in the cultivation of farms in the Southern States. We are undoubtedly on the eve of great revelations as to this mammoth corporation and good reason, we think, can be shown why its officers have been so loud in their declarations that its presence was absolutely necessary. We hope the President's order embraces not alone those engaged in farming, but also those running saw-mills, and otherwise speculating in and profiting by the "sweat of the freedmen's face," as the New York Tribune's fond of expressing it.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—The question of the adjournment of Congress in June is claiming the attention of the Washington correspondents. It is reported, and doubtless true, that the radicals are to prolong the session as long as possible, for the purpose of prolonging the President's appointments. It is, however, a matter of indifference to the members of the House and Senate, and they are free to adjourn as they please.

Communication from Lieutenant-General Grant.

The President sent a message to the House on the 16th, enclosing the following communication from Lieutenant-General Grant:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1866.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War. SIR: In view of the long delay in the lower House of Congress in agreeing upon a plan for the reorganization of the army, suitable to our present requirements, and the urgent necessity for early action, I am induced to present the matter to you officially, and to ask the attention of Congress to it, believing that when they have the matter fairly before them they will do what should be done speedily. At the present time settlements are springing up with unusual rapidity in the district of country between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean, where heretofore the Indian was left in undisputed possession. Emigrants are pushing to those settlements and to the gold fields of the Rocky Mountains, by every available highway.

The people flocking to these regions are citizens of the United States, and are entitled to the protection of the Government. They are developing the resources of the country to its great advantage, thus making it the interest as well as duty to give them military protection. This makes a much greater force West of the Mississippi necessary than was ever heretofore required. A small military force is required in all the States lately in rebellion, and it cannot be foreseen that this force will not be required for some time to come. It is to be hoped that this force will not be necessary to enforce the laws, either State or national, but the difference of sentiment engendered by the great war which has raged for four years will make the presence of a military force necessary to give a feeling of security to the people.

All classes disposed to obey the laws of the country will feel this alike. To maintain order, the Government has been compelled to retain volunteers. All white volunteers have become dissatisfied, and claim that the contract with them has been violated by retaining them after the war was over. By reason of dissatisfaction, they are no longer of use, and every one now remaining in the service might as well be discharged at once. The colored volunteer has equal right to claim his discharge, but as yet he has not done so. How long will existing laws authorize the retention of this force, even if they are content to remain? The United States Senate passed promptly a bill for the re-organization of the army, which, in my opinion, is as free from objection as any great measure could possibly be, and it would supply the minimum requisite force. It gives but a few thousand additional men over the present organization, but gives a large number of additional battalions and companies.

The public service, guarding routes over the Plains, and giving protection in the Southern States, demands the occupation of a great number of posts. For many of them, a small company is just as efficient as one with more men in it would be. The bill before Congress, or the one that has passed the Senate, gives an increased number of companies by diminishing the number of rank and file of each company. It is an exceedingly appropriate measure in this particular, for it provides for the increase, when occasion requires more men. The company is the smallest unit of organization that can be used without materially injuring discipline and efficiency. The belief that Congress would act promptly on this matter, if their attention was called to it, has induced me to respectfully ask your attention to it. If you agree with me in this matter, I would also ask, if you deem it proper, that this, with such endorsement as you may be pleased to make, be laid before Congress, through the Speaker of the House.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant. U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—Gens. Fullerton and Steedman had an interview, on Saturday last, in Savannah, with a large number of the most influential citizens of that place. A free interchange of opinions took place, and in the progress of the conversation, Gen. Steedman remarked "that the negroes, wherever he had passed, had borne testimony to the kindness of the intelligent people of the South; they regarded them as their friends, and had made no complaints, except of a certain class in the cities, whom they denominated 'roughs.'" The conclusion arrived at is reported in the News and Herald in the following terms:

"That the tendency of the Freedmen's Bureau was mischievous in recognizing the whites as the enemies of the blacks, and that if it were withdrawn, the responsibility felt by the people to protect and care for the freedmen would be increased."

Gens. Steedman and Fullerton have gone to Augusta. Jenny Lind warbles at Hamburg in May. Her dear Otto conducts the affair.

The Bureau in South Carolina.

We extract the following from the Charleston correspondence of the New York Herald.

In South Carolina the Bureau means neither a three-man power nor a one-man power, but simply a disturbing agency, without any power at all, except to foment ill-feeling and to collect charges for the provost courts to dispose of. Soon after the evacuation of Charleston, a contest relative to their respective powers between Gens. Gillmore and Saxton led to the establishment of provost courts, by whose agency the judicial business of the Bureau is virtually transacted. Hence in and around Charleston there is confusion, and a continued clashing between the military authorities and the agents of the Bureau, and the abolition of one or the other is imperatively called for, or the consolidation of both in one.

The powers and mode of administration of the Freedmen's Bureau in these three States, (Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina,) it will thus be seen, differ as widely as do the organic laws of Dahomey and Massachusetts, and to talk of the Freedmen's Bureau in the abstract as some wise and beneficent institution, shedding a benignant influence over the colored race throughout the South, is to speak of something that does not exist, and never has existed. The Bureau is a good or bad institution according to the personal character of the agent who administers it; it varies in every County and changes with every change of officers. This is one of its greatest weaknesses, and one of the strongest arguments against its permanent continuance.

A few of the representative citizens of Charleston waited upon Gen. Steedman last evening. They told the same story we have heard everywhere. No outrages, no burning of school-houses, no antagonism of races, kindly feeling towards the freedmen and a disposition to act fairly and indulgently towards them. The ex-rebel General, James Connor, who was present, asserted that the Bureau was doing a serious injury to the class it was designed to benefit in this way. While the Bureau was in existence the freedmen would not abide by their contracts, and the planters were employing white laborers. I cannot tell how far this may be the case. I only know of one instance of the kind. A Sea Island planter, a Mr. Johnson, brought down fifty white laborers. They cost him \$500 for transportation, and when he got them fairly to work, they struck for higher wages. Mr. Johnson is rather likely to go back to colored labor. It was maintained by another gentleman at the meeting, as a proof of the disposition of the planters, that in Districts where there was no Bureau the freedmen made their own contracts, and were getting on much better there than elsewhere.

Of the present state of affairs on the Sea Islands I shall be better able to speak in my next, but Gen. Beecher, who took command of a department, including these islands, in August last, gives a strange picture of the lawlessness and disorder that then, and had for some time previously, prevailed under Gen. Saxton's administration of affairs. Frauds and rascalities of every description, from petty larceny upwards, were perpetrated under the shadow of the Freedmen's Bureau. The negroes, instigated by unscrupulous civilian agents of the Bureau, who told them they had a right to the land, and must keep every white man off the island, formed an armed organization and arrested every white man who attempted to land. Armed bands of negroes made predatory forays on the main land and drove off all the cattle that came in their way. The allotments of land set apart for the freedmen under Gen. Sherman's order were universally left unutilized. In January last, Gen. Beecher, found but two acres "listed out" for planting in the whole Edisto Island, and it was only by stopping the supply of rations and placing the alternative of work or starvation before the negroes that he could get them to take a hoe in hand. These same "forty acre" allotments were found of most elastic dimensions. The smallest was three-and-a-half acres, and the largest 450, and they ranged all along between these two points. Dozens of negroes holding land orders for one island were found in possession of lots on another island, and the greatest difficulty was experienced in dispossessing them. Gen. Beecher suppressed the armed lawlessness, and was in a fair way to organize a system of labor, when the Freedmen's Bureau bill passed Congress and again threw everything into confusion and renewed the lawlessness. Since the veto of that measure by the President the state of affairs has improved, though the islands are still far from being in a satisfactory condition. From ninety to a hundred plantations on the four islands are in fair working order. The freedmen are getting over the idea of a necessary antagonism between the races. They find they are not oppressed, and are beginning to set up to their contracts. The great drawbacks here, as everywhere in the South, are want of capital and too much of the Bureau.

On this correspondence, the Charleston Courier remarks: "Although in writing upon this topic we prefer to base our remarks on the official report of the Commission, when it shall appear, yet we do not hesitate to form conclusions from the account as given by the Herald's correspondent, inasmuch as his intimate connection with the Commission leads us to believe that his views are a reflex of the opinions of the two Generals. He represents affairs on the Sea Islands to be in an unfavorable condition, and as the chief cause of it refers to the regime of Gen. Saxton, which he intimates was replete with demoralizing results. The freedmen became imbued with the notion that the property was their own, and that nothing remained for them to do but to live a life of ease and pleasure, and rely on the Freedmen's Bureau for the necessities of life.

"By dint of great effort on the part of Gen. Saxton's successor, and other prominent officers and individuals, the erroneous impression conceived by the freedmen is partially dispelled, and although this change effected an improvement in the condition of the lands, it is yet apparent that the field for further progress in the same direction is very wide. The correspondent says, 'too much of the Freedmen's Bureau' is one of the causes of the drawbacks to prosperity in this State. We infer from this remark that Gens. Steedman and Fullerton will incorporate in their report a recommendation that the duties now devolving on the officers of the Bureau should be performed by commanders of troops. A great want of capital is also noted as another drawback to advancement in agriculture. Of this we are all of us well aware. It is a fact undeniable. We have repeatedly asked the attention of capitalists to this subject."

THE COLORADO SWINDLE.—For once, the radicals have been utterly silenced and confounded. The message of the President, returning to the Senate with his objections, the bill erecting Colorado into a State, so completely exposes the scandalous character of this particular radical scheme for perpetuating power in their own party, that no reply to it is found possible. In the Senate, the message was put aside with deliberate insolence; the radical press prints it and makes no signs.

But the failure of this nefarious attempt to foist a factitious commonwealth upon the Union for the sake of getting three more radical votes into Congress, does not make the attempt itself less nefarious, nor ought it to be suffered to pass out of men's memories without leaving there its lesson of the reckless and unprincipled temper of those who conceived it, carried it successfully through both Houses, and, but for the courage and the patriotism of the President, would have consummated it, by welcoming the representatives of a fabricated State to the halls from which they shamelessly exclude the constitutional delegates of three millions of free-born Americans. But as it is, this latest assault of the radicals upon what they themselves denominate the "life of the nation," is no worse than scores of other acts done by them in the past, tending all in one direction. It has been defeated, happily for us all, by the President, and we ask every honest man, who still hesitates between the policy of the President, and that of the President's enemies in the Senate and the House, to contrast this veto message of Andrew Johnson, boldly defending principles essential to our national existence, with the attitude of the men who have been crushed by that message into a silence which is the most eloquent confession that could possibly be made of their conscious guilt in the transaction thus brought to nothing.—New York Herald.

COOLIE LABOR.—The subject of Coolie labor for the rice fields of the South continues to attract considerable attention among the Southern, and, indeed, the Northern press. For our own part, we are unwilling to conclude any opinion upon the subject till further experience of the capacity and conduct of the negro as a free laborer. The Norfolk Virginian says, however:

"The malaria of the rice fields is fatal to the Caucasian, and no more certain death can be incurred than that which follows exposure on the great plantations of the Pee Dee and Savannah after dark. It is equal to prussic acid—not so swift, but as infallible.

"There is a race, however, which can be made available for rice culture, and it will not be until the Orient has been made tributary to our necessities that this great staple can again be grown to any considerable extent. The Coolies are the people who can do this work; who can stand the climate; who will do it, and gladly, too, for a compensation far below that of half the crop, which to them would be what the possession of Aladdin's lamp or a Rod's egg would have been to us—the realization of a table—the substantiation of magic. They are insured to a burning sun; they are docile and easily subsisted. Contracts could be made for their importation."

A single sale of gold is reported to have been made in New York, on the 18th instant, on Government account, of \$1,500,000, at 30 1/2. It was expected that the export of gold to Europe the next day would amount to \$3,000,000.

THE WAY THE FENIAN FUNDS WENT.—The New York papers, of Monday, say:

The committee of investigation, appointed to examine the accounts of the O'Mahony faction, are beginning to unearth very strange facts. It seems that, until the Philadelphia Congress had closed its sessions, there had not been any such thing as an account book in the possession of John O'Mahony & Co. Immense sums were received daily from the organizations throughout the country, but nobody can tell what was done with the money. It appears that Col. O'Mahony drew \$30,000 for some purpose or another given to our reporter. Money was paid out in profusion to centres, organizers, agents and other officials in the most indiscriminate and reckless manner. A Col. Mulcahy was given a roving commission, with the snug little sum of \$7,000, for some unknown and mysterious cause. 700 copies of the Daily News and 500 copies of a newspaper called the Citizen, containing laudatory articles on the late Head Centre O'Mahony. \$3,000 were drawn to remunerate pilots who were to lead an imaginary fleet to Ireland—around the Horn, probably. A head directress of the Fenian Sisterhood received \$1,500 a year for her services, and her clerk received \$500 a year for his onerous duties. A bond agent received salaries for three different offices under the O'Mahony regime. One Mr. J. J. Rogers, now resigned or decapitated, received \$12 per day for his services in the army of suffering Ireland. Mr. Rogers was very bitter against the reporters, and had an excellent taste for comfortable winter clothing and French calf boots. Besides the highly patriotic individuals mentioned, there were scores of others paid large salaries for traducing and slandering all Fenians who had the temerity to differ in opinion with John O'Mahony. The board bill of the military convention, which was in session at 814 Broadway during the interval that the Congress at Philadelphia were in session, amounted to \$23,000. Canvass-back duck and game of all sorts commanded a very high price at the period named. Killian made large drafts on his imagination, and the Fenian treasury, at the same time. Hundreds of thousands of dollars disappeared in a most miraculous manner, and still contributions came without stint.

GLADSTONE ON AMERICA.—In his speech at Liverpool, on the reform question, Mr. Gladstone said:

"I think it is our business, as men of sense, to draw lessons from the experience of mankind, [hear, hear,] and from the facts that come under our view, whether they be in despotic countries, or in constitutional countries, or in countries Republican or Democratic. [Hear, hear.] And the point which I ask you to observe is this—not the comparative merits of English or American institutions, but this single and important point of the effect that has been produced in America by largely extended popular franchises, by a widely spread participation on the part of the people in the choice of the governors, the wonderful, unexampled and almost incredible effect that has been produced by the system in giving forcible expression to the national will, and in enabling the Government to develop energies for the purpose of giving effect to that will, such as have probably never been developed in equal times and almost equal numbers of men since the race of man began upon the earth. [Applause.] Less than 30,000,000 of people—I do not speak of the negro population, who can hardly be said to have entered distinctly into the war, thankful as we may be at the change it has ultimately had upon their destinies—26,000,000 in the majority, and 6,000,000 in the minority, coming to the bloody issue of war upon a matter which, upon the one side and the other was held vital by both, have, I am bound to say, common justice requires us to admit, developed an amount of heroism, a power of self-sacrifice, [hear, hear,] an energy, a perseverance, a forgetfulness of every personal interest, an amount of actual force arrayed and marshaled by the subjects in support of their chosen rulers, such as I know not where to seek for in the annals of the history of the world. [Applause.] What I would say is, let us learn lessons where we can, and amongst others let us learn them from our brethren, the children of our loins in America.

The New York World is not in the least mollified by the recent conversion of Stanton, the Divine. The editor says:

"The men who really ought to be hanged for the suffering at Andersonville were men, not like Wirz, but men like Stanton, whose despotic and arbitrary nature stopped the exchange of prisoners. As it was the interest of the Confederates to exchange, we assume that they wanted to; for though impulse may be mistaken, and reasoning may be wrong, interest can always be trusted."

In Cincinnati, a lady broke her ankle by a fall, the cause of which was that she put her foot through another lady's crinoline, who was going the other way.

Decay's effacing finger will never mar the teeth that are brushed daily with odoriferous Sozodont. It lends a general fragrance to the breath, as well as protects the teeth from corrosion and decay.

Local Items.

Mortgages and Conveyances of Real Estate for sale at this office.

THE WEEKLY GLEANER.—The subscription to this mammoth weekly "Home Companion" has been reduced, and it will now be furnished at the following rates: One year, \$3; six months, \$1.50.

TO SMOKERS.—We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Fenning in another column. Being an old and experienced smoker, we can safely assure those who use the weed that the tobacco he advertises is the genuine "Scarlett."

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.—The Phoenix office is now fully supplied with cards, colored and white paper, colored ink, wood type, etc., and is now in condition to execute all manner of book and job printing in the shortest possible time. Give us a call.

THE BURNING OF COLUMBIA.—An interesting account of the "Sick and Destruction of the City of Columbia, S. C.," has just been issued, in pamphlet form, from the Phoenix steam power press. Orders can be filled to any extent. Single copies 50 cents.

COURT OF APPEALS.—In the Court of Appeals, on Tuesday, Gen. McGowan concluded his argument in Henderson et al., vs. Haddon et al. Mr. Brt in reply.

Executors of Houston vs. Wm. McKelvey. Mr. Noble for appellant. Mr. Fair contra.

J. Bolin and J. R. Davis vs. M. E. Thompson. Mr. Williams for motion. No reply.

J. T. Porcher, Executor, vs. Joshua Daniel et al. Mr. McGowan for motion. Mr. Noble contra.

John Robertson vs. Hawthorne. Struck off.

Erparte Elizabeth You. Abandoned.

T. J. Pickens vs. Ezekiel Pickens. Continued.

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

T. C. Lee—New Bricks.

Fisher & Heintz—Drugs, &c.

P. Baumann—Beer.

John Fanning—Scarlett Tobacco.

Parker & Frpp—Lumber, &c.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York Herald is a person of sufficiently gentlemanly instincts to denounce a recent "verbal order" prohibiting officers, soldiers and others from taking off their hats, saluting or shaking hands with President Davis. These indignities bespeak a contemptible malignity and bitterness like that which has gibbeted the memory of Sir Hudson Lowe in chains for the petty insults, indignities and slights which he inflicted upon Louis Napoleon when a prisoner at St. Helena. When Jefferson Davis was the President of the Confederate States, the people of Richmond were not in the habit of uncovering at his approach, but we venture the prediction that when that heroic and unfortunate martyr is brought to this city for trial, 50,000 tearful and pitying men, women and children will fill the streets through which he passes to his prison, to testify in every way consistent with law and order their esteem, respect and sympathy for the persecuted statesman.

We honor Secretary McCulloch for his open disregard of the contemptible rules and orders to which we have referred, for he is said, when he called upon President Davis, to have warmly grasped his hand, and to have expressed all that sympathy which misfortune excites in every good man's breast. We also learn from the New York Herald, that the attentions and politeness which was exhibited towards Mrs. Davis by several Federal officers have also been prohibited by special order. Interdicting politeness to a lady is, as the Herald suggests, a startling novelty in the way of military etiquette. The officials who indulge in such exhibitions of malignity to the unfortunate took too good care of their personal safety during the war to be killed, and their escape is greatly to be regretted.—Richmond Times.

NEW SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Mr. Kasson reported to the House of Representatives, on Thursday, a bill and two joint resolutions, which will pave the way for the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures. The House passed them at once, after a brief explanation by Mr. Kasson, who has drawn up a report on the subject, which will be a valuable contribution to political science.

An Antwerp letter states that the ship Duc de Brabant has just arrived there from India, with 3,500 bales cotton. For the last eight or years not a single bale has reached that port direct.

A train of cars was precipitated from the bridge at Clarksville, Tennessee, on the 18th, a distance of hundred feet, into the water. Life was lost.

Captain Thomas Joyner, the white male born in Louisville in that city, on Friday, in his year.

We cannot censure a man whose name does not advertise, nothing worth advertising.

"To-morrow" is the day for lazy folks work and fools rest.