

COLUMBIA.

Thursday Morning, June 27, 1867.

Free Labor.

The editor of the Savannah Republican, who, we believe, is a Northern man, and formerly strongly anti-slavery in his sentiments, has been informed by a gentleman who has recently visited several Counties in Georgia that there were never more abundant crops made throughout the region over which he traveled. The freedmen have worked well, and the above favorable result is attributed to this fidelity on the part of the laborers, and is cited as an evidence of the advantage of free labor. The writer says that out of twenty prominent planters who were recently assembled to discuss some important agricultural topics, all of whom, prior to the war, were in affluent circumstances and large slaveholders, emancipation was incidentally alluded to, and that there was not one of the planters present who did not proclaim himself as unequivocally opposed to the restoration of slavery, were it possible to resurrect the defunct institution.

There is no doubt of the truth of the statement made by this writer, and we are convinced that it is equally true that not one out of ten of the late slaveholding planters would give their assent to any movement looking to the restoration of the institution, were such a movement at all practicable. But we desire to quote the comments of our Savannah cotemporary on the facts presented by his correspondent. The Republican says:

"Of course, every Southern planter who invested his money in human flesh and blood would be glad to receive a reasonable recompense for their slaves, just as any Northern man would be anxious to secure full remuneration for all he had invested in bank, railroad or mining stocks. This is a natural desire, and is but the promptings of instinct, the outgushing of that sordid, selfish spirit which dwelleth to a certain extent within all human flesh, and constitutes part of our nature. We note this simple fact as a hopeful omen for the future, for we consider it encouraging to see the Southern people battling with their deep-seated prejudices, and trying to shake off the old rusty manacles of the past, and walk bold and freely into the hopeful future. We sincerely believe, from all that we see and hear, that were the question of the revival of slavery to be left to the decision of the Southern people, a very large majority would coincide with the views of these twenty sensible, practical and progressive planters.

"Who says we are not progressing politically, socially and almost financially South? The man who accuses the Southern people of retrograding within the last three years, speaks either from total ignorance or is blinded by sectional prejudices. All who think so should visit the South, or get the opinion of those who are in the field."

Of course, the Southern planters might be expected to seek some moderate compensation for their slaves, for they were recognized by the Constitution of the United States, both as property and persons; but whether they will do so, or whether, if they did, such compensation would be awarded to them, is extremely problematical. Had the same amount of property, in any other different form, been wrested from any class of Northern men, the halls of Congress would have been besieged by claimants and their agents until some restitution had been made. But let that pass.

The second point of the Republican, that the altered sentiment on the part of our people is a hopeful omen for the future—for it is encouraging to see them, not only battling against, but actually overcoming their deep-seated prejudices on this subject. We rejoice to know the fact, for it is only in this way that they can re-enter upon the paths of progress and prosperity. Slavery is gone forever, and the sooner the former owners realize the fact, and set to work to avail themselves of any advantages the new system may possess, the sooner will they make the adaptation of it to their agricultural pursuits pleasant and profitable. We agree with our cotemporary, that the Southern people have not retrograded within the past few years, but have exhibited a manhood, patience and endurance that no people have ever manifested before, under similar adverse circumstances. They have been slandered, provoked and misrepresented beyond what any other people have endured; but their position, to-

day, as earnest workers—faithful to their obligations, and, in all things, sincere, upright and honorable—is a sufficient answer to all such allegations, and is so recognized by the honorable men in every section of the country.

INSULTING THE DEAD.—The Army and Navy Journal, June 8, 1867, contains, in a letter from Gettysburg, the following notice of the manner in which the graves of the brave Confederate soldiers are treated by the men who prate about the cruelties of Andersonville:

"Along all these roads, the saddest memorials of the gigantic struggle are still visible in the scattered graves in the adjacent fields. Another year, however, will obliterate all traces of where so many rebel leaders and followers lay buried. In very few cases the graves are respected, but as a general thing the ground is cultivated without regard to the remains of the misguided men who lie beneath it."

That will read well in history.

CHOLERA.—The New York World says: Some foolish fellow, in the evening papers, is predicting that New York will be visited by the cholera this summer. Of course it will. We have had a case or so already. But there is not the slightest reason for believing that it will become epidemic. The city was never so healthy, as will be seen by referring to the health report given elsewhere. There are no epidemic diseases reported, and deaths from derangement of the bowels are unusually infrequent. People who keep clean, eat moderately, and pay their debts, need be in no fear of cholera. That last, "pay their debts," is a saving clause. There are but few people, however, in this neck of the woods able to avail themselves of it.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE FROM A PENITENTIARY.—The Macon Telegraph says:

Yesterday, about 1 o'clock, an escape was attempted by sixteen of the convicts of the penitentiary, two whites and fourteen blacks. These men were engaged in the brick yard, and when returning from their dinner, and just outside of the main wall, made a simultaneous break. Two were shot down, and six others more or less seriously wounded, both the whites being of the number. Two of the blacks have died and two others are in a doubtful condition. Only one (a black) effected an escape.

THE JULY SESSION.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun telegraphs to that paper, on Monday:

The Union Congressional Executive Committee are in receipt of a number of letters and telegrams from members of Congress, stating they will be here to attend the July session of Congress. Enough members have been heard from to ensure a quorum, and it is generally understood that the session will be a short one, not lasting over two or three weeks.

NEW WHEAT.—The Griffin Herald reports the price of new wheat, in that town, at \$2 per bushel; and the Talbotton Gazette understands that parties in the West have offered to deliver wheat along the line of the Muscogee Railroad at \$1.45 per bushel. It says that it is estimated the wheat crop of Talbot County will reach 200,000 bushels, which will leave a surplus of 50,000 bushels over the amount annually consumed.

A desperate fight occurred on the 17th instant, at Calvary Cemetery, New York city, between a number of persons who had just buried a friend. The fight raged nearly an hour, and women and men engaged on either side. Clubs, knives and stones were freely used. Several persons were injured, and one child is reported killed. Citizens living near were so frightened by the riotous proceedings that they hid themselves in the woods.

The *Convent*, published under the classic eaves of Yale College, says it is a remarkable fact that, out of more than 100 graduates, no one has expressed his determination to become a farmer. The idea that tilling the soil is a low calling pervades the Northern as well as the Southern mind. This is the bane of our country, and is doing more than all the reconstruction Acts to impoverish the land.

Hon. R. N. Miller has got "holy dornicks," extracted from the Indian mounds near Newark, Ohio, on which are inscribed the commandments in Hebrew; and he lectured to the Louisvillians about them on Sunday.

Albert Pike says that the "reign of the Devil is just commencing." If he is in down-right earnest now, we suppose he has been only playing h—ll for the past 6,000 years.

While attempting to shoot at a target, a party on Staten Island killed a lady, who was promenading. The company kindly offered to defray the funeral expenses.

Books for the South.

The Houston Telegraph has the following article on the donations of school books made by some Northern publishers to the Peabody Fund Commission. The comments are severe, but Northern publishers have too often—perhaps unintentionally—given cause for such strictures:

Those eminently philanthropic humanitarians, Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. and A. S. Barnes & Co., publishers, somewhat noted, have opened their large hearts and presented the Peabody Committee with one or two hundred thousand copies of text books for the use of the schools to be established under that most munificent gift. Now, we would rather see 200,000 vipers uncoil themselves and crawl all over the face of our country, than the same number of the Messrs. Appleton or the Messrs. Barnes text books. They are no more or less than text lessons, inculcating the most undying, malicious hatred of our people—text lessons of the vilest and most slanderous lies that were ever fabricated to instill poison and erroneous ideas into the pliant minds of our coming generation. We visited the "mammoth establishments" of these people, during a late Northern tour, and we glanced through some of their "publications," some of which will be of this same generous donation to the Peabody fund, and we do now most solemnly declare that, rather than see one of our Southern youth imbibe the prejudices, learn the lies, con over the slanders herein, we would see them grope on forever with only the great lessons of nature, which, we avow, teacheth no falsehoods, as their "text books."

We do not write this upon any ill-founded prejudices formed against these houses, because of the simple fact of their Northern locality. We are now, and will be in the future, in favor of the fostering of every legitimate and laudable introduction into our midst of whatever of capital and enterprise our Northern brethren wish to bring to us, so long as such enterprise does not tend to create in the minds of children wrong and erroneous impressions of their own people, to teach them, at the very outset of their lives, to disobey one of the most sacred injunctions—"honor thy father and mother," &c.—to teach the children of Davis, and Lee, and Jackson, and Longstreet, and Taylor, that their glorious sires were a set of "cut-throats, vile traitors, designing villains," &c. To parade before their eyes pictures of "rebel defeats" where there were no rebel defeats—to point out the stars and stripes, "emblems of the free," waving in victory, where there was no victory; in a word, a prostitution of history—a disregard of truth and right—shameful to any other people in the world than these same mendacious, unscrupulous Appletons, Harpers and Barneses. The attempt of their fathers to form for themselves a new Government, through causes now unnecessary to dwell upon, failed; their flag has been

"Furled away forever."

their hopes are dead, but their honesty, their fearlessness, their noble, "heaven-born" patriotism must not be tortured into brands of infamy and disgrace in the eyes of the children of their loins. When we forget their heroic deeds, their years of devotion and toil and privation, when we teach the lips of our infants to murmur their names, except in esteem and devotion, "may our tongues cleave to the roof of our mouths, may this right hand forget its cunning." We are disposed to do all in our humble power to restore our unfortunate country to its former happiness and prosperity; we are willing to strike hands with all those of the North, and we know, thank God, there are many noble and glorious spirits there, unshackled by bigotry, fanaticism or prejudice, who will walk with us to that end, but from the malicious, fanatical, fratricidal, Puritanical, psalm-singing Appletons, Barneses and Harpers, "Good Lord deliver us."

FROM THE WEST.—The Memphis *Prices Current* has the following, which will be interesting at this juncture:

The growing confidence in commercial circles, in view of the promising condition of the crops all over the country, noted in our last, is now considerably shaken, in consequence of indications of a damaging if not disastrous flood in the Mississippi, and in the present almost death-like stillness of trade, the prospects for the future are again canvassed with considerable anxiety. The river, although falling, from St. Louis down, is only four or five feet below late high water mark at this point, and it is reported that the June rises in the Missouri is almost unprecedented. The flood in the Arkansas River was greater than any since 1844, and has caused immense destruction, but it is subsiding rapidly. Cotton has stiffened somewhat since our last, but is inactive, in consequence of the high views of holders.

A man in Wytheville, Va., gave his consent to the marriage of his daughter with a radical for the consideration that he (the radical) would save his property from confiscation.

Why would a demijohn make a good speaker? Because it generally has so much spirits in it.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—A gentleman from Maryland has lately appeared in our midst, for the purpose of buying real estate. A day or two ago, he was accosted by a negro man, who, supposing him to be a Northern man, asked him if he intended buying land in the neighborhood. Upon being answered affirmatively, he was advised by the negro not to do so, as no good title could be made to land bought in the County, because of the fact that it was to be confiscated and apportioned among the colored people. This is one of the effects of what we charge to be the influence exerted upon our colored population by paid emissaries and salaried Bureau officers and humble sneaks like teacher Morse.—*Warrenton Index.*

AFFAIRS IN BRAZIL.—The Brazilian Parliament met on the 22d of May. The Emperor Don Pedro opened the session with the usual formalities. In his address, he recommends the promotion of colonization schemes, public instruction, and a revision of the military and penal laws. Over 1,000 emigrants had recently arrived, half of whom were from the United States. The cholera had broken out among the Paraguayans, who were throwing the bodies of those who died of the disease into the river. This had caused a re-appearance of the epidemic in several towns in the vicinity. The disease had almost completely disappeared from the camp of the allies.

ATLANTIC CABLES.—It is stated that the American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company, of New York, which was incorporated about a year ago, is making vigorous efforts to perfect its arrangements for a new line between Europe and America, by way of Bermuda and the Azores, having its Western terminus at some point on the coast of the United States, and its Eastern at Lisbon. The present cables have not enough custom to keep their operators busy more than a few hours a day, but with the reduction of rates which would follow the completion of this new enterprise, it is believed that there would be business enough for all, and a great increase of profits.

SECRETARY STANTON.—The rumor that this gentleman is about to resign his post is thought, in official circles, to be altogether unfounded. It would seem clear that, if the recent decision of the Cabinet, adverse to his views, had been considered by him as condemnatory, and affording ground for resignation, he would not have communicated the consequent orders to the Southern commanders, but would have resigned at once.

[National Intelligencer.]

FUNDS FOR THE POPE.—It is stated that the various Catholic bishops that have sailed from the United States to Europe to assist in celebrating at Rome the eighteen hundredth anniversary of the martyrdom of St. Peter, which takes place in a few days, have carried with them about \$100,000. This, added to the donations from South America, makes up the large sum of nearly \$1,000,000.

Mr. E. A. Pollard has written a new work, which is shortly to be published, entitled "Lee and his Lieutenants," a collection of biographies, covering the space and action of the late war. The work includes some fifty lives, in the space of about 900 pages. He represents "Stonewall" Jackson as an ambitious man and a high-tempered combatant.

The Japan oyster is opening wider. News but twenty-one days has reached us, and been flashed over the whole world by this time, which makes plain the welcome fact that Japan has virtually abandoned its mollusk existence, and set out on a career of progress and usefulness.

Samuel B. Wiggins died in St. Louis, recently, from a cancer in his nose, caused by pressure of his spectacles. The *World* wickedly remarks that it will be remembered that some years ago the colored spectacles of the *Tribune* similarly brought about bleeding Kansas.

The King of Abyssinia, who is a coal black radical, remains true to his declaration of love for Queen Victoria, and declares he will hold the English Consul in prison until she consents to give him her hand.

What a mellifluous language is the Italian! In that sweet tongue, the celebrated composer of "Il Trovatore" is known as Il Signor Giuseppe Verdi. In English, he would be plain Joseph Green.

It is reported from Cuba that a royal decree is received from Spain, freeing all the colored children born of slave parents in the island on and after the first of July next.

On Friday night, the 14th instant, a negro was burned to death by a mob, near Shawnetown, Kansas, for outraging the person of a young girl.

A Ritualistic riddle—why was Eve the first Ritualistic convert? Because she began by being Eve-angelical, and ended by taking to vestments.

A Wayne County, Indiana, indulgent husband and father sold his cooking-stove to take his family to the circus, last week.

"To this complexion must we come at last," says a St. Mark, Florida, paper, in reference to the appointment of a negro as postmaster.

The Chicago horse railroads are said to kill a man daily with exemplary regularity.

Local Items.

POST OFFICE HOURS.—The office is open from 8 a. m. until 3½ p. m., and from 6 until 7 p. m. The Northern mail closes at 3½ p. m., and all other mails close at 8 p. m.

A JUNE APPLE.—We have been presented by Mrs. Dr. Roach with a rare specimen of a June apple. It measures over thirteen inches in circumference and weighs over a pound. It is from the orchard of Dr. Roach, but he has not the name of the variety.

We regret to learn from Mrs. Roach that, like the orchards in Aiken, the peaches have been nearly entirely ruined by the recent continuous rains—the fruit rotting and dropping off the trees.

DEATH OF AN EMPLOYEE.—We are pained to record the death of a most excellent youth, Master Wm. Elkins, who has been in the *Phoenix* office since it was established. He was a faithful, quiet and well-disposed young man, and has been cut off just as he was prepared to enter upon a useful career in his profession. He died from that insidious disease, consumption, in the seventeenth year of his age. He is lamented by all his young comrades in the office. His funeral will take place this morning, at 9 o'clock.

LOYAL ALL OVER.—Lexington District is peculiarly a "loyal" District, as our readers know. So wide-spread is "loyalty" in that District, that the hens are laying "duly qualified" eggs—paying the revenue in advance. An egg from a lot purchased from Lexington has moulded on the shell a tolerable fair representation of the revenue stamp. The phenomenon is no humbug; but the poor hen ought to have known that no raw material, except cotton, has been taxed. It might have saved her some extra trouble. Some of our loyal friends, over the river, ought to send her a copy of the internal revenue laws, or else—put her out of misery.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.—The *Phoenix* and *Gleaner* are the only papers in the State, outside of the city of Charleston, that receive and publish the latest telegraphic despatches, market reports, &c.—American and European. Recollect, also, that the news in these publications is furnished throughout the upper Districts twenty-four hours ahead of the Charleston papers. The subscription to the daily is \$8 a year; tri-weekly 5, and weekly \$3.

SUPPORT YOUR OWN JOURNALS.—The *Gleaner*, issued every Wednesday, from this office, defies competition as a literary and news journal. Those who subscribe to it are kept well posted up in the current events of the day, as it embraces the telegraphic news, political, commercial, state of the markets, &c., up to the hour of going to press.

REMEDY FOR DULL TIMES.—The best remedy for dull times is to advertise freely. Merchants should not let their stocks stay shelved until they become old, stale and unprofitable, for the sake of the small expense it would cost them to advertise. If they try it regularly and persistently, they will find the investment to be a paying one.

TRUE.—Here is a fact which cannot be too often repeated: When you see a man who advertises liberally, you may be certain of finding a good stock of goods in his store, that he keeps up with the market, and sells cheaper than those who do not advertise. If you want good bargains, always patronize those who avail themselves of the advantages afforded through the advertising columns of their paper.

JOB PRINTING.—The Job Office of the *Phoenix* is as complete as any in the South. It is furnished with new fonts of type of all descriptions and of the most modern styles. All work executed promptly, with taste and skill, and at reasonable rates.

REMITTANCES TO THIS OFFICE.—As several letters have failed to reach us, we desire to say to all our friends who may be making remittances to this office, to do so either by "registered" letters or through the agency of the Southern Express Company. The latter is a reliable and safe mode of transmission on any line over which it does business. We hope those interested will attend to this request.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION AND EXHIBITION.—We were unable to attend the exercises attendant upon the examination and exhibition of Mr. F. W. Pape's school, which took place on Tuesday last, but a friend who was present furnishes us with some particulars. The pupils, about forty-five in number, were examined on Tuesday morning, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The boys all acquitted themselves admirably, under a thorough examination, in all the branches taught in the school.

In the evening, the exhibition of elocution and oratory took place, and was attended by a very large auditory, the parents and friends of the pupils. The dialogue between two pupils, James Bryce and Richard Sperry, elicited general approbation from those present. The original address by Master Frank Beard, on the "Past, Present and Future" of our country, was an excellent composition and well delivered.

Mr. Pape deserves great credit for the proficiency to which he has brought his pupils.

A WELCOME.—The high-minded and persistent generosity of the New York Volunteer Firemen's Association, whose committee arrive here this afternoon, with the duplicate of the magnificent hose reel prepared as a present for the Independent Fire Company, of this city, entitles that Association to the warmest gratitude, not only of our gallant firemen, but of the whole people of Columbia.

It may not be necessary to urge upon our citizens to manifest to these gentlemen their high appreciation of the Association they represent, by an enthusiastic and hearty welcome; but we earnestly hope that the demonstrations on their arrival and during their brief stay will be of such a character as will do credit to Columbia. There should be no half-way measures of halting manifestations of respect and gratitude, but one universal and spontaneous manifestation of the cordial recognition of the high claims which the New York firemen are justly entitled to upon such an occasion. Our gallant firemen, on the former occasion, although, unfortunately, not the recipients of the intended magnificent gift, performed the rites of hospitality most nobly, and have made ample preparations for the present occasion. Let our people *en masse* come to their support, and enable Columbia, crippled and impoverished though she be, to give those generous and steadfast friends of her fire department a reception befitting the occasion and worthy of her ancient reputation for hospitality and the courtesies and amenities of social intercourse.

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

Thos. E. Gregg & Co.—Bonds, &c.
John McKenzie—Receiv'g Programme.
R. C. Shiver—New Goods.
M. Winstock—Cheap Goods.
Fisher & Heintzel—Queen's Delight.
Regular Meeting Acaia Lodge.
Euphrasian Society—Oration.
Jacob Bell—Citation.
Wm. Myers—Public Meeting.

A fine lot of Desirable Goods have just been opened by Mr. R. C. Shiver, who still adheres to his popular principle of good articles for little money. Read his advertisement, and then examine the goods.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The Council of the English Reform League has issued an address to the European working men, denouncing wars and the maintenance of large armies. Burmah is still threatened with famine.

Hon. H. E. Peck, Consul-General of Hayti, is dead.

A society exists in London of a venerable character, for it is in the 213th year of its existence. On the 15th of May, the festival of the sons of the clergy was held in St. Paul's Cathedral, and in the evening there was a dinner in aid of the charity. The society affords aid to 1,300 impoverished relatives of deceased clergymen.

Funeral Invitation.

The friends and acquaintances of the late William Elkins and of his family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of WILLIAM ELKINS, Jr., from his late residence, on Richland street, to the Presbyterian Church, THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock.

Funeral Invitation.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of Mrs. G. H., Mr. R. S. and W. R. Cathcart, of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Jennings, of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Discker and of Mrs. Robert Cathcart, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of CAROLINE MALLINA, youngest daughter of the former, THIS AFTERNOON, at 6 o'clock, at the Baptist Church.

The members of the Baptist Sabbath School are also invited to attend.