

Tuesday Morning, August 6, 1867.

The Position of the South.

The Savannah Republican, a Republican newspaper, justly says that the people of the two sections of the country do not understand each other. We believe, as we have said frequently before, that if the people of the United States could get together, without the intervention of President, Congress, or political adventurers, the question of reconstruction could easily and speedily be settled.

As the Republican says, the charge that the white and the black race is at war is wholly untrue. We believe the South misunderstands the spirit of the North, and we as fully believe that the people of the North misunderstand the spirit of the "ex-rebels," so-called. There is not one-tithe of the Southern men who would, this day, organize against the flag of the Union. We know that the great mass of Northern men, who think the deepest, work the hardest, and fought the best, are the most moderate, because they understand and appreciate best the spirit of the Southern people.

What the country needs now is brains and patriotism; and it is a lamentable fact, that neither section has, for twenty years past, been represented in the councils of the nation by such minds as Clay, Calhoun and Webster. The people of South Carolina are now called upon to register; and but a short time is left them to decide upon their course of action. They must either vote "for convention" or "against convention." The Southern States are now politically disorganized and demoralized, and we feel convinced that the people of South Carolina do not wish longer to remain in this position. If they do not, let them promptly register, and vote "for convention," in conformity to the requirements of the order of the Commanding General.

The Charleston News said, a few days ago, that the people of South Carolina wanted advice, and reproved the present leaders of political movements in this State, and those who have not deigned to give counsel to the people at the present juncture. In past days, South Carolina never wanted for able political advice; now, in the hour of her direst need, those who assume to be her leaders are pigmies in intellect and statesmanship. In saying this, we allude to political incendiaries who have endeavored to propagate strife between the two races in this and other Southern States.

What we want now is harmony, and any advice, however honestly conceived, which tends to obstruct the accomplishment of this great end, is prejudicial to the best interests of the South. Our cotemporary of the News epitomizes our ideas in the following paragraph:

"What would our leaders have? We mean such men as Mr. Herschel V. Johnson, Hill, Perry and others. Grant they are brave, and heroic, and patriotic; not afraid of the implied threats of harsher measures, of confiscation, and further civil or political disabilities. Do they desire to see the present agitation indefinitely prolonged, industry clogged, commerce checked, credit and confidence altogether destroyed? How is reconstruction possible on their basis? Indeed, they propose nothing. They merely object, and object upon grounds altogether futile, viz: the unconstitutional character of the measures of Congress. Let them establish their proposition upon proof strong as holy writ, it will avail nothing. When you are disarmed, and the sword is at your throat, he who holds it is not to be restrained by the syllogistic proof of his gross injustice."

We commend this paragraph to the consideration of our readers.

Confiscation.

The following letter was sent to the committee of arrangements for the colored men's celebration of the 4th of July in Lexington, Ky., at which Gen. Brislin made a speech, proposing confiscation of "rebel" property, its distribution among the negroes, the disfranchisement of rebels, and the enfranchisement of women, without distinction of color:

LOUISVILLE, June 27, 1867.

To Messrs. Charles Parry, G. B. Thomas and G. W. Smith, Committee, Lexington, Ky.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 20th instant, inviting me to deliver an address to the colored citizens of Lexington on the 4th prox., came duly to hand. As I am compelled to be in Washington city on the day of your meeting, I am forced to decline your polite invitation. You ask for advice. I deem it a pleasure and a privilege to give you the benefit of my counsel whenever you may wish it, and it is a source of much gratification to me to see that, thrown, as you are, to a certain extent, upon your own resources, you are honestly and earnestly seeking for light, and are willing to learn of those who are of larger experience than yourselves. You are now emphatically the architects of your own fortunes—your destinies are in your own hands. Your friends have done about all that can be done for you; what remains to be accomplished must and can be accomplished by yourselves. Learn to appreciate fully the responsibilities which are resting upon you, and the duties which you owe to yourselves, to your posterity, and to your country. The world is watching you—your enemies predicting for you the fate of the Indian, who is gradually but surely disappearing before the advance of civilization—your friends hopefully, confidently expecting your rapid advance to the position which, as citizens of this great republic, you are entitled to occupy. Cultivate all the virtues which ennoble man; be honest, industrious, sober; educate yourselves, make money, and learn to keep it; own your own homes; identify yourselves as good citizens with the communities in which you may live; in all your dealings with your fellow-man, do as you would be done by, and learn to respect yourselves, that others may respect you. Much trouble is anticipated in the financial world, and one of the results of this will be suffering and distress among the poor. In view of this, it is of the utmost importance that each and all of you should secure some steady, remunerative employment. It were wise for those who have been raised in the country to seek employment there. The cities are already crowded with the starving poor, who are unable to find employment; and if, as is anticipated, the cholera becomes epidemic this summer, the crowded tenements and scanty fare of the poor of the city will surely invite and increase its ravages.

Again assuring you of my deep interest in the welfare of your race, I am, very respectfully,

JAMES SPEED.

Commenting on this letter, the New York Tribune says:

Those gentlemen who talk to the colored men about the confiscation of rebel property, and its distribution among the negroes, excite hopes which are likely to be disappointed. The freedmen must raise themselves; they must work now, and not depend upon vague promises of future aid. As Mr. Speed says, there is little more that can be done for the freedmen; we have given them all the rights and privileges we ourselves possess, and the opportunity is for them to use. "Cultivate all the virtues which ennoble man," says Mr. Speed; "be honest, industrious, sober; educate yourselves, make money, and learn to keep it; own your own homes; identify yourselves as good citizens with the communities in which you may live; in all your dealings with your fellow-man, do as you would be done by, and learn to respect yourselves, that others may respect you." To this we would add one golden rule—for one man who becomes rich by the confiscation of the property of others, a thousand will remain poor. No sensible freedman, who desires independence, will hesitate to work for it.

Congress did not pass the law requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to stop payment of cotton claims, and the owners are becoming clamorous for the money allowed them under the decision of the Court of Claims.

THE NEW BANKRUPT LAW.—The following hints to practitioners are understood to have been prepared by the New York Board of Registry:

1. Make up your petition with the eleven forms of schedules A and B in duplicate; swear to both; file one with the clerk of the court, and ask to have the case referred to a register.
2. At the hour specified in the order referring the case to a register, appear before the register to whom the case is assigned, and make oath before him that the duplicate petition and schedules are on file with the clerk, and move that it be certified correct in form. This being done, move that the petitioner be declared a bankrupt. This is done by an order made by the register, of which he will give you a certified copy. You will then move for the warrant. Some time will be required to make this out. At the time appointed call upon the register for the warrant and take it to the marshal. The marshal will require satisfactory security for his fees and disbursements for the newspaper publications, &c., which you will arrange with him. You have nothing more to do till the return day of the warrant.
3. Be very careful that your petition and schedules are written out plainly, free from all erasures, interlineations or abbreviations. As the whole proceeding is strictly statutory, the statute and rules made under it must be most strictly complied with.
4. In case the register refuse to certify your petition to be correct in point of form, you will take a certified copy of the points wherein your papers are certified to be defective, and proceed to prepare amendments, or an amended petition, as may be most convenient, in duplicate. When this is done, have such amendment, or amended petition, &c., sworn to in duplicate; then apply to the register upon an affidavit excusing the errors, for an order to amend. Such order being allowed, obtain from the register a certified copy, and file this with one of the duplicates with the clerk. Carry the other to the register, who will examine it, and if correct, certify it; and you then proceed as above.

THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.—The New York Tribune does not seem to have a large amount of faith in the future of Republican Mexico. It says:

"The republic has begun badly; it has already lost the respect of Christian nations, and threatens to challenge their enmity. Liberalism is no sooner triumphant than it assumes the form of tyranny—the republic becomes a despotism—the victory of the nation is the defeat of its civilization; peace, after a long struggle, is won, and, behold, it is established as revengeful and barbaric war. For the republic thus begun the future is dark, and unless wiser counsels than those of Escobedo are to govern, there is grave reason to fear that Mexico will forfeit every advantage she has gained, and will renew those fratricidal wars, those disgraceful rivalries, which, in the past, made her nationality a mockery."

One of the principal bankers in this city, says the Richmond Whig, remarked to us, the other day, that he had been foiled a dozen times in important financial negotiations in New York, by some (to him) untimely action in Congress growing out of the unreconstructed condition of the Southern States. He added, that it was impossible for any one not concerned like himself in financial operations to appreciate the harm and hurt the people of Virginia suffer by reason of the unsettled condition of the State. The resumption of constitutional relations with the Federal Government he regarded as a step in the process of resuscitation that is indispensable, and the first thing to be done. Until this is effected, there is no security for property, and consequently nothing that will command the confidence of those to whom we have to look for capital. You cannot carry "consistency" and "honor" into Wall street and bank upon them. You must go there with solid securities, freed from the danger of confiscation. Reconstruction is the business on which all other business waits.

Garibaldi's angry letter to the Gazette di Torino, has raised a storm about his head, but he declares he and his friends intend to fight for the possession of the capital of Italy, and he will keep his word.

Local Items.

We learn that Mr. R. C. Shiver received a letter, yesterday, from a physician in Arkansas, stating that his brother, James Shiver, died there on the 14th ult., of cholera. He also announces the death, the next day, of the same disease, of Toland R. Bass.

SUICIDE.—Mr. Benjamin Thompson, a citizen of St. Peter's Parish, Beaufort District, who has for some time past been much depressed in spirits, on account of his great losses during the war, and who has several times recently attempted to terminate his existence, was brought to this city Sunday evening, and lodged in the lunatic asylum; and although great care and attention were exercised—the watchman visiting his room every half hour during the night—he committed suicide yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, by hanging himself with his suspenders and a piece of the sheet from his bed. When discovered, the alarm was given, and Dr. Parker, the Superintendent, sent for; every effort was made to resuscitate the unfortunate man, but it was of no avail. An inquest was held upon the body by Coroner Thomas P. Walker, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Mr. Thompson was a wealthy planter, and leaves four children and a large circle of friends to lament his untimely end. His remains will be taken to Charleston for interment.

REGISTRATION.—The following are the most important clauses in General Orders No. 65, giving the regulations for registration in this Military District:

That registration is to commence immediately.

Post commanders are made superintendents of registration within their respective commands. They are to suspend registrars for malfeasance in office, neglect of duty or incompetency.

Defines the duties and powers of the Board of Registration. They are to arrest all persons who falsely take the oath prescribed, or who shall threaten or otherwise attempt to intimidate, or corruptly or improperly influence any citizen offering to register.

Declares that when any citizen shall suffer injury in person, family or property, while exercising this right, in addition to the penalty prescribed by law for the offence, damages shall be awarded to the injured party against the perpetrator, upon his conviction.

Forbids the discharging of employees because of their having registered—the injured party being declared entitled to damages.

Every citizen presenting himself for registry shall take and subscribe the following oath, prescribed by law, which shall be administered by a member of the Board, and such oath shall be preserved with the lists:

I, —, do solemnly swear, (or affirm,) in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of —; that I have resided in said State for — months next preceding this day, and now reside in the County of —, or the Parish of —, in said State, (as the case may be); that I am twenty-one years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States; that I have never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do. So help me God.

LADIES' SOCIETY IN AID OF THE SUFFERING AND DESTITUTE POOR OF THE SOUTH.—We publish the following official communication with reference to the distribution of prizes by the above association:

"NEW YORK, July 29, 1867.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ladies' Society in Aid of the Suffering and Destitute Poor of the South, it was determined that the distribution of awards to the registered holders of tickets to the entertainment would be made in Washington, September 30, 1867, under the immediate supervision and direction of the honorary members of the society."

THE LAND WE LOVE.—We are indebted to Messrs. Duffie & Chapman (who are agents) for the August number of this magazine. "Cavalry Scouts," from the pen of Gen. Wade Hampton, to be followed by a series of chapters on the same subject, contains a record of a few of the performances of the regular scouts of the Confederate service—confined to those with whom he served.

ARRESTED.—James Jennings, who is charged with the murder of — Hall, at Williamston, about two years ago, passed through Columbia yesterday morning, ironed, on his way to Anderson C. H., for trial, in charge of Deputy Sheriff Vickers, of Greenville, by whom he was arrested in Marion County, Alabama, as he was on the eve of departure for Brazil. Jennings formerly resided in Greenville.

THE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—An advertisement of the above institution will be found in another column. The corps of professors is an able one—a majority having been connected with the University for a number of years previous to the war, and eight of whom were in Confederate service. The trustees make a liberal proposition with reference to soldiers of the "lost cause."

We publish the following communication by particular request. It will be seen that Beverly proclaims himself an out-and-out Republican:

COLUMBIA, July 28.

EDITOR CHARLESTON NEWS: I see, in the Charleston News, of July 26, over the name of "Felix," that there is a class of men in Columbia, represented by such men as Beverly Nash, that maintain a masterly inactivity in regard to the convention that has just adjourned in this city. He said that we were desirous of retaining the respect of our old masters (thank God, we have none now.) Now, sir, I wish it understood that I stand upon the platform of the Union Republican party of South Carolina. If this will retain their respect, I shall be happy to have it; if not, I shall say to them as I say to others, I court the smiles of no man at the expense of my principles, and I shall work and vote for the Republican party, and no other. I would also say that there never has been any complaint against the officers of the Bureau here—they are gentlemen. There is no dissension among us, for we are going unanimously for the Union Republican party, and against all others. Yours, W. B. NASH.

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.

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

- E. Pollard—Buckwheat Seed.
- A. J. Foard, M. D.—Medical.
- Meeting Palmetto Fire Company.
- Crawford & Friday—Com. Merchants.
- Truro Brotherhood Lodge—Meeting.
- Public Meeting on Friday.
- Copeland & Bearden—Corn.
- Small House and Land for Sale.
- Meeting R. V. Relief Association.
- J. C. Seegers & Co.—Wheat Wanted.
- T. C. Seegers & Co.—Lemons, Flour, &c.

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.