

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS—CITY COLUMBIA.
For Mayor.
COL. J. P. THOMAS.
For Aldermen.—WARD No. 1.
T. W. RADCLIFFE.
CLARK WARING.
JAMES CLAFFEY.
WARD No. 2.
O. A. BEDELL.
R. L. BRYAN.
O. Z. BATES.
WARD No. 3.
W. P. GEIGER.
W. T. WALTER.
JOHN ALNEW.
WARD No. 4.
EDWARD HOPE.
W. C. SWAFFIELD.
L. P. MILLER.

COLUMBIA.

Thursday Morning, June 25, 1868.

Radical Teachings—Cain's Threats— "That Wicked One."

It appears that a colored man, named Cain, one of General Canby's aldermen, in Charleston, is an editor of a sheet called the *Missionary Record*. In a recent issue, there appeared an editorial headed "The Whirlwind Cometh—Beware." The article is incendiary in tone, and full of impudence and presumption. White men are threatened, and the negroes are incited to violence and lawlessness, by appeals to their passions. The *Mercury* says:

"The object of this article is neither more nor less than to fan the discontent of the idle and unemployed negroes here into a flame, and rouse their passions to deeds of lawless violence. The writer pretends to enumerate the abuses of the city government; and to show how the poor black man is robbed to fatten the white mechanic, merchant and office-holder. He holds the press of the city responsible for this state of things, and predicts scenes of blood and vengeance, as 'the natural consequence of the distress prevailing at present. When it is remembered that this sheet is read by and to ignorant negroes, without a possibility of a corrective, or the counteracting influence of truth—for intelligent white men but seldom see a copy of the *Record*, the enormity of the crime of these mischief-makers will at once appear stupendous. Take the following paragraph as a specimen:

"While we write, the fearful scenes of the French Revolution stand, spectre-like, before us, as we contemplate the thousands of men, women and children, in this city, who are thrown into a state of want and suffering, by the actions of those who have it in their power to oppress them, and, as we pass the motley and sullen crowds, that occupy the corners, and walk the streets, casting an eye of fire at these gentlemen, merchants, contractors, speculators, in their bones and sinews, we exclaim: God save us from the sight which crazed France, and lit the fires of destruction which swept over that country! If such a fire should be kindled in this city, who will suffer the most? Let the merchant, the property-holder, the men who are in power, remember, that the rich always suffer the most where the rabble rule.

"This is no fancy sketch. The fire burns now; and, if our citizens are wise, they will take steps to relieve the sufferings of the masses, white and black."

And the *Mercury* adds:
"Now, read this by the light of the fires of Saturday and Sunday nights, and what is the inevitable conclusion?"

CONVENING THE LEGISLATURES OF NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.—The *Washington Chronicle*, of Monday, says: "On Saturday, General Grant received a telegraphic despatch from General Canby, stating that he had modified his orders, so as to sanction the proclamation of Hon. W. W. Holden, Governor elect of North Carolina, convening the Legislature of that State, and also authorized General Scott, Governor elect of South Carolina, to issue a similar proclamation, the condition in both cases being that the proclamation shall not take effect until after the omnibus bill becomes a law. Should the bill finally fail to become a law, of course the proclamations will be of no effect. The only object in issuing them now, is to notify members of the Legislatures, so that they may be ready to meet as soon as possible after the bill shall become a law. As we pointed out, a few days ago, this is an important matter, because Congress will not be likely to remain in session much longer, and it is of the very highest importance that the Southern Senators and Representatives should be admitted before its adjournment.

"General Canby asked General Grant's approval of the step he has taken, which the latter has granted."

Dickens is imaginative. At his last reading, he called the gout, of which he was the victim, "a neuralgic affection of the foot."

The Right Sort of a Man.
Gen. Charles P. Stone, formerly a gallant Federal officer, who has settled since the war in Goodland County, Virginia, where his upright and courteous demeanor has won him many friends, was recently unanimously nominated by a convention of the conservatives of Goodland, Powhatan and Fluvanna to represent their district in the Senate of Virginia. He declined the honor in a letter so manly, frank and delicate, that we cannot refrain from making an extract, to illustrate the difference between the Northern gentleman and the carpet-bagger.

Having thanked the Convention for the honor of the nomination, and observed that it is a proud position, when perilous times come upon a people, to be selected as their representative by their free choice, Gen. Stone says:

"It is not to be supposed that it can have been a perfectly free choice in this case. It is not to be supposed that in a Virginia Senatorial District, comprising three large Counties, a free choice should set aside all the gentlemen who were born and bred in the district, and who have lived honored in it from youth up, and select one, who, while yielding to no one in a sincere and earnest devotion to the welfare, and in desire to protect the rights and advance the interests of the people of the district, yet has been a resident in it only two and a half years; one who was born a Yankee, in Yankee land, and who looks back to five generations of Yankee ancestors, glorying in the lineage. Public duty demands of a man that he shall, if necessary for the public good, sacrifice everything that is his, save his self-respect. That can never be required, and if required, cannot be yielded.

"I should lose mine did I accept a public trust not freely offered, and climb to office by reason of the present peculiar condition of public affairs.

"While, by its Constitution, our country claims to be a free republic, resting upon the consent of the whole people, no voluntary act of mine shall appear to admit that it is not one—and it would be apparent, should I now be selected from among my peers for the trust in question, that one strong point governing the choice, is my mere ability to freely take an abominable test oath, which disgraces the proposed Constitution of the State, rendering ineligible large numbers of the most honorable and most trust-worthy voters and tax-payers within its limits. I can never accept office under such conditions."

What a rebuke this is to the tribe of adventurers, numerous as the locusts of Egypt, that have overrun the whole South, absorbing all the offices, and glorying in that which should be their shame! Most of these birds of prey migrate to the South, for no other purpose than to gorge themselves upon what the battle has left. Not a few of them have left their own country "for their country's good." Instead of being ashamed to "climb to office by reason of the present peculiar condition of public affairs," they would be ashamed of themselves if they neglected the opportunity. It is not, as a general thing, for the distinction of the offices that they care to have them, but for the emoluments and stealings, though there are some who really seem to think that an office confers honor, no matter how it is obtained. General Stone deserves the thanks of his own section for giving the South at least one specimen of true, self-respecting Northern manhood, which has so long been disgracefully represented in the official vampires who are rioting in the life-blood of the Southern people.

HOMICIDE.—On the 10th instant, says the *Clarendon Press*, of the 18th instant, in the neighborhood of Summerton, in this District, Charles Walker (colored) shot and killed Caesar Corbitt (colored). It seems that Caesar and two other negroes had stolen a beef, and while in the woods, engaged in butchering it, Charles came upon them and told them that he intended to inform on them; they threatened his life if he exposed them, but he did not regard that, and did inform on them; and on the morning of the 10th instant they came to where Charles was working and abused him, and again threatened his life if he did not deny what he had told; and getting no satisfaction, they left.

In the afternoon of the same day, Caesar came back armed with a club, went into the field where Charles was at work and abused him and threatened to shoot him. He left his work, went to his house and came out with his gun. By this time Caesar had got over the fence out of the field and turned around facing Charles, who fired the load into his breast, killing him instantly. Charles is an honest, upright, hard-working negro, and all who know him speak well of him, and we understand that the white citizens in the neighborhood are trying to have him released on bail. Caesar was a notorious character, and nobody regrets his death.

The man who couldn't trust his feelings, is supposed to do business entirely on the "cash basis."

ST. JOHN'S DAY.—Yesterday, the 24th of June, was the day dedicated to St. John the Baptist, one of the patron saints of the Masonic Order.

"In the middle ages," says a Masonic exchange, "every guild was incorporated, and had its own officers and regulations, as well as peculiar privileges accorded to it by the sovereign. It had its general meetings on stated days, but there was always one day more honored than the rest—the festival that is in the calendar appropriated to a particular saint, of which each corporation had one. The Masonic body are more fortunate, for they have two patrons, viz: St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist.

"On the 24th, all over Europe and America, the Masons meet and celebrate the festival of St. John the Baptist. On these occasions, speeches are made, eulogizing this ancient order, its great prosperity in modern times, its glorious principles, its faith, its hope, its charity, the many good deeds that it has done, which it blazons, not upon the house-tops, but of which a correct record is kept by the Almighty Architect, in the Grand Lodge on high, and which will be displayed on the great day as bright jewels set upon the breasts of the Kings and Priests of the Eternal Temple of Jehovah."

In these days of demoralization in Church and State, it may not be amiss on this occasion to revert briefly to a distinguishing characteristic of this man while in the flesh. His uncompromising fidelity. The exigencies of our times demand this moral element as truly as did those of the day and generation in which this herald of the Prince of Peace acted his part in the world's grand drama. Temptations to compromise truth and principle are more than ever powerful. Judges have soiled the ermine, statesmen given the lie to previous records, and preachers pandered to prejudice cater still to the popular tastes and the temporal interests of their hearers. Such should learn of St. John: Know the truth; and, knowing, dare maintain.

THE YOUTH OF THE SOUTH.—A writer in the *New Orleans Times* thus vindicates the young men of the South:

"Upon a thousand fields of battle they performed heroic deeds of valor, which will ever live upon the brightest page of history, while since the conflict of arms ceased, they have almost, without an exception, gone nobly to work, and are striving might and main to retrieve their shattered and broken fortunes. The whole history of the world does not afford a more striking example of manly resignation to existing circumstances, and heroic determination to reconstruct their desolated country, than the young men of the South have exhibited since the war in every department of industry.

"Thousands who were reared in affluence and ease can now be seen tilling the fields of corn and cotton, and doing the work of their former slaves.

"In the work-shops, counting rooms, mercantile houses, schools and colleges, the young men of the South have been diligent, faithful and energetic.

"If some have preferred the paths of science to other occupations, by becoming lawyers, doctors or merchants, it is extremely unkind in the *Picaresque* to be constantly making them the subjects of its sneers and insinuations. No country without men of science and art has ever attained to any degree of civilization. Why, then, ridicule those attempting to climb the already difficult heights of science?"

"It is much more just and enlightened to encourage those who are striving to qualify themselves to keep alive the noble professions among us."

LETTER FROM MR. J. Q. ADAMS.—A letter has been received in Washington by a prominent Democratic member of Congress, from John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, from which the following extract is made:

"I can say, in respect to the mention of my name in connection with the second place on the Democratic ticket to be selected by the Fourth of July Convention, that I am an applicant for no office under the sun. My course at home has been dictated by the most disinterested obligations of duty and preference. I feel that the accident of birth has thrust me upon the public attention rather before my time; and also that this prominence, connected with the accident of birth, involves a great deal of a certain kind of responsibility. If I can acquit myself creditably under these circumstances, and come off with all the old family honors free of tarnish, I shall be content, and the Vice-Presidency may find some one worthier and more anxious than myself."

It is the general belief that Adams will be nominated by acclamation, if Pendleton is nominated for the first place.

A man in Kentucky was lately indicted for manslaughter, and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years, for causing the death of a neighbor by exciting a horse to kick him.

Give and Grow Rich.

The citizens of Fairfield who offer to give a portion of their land, free of charge, to white settlers, for the encouragement of immigration, are prudent and far-seeing men. There is far more cleared land in the State than can be cultivated under our present system of labor, and there is no profit in allowing one-half the area of a plantation to lay idle, or in exhausting and killing one tract by improvident management, and then repeating the process on another.

While slavery existed, the bare land was of secondary importance. It drew its value from the negro laborer, and this is patent enough now that the richest plantations in the State are selling for a mere song. At this time the planter and farmer have nothing but their fertile acres upon which to depend. There is no advantage to them in the increase of their laborers, and at the end of the year the difference between their expenses and the money realized by the sale of their crop is the absolute measure of their failure or success. But there is one means by which the farmer can improve his position, and that is by supporting every project which will immediately or ultimately increase the value of his lands.

The surest way of making real estate in South Carolina more valuable is by stimulating white immigration. Every immigrant will be a consumer as well as a producer; he will be a customer for the store-keeper and manufacturer, as well as the means of bringing money into the State in return for the exported fruits of his labor; he will be an element of solid progress as well as one more vote in favor of "white man" rule. The immigrant will not, nevertheless, come to our State unless great inducements are laid before him. Fertility, salubrity, a warm welcome, are not enough; but offer him a farm, make him at once a land-owner, convince him that you are acting in good faith, and he will come and bring with him his friends and connections. Land, luxuriant land, is abundant, and we do firmly believe that the State and the individual would be the gainer, if every farmer in South Carolina were to bestow upon white settlers one-third of his cultivated and uncultivated estate. The land which was retained would be better and more carefully cultivated, and the increase in population and the growing stability of the country would make the remaining two-thirds worth more than the whole would now bring in the most favorable market.

For these reasons, we say well done to the people of Fairfield, and express our hope that their sagacious conduct will find imitators in every section of the State.

[Charleston News.

THE DILL PRISONERS.—The following are the names of the gentlemen that have been arrested and brought to the city by the military, on suspicion of being implicated in the Dill murder: Dr. A. Glenn, William Kelly, Gardner Kelly, William Parker, Emanuel Parker, Alexander Boykin, Henry Boykin, Burwell Albert, and one colored man named George Bowers. These gentlemen, as far as we have heard, are all men of the highest respectability—but, under our present beautiful government, are dragged, in irons, from their homes and families, brought down to the city to be incarcerated in a filthy jail, no one knows how long, all upon the allegation of lying negroes, who will tell one story one day and another the next. There is, however, we confess, something to be made out of it in the way of political capital; and it may be that this method is the most effectual to accomplish the purpose intended.

[Charleston Mercury.

The *New York World* says that the great issues of the coming Presidential contest are the powers of the Executive, the authority of the Supreme Court, and the rights of the States, which together amount to the question whether constitutional government in this country is a failure. It does not consider the suffrage question an issue of first-rate importance, and says: "Negro suffrage in the South will never be abolished by Federal legislation, but only by the States, after such an experience of its evils as will permit it to be done with general acquiescence. Being a question of State politics, it cannot be regarded as an issue of the first magnitude in a Presidential election."

SHOT.—On Friday last, a negro coming out of the gunsmith shop with a shot-gun, in a most careless and ignorant manner, capped and pulled trigger, with the intention, he said, of blowing the gun out. Most unfortunately the gun was found to be loaded, and went off, the contents of which lodged in the head and shoulders of a quiet and good boy, who was sitting near by. The boy shot, formerly belonged to Col. Renwick, and bears an excellent character; while the other, judging from his greasy, lazy, good-for-nothing appearance, has nothing to recommend him. Had the case been reversed, the harm would be considered trifling. The wounded boy, with one eye shot out, and otherwise badly hurt, is in a precarious condition.

[Newberry Herald.

Local Items.

We are indebted to the Committee of Invitation—Messrs. J. S. Fox, L. Hartley and L. W. Youngblood—for a ticket to the railroad celebration at Batesville Depot, (the present terminus of the Columbia and Augusta Railroad), on Saturday, the Fourth of July.

MONSTER FIGS.—We have been presented by Mr. Hugh McElrhone with a couple of figs, of immense size, and of such delicate flavor as to put a figist in ecstasies. There are more on the bush of the same kind.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY. The examination in this institution has been going on for some days. We learn that it is thorough, elaborate and searching. When it closes, we expect to give the result, and make such comments as may be elicited.

"ISOLETTE, THE FEMALE SPY."—This capital story of Charleston and the war, is now being published in the *Yorkville Enquirer*. Subscriptions will be received by Mr. James T. Wells, at the *Phenix* office. Terms—for three months, \$1; six months, \$2; one year, \$3.50.

COTTON BLOOM.—Mr. B. J. Jackson, who resides about eight miles below Columbia, has left in our office a cotton bloom, which we believe is the first of the season—June 24. Who can beat it?

"Gen. Alfred S. Hartwell, formerly Colonel of the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, (colored,) has been invited, on the recommendation of Professor Washburne, of Harvard University Law School, to the position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian (Sandwich) Islands. The General has accepted the invitation, and will proceed shortly to assume the duties."

This individual was in command of this department, shortly after the close of the war, and acquired a very unenviable reputation. He attempted to vent his spleen on the *Phenix*, and even issued orders, on different occasions, for its suppression; but Col. Haughton (of the Twenty-fifth Ohio) managed to stave off the arbitrary orders.

THE HOWARD (COLORED) SCHOOL. Whatever may be one's political views, he cannot but feel an interest in the education of the colored people in our midst. As ignorance is the parent of presumption and arrogance, so it follows that, the more intelligent the colored people become, the better will they understand their true position and their genuine interests. And, further, the more intelligence they acquire, the more they will add of assistance in the common development of our resources. In addition to these considerations, we desire to see the freedmen enjoy all the advantages of judicious education, and this is the feeling of all the right-minded persons in our community.

In this spirit, we took occasion, upon yesterday, in company with two of our fellow-citizens, to attend the public examination of the Howard School, where several hundred of the colored boys and girls of Columbia are undergoing a course of instruction.

So long as the teachers take care not to instill erroneous doctrines in the minds of these scholars, we must cordially approve of their efforts; and, as we have no reason to believe that Miss Haley's instructions are any more than literary and judicious, we wish the Howard School well. We were pleased with the neat appearance and becoming bearing of the scholars, and with the order and system that are evidently enforced. The eagerness and interest with which the scholars entered into their responses to questions, was creditable to both them and their teachers, and the proficiency exhibited in the elementary branches was respectable. The school is under the superintendency of Miss Haley, the courteous and accomplished principal, and she is assisted by a corps of efficient lady teachers from the North. We met with a courteous reception. The Rev. Mr. French and Mr. Tomlinson were there, in their official capacity, and a large number of the colored people, male and female, of Columbia, were present, and seemed to take much interest in the proceedings.

GEN. HAMPTON'S ADDRESS.—In a day or two, we expect to lay before our readers this address, copied from the *Charleston News*. It will be found to repay perusal. It enforces the obligations of duty, and is replete with lofty sentiments and just conceptions of man's responsibilities. "The duties of life are more than life."

A REPLY.—About one week ago, we received, through the post office, the anonymous letter appended below. As we have quietly awaited the consequences of non-retraction for one week, and have failed to realize them, we may with propriety reply now. In the first place, we regard it more likely that a "carpet-bagger," or "scalawag," or negro, wrote it, than "a soldier." Of course the remark was intended only for those whom the cap fitted. So far as the officers and men at this post are concerned, we are free to say, and pleased to be able to say, that Columbia has been particularly fortunate in this respect. With few exceptions, the officers and men on duty here have borne themselves with great consideration, and even kindness, and have attracted the regards and respect of the citizens. Of course, the very presence of a Federal uniform is somewhat irritating to most of us—as it is a reminder of our defeat—but when the wearer shows a becoming consideration for the rights and sentiments of those who were foemen worthy of any soldier's steel, the manhood of our people reciprocates this generous feeling, and forgives even when it cannot forget.

"In your issue of the 18th inst., I find this expression made use of, in speaking of our country—'The land of the FREE, and the home of the brave.' FREE to be lorded over, as is sometimes the case, by FOOLS with shoulder straps, and by AGRIED SCOUNDRELS." I would ask, do you mean this as a personal insult to the officers and soldiers of this post? If so, you are certainly well aware of the consequences likely to follow in the event of there being no retraction.

A SOLDIER."

FOR NEW YORK.—Excursion tickets to New York, via Wilmington, can be obtained at the office of the South Carolina Railroad Company. Passengers from the up country, by taking the 6 o'clock a. m. train, avoid a delay of ten hours in Columbia; they also have the choice of three routes from Weldon to New York. The fare is \$29.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The post office open during the week from 8½ a. m. to 7 p. m. On Sundays, from 4 to 5 p. m.

The Charleston and Western mails are open for delivery at 4½ p. m., and close at 8½ p. m. Charleston night mail open 8½ a. m., close 4½ p. m.

Northern—Open for delivery at 8½ a. m., closes at 2.45 p. m.

Greenville—Open for delivery 5½ p. m., closes at 8½ p. m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Special attention is called to the following advertisements, published for the first time this morning:

Regular Meeting Acacia Lodge. C. H. Manson—C. & S. C. R. R. Extra Meeting Richland Lodge.

THE ELECTORAL VOTES OF THE STATES.—Illinois 16, Indiana 13, Kentucky 11, Massachusetts 12, Missouri 11, New York 33, Virginia 10, Ohio 21, Pennsylvania 26, Tennessee 10, Alabama 8, Arkansas 5, California 5, Connecticut 6, Delaware 3, Florida 3, Oregon 3, Georgia 9, Kansas 3, Louisiana 7, Maine 7, Maryland 7, Minnesota 4, Mississippi 7, Nevada 3, Nebraska 3, New Hampshire 5, New Jersey 7, Rhode Island 4, South Carolina 6, Texas 6, Vermont 5, West Virginia 5, North Carolina 9, Wisconsin 8, Iowa 8, Michigan 8; Total 317.

At the last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, a commission was appointed, having authority to secure lots, and erect buildings thereon, in the city of New York, for the "use of the Book Concern of the church, and for the accommodation of the Missionary Society, and other societies of the church." The only restriction the Conference placed on the commission is that the expense of this building shall not exceed \$1,000,000.

A lady, not long since, visiting a cemetery with her little daughter, observed on one of the stones a neatly cut figure of a horse. Wondering why such an emblem should be used, they examined the inscription closely, but could find no clue to its appropriateness, when her little girl remarked: "I presume she died of the nightmare."