

## Relief for the People.

Public meetings have been held in many of the Districts of this State in relation to the existing pecuniary difficulties under which our people are now laboring. At all these, we believe, without exception, the Governor was requested to convene a special session of the Legislature. To take this subject, with other matters of grave and pressing importance, into consideration, he has, by proclamation, convened the Legislature to meet this evening. In his message, the Governor will doubtless recommend such action as the exigencies of the times may demand.

But we regret to see by the proceedings of some of the meetings, that it is expected the Legislature, as one mode of relief, will shield the debtor, for a time at least, from the usual legal process for collecting just claims. This is all wrong. Our highest State court has, very properly, we think, pronounced the old "Stay Law" unconstitutional, and in no way can the Legislature pass any law which tends to impair the obligation of contracts. The Constitution of the State and of the United States prohibit any such legislation, and there are no possible contingencies that could arise which would justify a legislative body in interfering with a contract made between individuals. If they can say to a creditor, you must not collect a debt justly due to you before your debtor is able to pay, they can with as great propriety step in, and nullify private contracts of any nature. Such legislation would not be submitted to by the people, and yet we hear the thoughtless clamor for legislative intervention to deprive one party of his just rights under a specified contract for the benefit of the other. If this be not injustice, we do not know what other appellation to term it by.

Reputation is a word not known in the vocabulary of the people of South Carolina, and the seeking relief, even temporary, from the payment of a just debt, is nothing but repudiation. The honor of the individual citizen is just as valuable, and ought to be equally preserved from all stain as that of the State. We have no idea that the Legislature will attempt to exercise an unconstitutional power, and it is merely to show to those who expect relief in the way referred to, that any such legislation is impracticable.

## Radical Spite.

The petty malice and spite of the radical party exhibit themselves on every opportunity. In Philadelphia, it showed itself through McMichael, the Mayor, and the members of the City Council, in declining the usual ceremonies of a public welcome to the Chief Magistrate of the country; and now we have an exhibition of it in the State of New York. The Senate of that State is now in session trying a judge of one of their courts who has been impeached.

On the 29th, a resolution was proposed, welcoming the President, General Grant and Admiral Farragut, to New York. A motion was made to include the name of Mr. Seward, which was rejected—ayes 8, nays 12. A second resolution was offered, and again Mr. Seward's name was excluded, and the resolution, without his name, was adopted by a vote of 16 to 3.

Radicalism, the Richmond Dispatch says, is a bitter principle. It knows no sentiment of charity—not even common civility. Cold as ice, hard and insensible as marble, and heartless as granite. Such is a pretty good photograph of the principles, if principles they can be called, of that political communion, at whose altars minister such men as Fred. Douglas, Thad. Stevens and W. G. Brownlow. To eradicate such a party and policy from the frame-work of our Government is the high mission of Andrew Johnson, and the conservative party now rallying around him.

**DEATH OF HON. J. HARLESTON READ.**—The Charleston Courier, of Monday, announces the death of Hon. J. Harleston Read, in that city.

An effort is being made in Louisville to organize a company for the manufacture of linen.

England drinks 13,000,000 of gallons of wine per annum.

## The President.

The journey of the President and his reception at various points have been marked with an unprecedented enthusiasm on the part of his fellow-citizens. As the Richmond Times says, there is a significance in these manifestations of popular affection, esteem and veneration, that cannot be mistaken or misrepresented.

The country is in a political situation which is without parallel in its own history, or that of any other nation. In a confederacy of States, some of its members, dissatisfied with the way the affairs of the concern were managed, undertook to withdraw from it, and for four years put forth all their resources, energies and means to do so; but the remaining partners proved too strong in muscle and resources, and accomplished their object, in bringing back under "the old flag" those so-called erring Southern sisters. After thoroughly subduing them—after compelling them to renounce the heresy (so-called) of secession, and emancipate their slaves—a party of fanatics in Congress broke their pledged faith, and refused the Southern States re-admission to the old household.

President Johnson, carrying out the implied and expressed contract between the General Government and the seceding States, opened the door of the Union to the latter on certain stipulated conditions. The conditions were accepted, but the President found himself unable to give the representatives from the Southern States their seats in the National Legislature. From the death of his predecessor up to this hour, he has fought with that narrow-minded and unprincipled faction for the rights of the Southern people and the thorough restoration of the Union.

He is still waging that glorious warfare against the enemies of his country, and it is a matter of high gratification to observe, in the course of his present tour, how much of the heart of the people is with him in his glorious mission. The present pilgrimage of the President to the tomb of Douglas bids fair to give the death-blow to radicalism. As he says in the speech we publish, the country is coming together, and the radicals who are trying to perpetuate their party had better stand out of the way.

## The Legislature.

This body convenes to-night, in the College Campus, at 8 o'clock. There may not be a quorum present, as the Charleston train arrives at a late hour.

We trust that Senators and members will go earnestly to work, and, after mature deliberation, adopt such measures as will prove beneficial to the people of the State. Some mode of relief for the destitute in the State, the repeal and modification of the code, and, perhaps, other matters, will claim the attention of members, and we hope that whatever legislation they adopt may be perfected with an eye single to the benefit and welfare of their constituents.

**FREE TO DIE.**—The Cheraw Advertiser tells the following:

An inquest was held in this place, on Wednesday last, by James Powell, Magistrate, acting as coroner, on the body of Mary, a freedwoman, who was found dead in her residence, early that morning. The verdict of the jury, based on the testimony and a post mortem examination, was, that she came to her death from sickness, want of medical attendance and destitution.

Mary was a young woman, the mother of three children. She came from the adjoining District of Marlboro. It appeared, from the evidence, that she had been sick for more than two weeks and had had no medical attention, and there was no evidence that she had had anything to eat, but once, in the last seven or eight days; and, although there were two freedwomen living in other rooms of the same house, no one saw her from Tuesday evening until she was found dead, on Wednesday morning. We learn that she had gotten employment at three places, at either of which she could have remained and earned a living, if she would have worked.

**CONFEDERATE BONDS.**—The Charleston Courier says: The despatch published in our paper of Saturday, stating that the result of the Philadelphia Convention had roused a slight advance in the Liverpool market for Confederate securities, is fully confirmed by a private despatch sent to us by the General Agent of the Associated Press.

The admission of the Tennessee Congressional delegation was the first American telegram to Europe over the cable.

## Southern History.

The South need be in no haste to have the history of her great struggle written; nor need it alarm her children that their late foemen are overflowing every channel of literature with their accounts of the contest. It is often of advantage, says the Richmond Times, to permit an adversary to waste his ammunition and expend his energies before we commence fairly on our part. Truth is eternal, immortal, indestructible, and knows no decay from the lapse of time. The record of our four years' glory must be the work of some transcendent genius. Whether such a one lives now or not, time and his book must determine. But certain it is, that, whenever this "coming man," for whom fate has reserved the high honor of making an imperishable record of our great deeds, shall take up his pen, a single chapter, perhaps, may suffice to scatter and annihilate the host of libellers with whom, by that time, the world will have become fully disgusted.

How often have we seen, in the eventful history of mankind, how a single mighty book or pamphlet, by the force and power of truth, has been sufficient to reverse the sentiment of the world, and to consign whole libraries of opposing literature to the sepulchres of popular scorn and contempt? All the dangerous and incendiary writings of a whole army corps of Jacobins and revolutionists were scattered by the genius of Burke, and checked in their mad career through England and the continent by the batteries of his great mind.

The glory and deathless fame to be won by him who shall worthily celebrate the wondrous achievements performed by the Southern people, will never permit our history to be unwritten. Man's own selfish thirst for renown and immortality will drive him to link his name with the history of so great a cause, if no other more ennobling motive shall impel his pen. A great and glorious people, though overwhelmed, nay, destroyed, never yet lacked a fit chronicler of their achievements. The colossal proportions of our struggle will attract admirers a thousand years to come, and grow grander each year.

**GUARANTEES.**—Secretary Seward, in a short speech made in New York, said:

"Now, let me tell you, once for all, I am in favor of all the wars [cheers and laughter] that the nation shall require. But I want the nation to put itself into the attitude of marching into the field with two legs; I don't want to start with one leg. And so I am impatient to have union, because I am not confident that we shall conquer all the nations with one lame leg. They are talking about guarantees. They say in about two years they will all accept the terms, and then they will come into the Union. Well, the time has come for the President, I think, and for us who are associated with him, to ask guarantees of the other side. What guarantees have we that if Tennessee shall humble herself in the dirt, and North Carolina and South Carolina, and eat the leek, and give up forty representatives, to be given back when they allow the negroes to vote, what guarantees have they that they will admit them then? I don't see any."

The New York Tribune announces that Frederick Douglass has been elected a delegate from Rochester to the Loyal Southerners' Convention, in Philadelphia, which, says the Tribune, "will make no objection to his color." The Tribune adds:

"Such recognition of the stake his race have in the country is in noble contrast with the admission of the worst of rebels to the Randall Convention. Mr. Douglass has said little publicly, since his interview with the President, in February, when Mr. Johnson was considerably startled by his replies, and, after making a long speech, declined to enter into any discussion. The Union party is perfectly willing—nay, anxious—that the loyal colored men should have a voice in its conventions."

**THE LIE OF THE LIAR.**—At a Black Republican meeting at Pittsburg, Pa., Forney delivered himself at length in a style of unapproachable lying, of which the following morceau is a fine specimen:

"It is said that the most delightful music in the ears of Jefferson Davis and his Cabinet were the shrieks and groans of Union prisoners in Libby prison, and it is recorded that when one of these poor victims of proslavery barbarity passed along the Southern streets, he was greeted with the derisive laughter of the Southern chivalry."

"It is said"—by whom? By nobody but that chief of liars and calumniators—Forney.

**A STEAMER FOR HIGH SPEED.**—A New York engineer has planned, and is about building a river steamer, constructed entirely of Bessemer steel, the length 450 feet, the breadth 45, and the displacement 1,760 tons. By constructing the steamer upon a peculiar model, which he has planned, the engineer claims that with 10,000 (indicated) horse-power engines he can secure a speed of at least thirty statute miles an hour. The boat will accommodate 1,000 passengers, and is to run, if successfully built, between New York and Albany, making the trip in five hours.

## Financial.

The National Intelligencer, of the 30th ult., says:

United States Government bonds are still on the rise in European money markets. The last quotation of five-twenty-fives, by the cable, was 72, with an advancing tendency—a rate higher than they commanded the day before. Respecting the differences between gold and currency here, and adding the usual rates of exchange, the five-twenty-fives are now as high abroad as at home. The reported demand for our Government securities, in Paris may have been premature, or a mere stock-jobbing report. We may expect speculative reports for some time, until responsible men can manage the news department of the Atlantic telegraph. Any stock-jobber in New York may direct his agent abroad, by a private telegram, to make a report by ocean cable that will affect stocks on this side.

But there is little doubt that our Government and State securities will make their way in the Paris Bourse ere long, unless, indeed, political complications in this country should injure our public credit both at home and abroad.

In 1860, on the eve of our domestic troubles, the United States sixes stood firmly at 117. This was our answer to all croaking about a civil war. It showed the confidence of our Northern capitalists in the stability and responsibility of the Government. So, now, our public credit is on the advance everywhere, for the reason that everywhere our ability to maintain our credit and pay off the debt within thirty years is admitted. The question of financial discredit as the consequence of radical rule has hardly yet been brought prominently to financial notice. But we observe that in some very intelligent and discreet Republican quarters the subject begins to claim attention. The New York Evening Post, though radical in regard to some points of public policy, is conservative as regards the public peace and public credit. But the radical rulers are just as desperate and as reckless, and as much bent upon general mischief, as the rebel leaders of the South were in 1861. They will not stop short of measures, if they succeed, that will necessarily involve the country in "another war," and destroy the very basis of our national credit.

**LIABILITY OF HOTEL KEEPERS.**—The Court of Appeals of Maryland has recently decided an interesting case. The law of Maryland provides that a hotel keeper may protect himself from liability for money, plate, and jewelry, by requiring his guests to deposit such articles in his care. The proprietor of the Maitly House, of Baltimore, was sued for ninety dollars in money, and the value of a watch, watch-guard, and pocket-book stolen from a guest. The court decided that the hotel keeper must pay for the stolen articles, saying that a guest must be allowed to keep about him such an amount of money as was necessary for his personal expenses at the risk of the proprietor, and that the other articles must be paid for also, because they were neither "money, plate nor jewelry."

**CABLE OPERATIONS.**—The New York Express remarks that some of the operations which have already resulted from the use of the Atlantic telegraph, are sufficient to show the immense changes in the commercial relations of Europe and America, which will be brought about through that channel. For example: A firm in Liverpool, on Tuesday last, sent an order to a house in this city for a cargo of grain; on the following Thursday, the New York firm sent back a telegram that the grain had been purchased, put on board ship, and that the bills of lading would be forwarded by the steamer of Saturday, and the amount drawn for. In ordinary times it would have required at least six weeks to do as much as this; while in the old times, before steamship, it would have required full three months.

**SMALL CONSCIENCE ITEMS.**—The Secretary of the Treasury and Gen. Spinner are very frequently annoyed of late, and the time of the clerks in the Department is consumed by idle persons transmitting communications in various styles of pleasantry and styles of orthography and etymology, containing one cent, or from that to twenty, for the conscience fund. All of these contributors make the request that the receipt of the amount be acknowledged in the city newspapers. The Treasurer of the United States has just ordered that, hereafter, no sums less than one dollar shall be separately acknowledged, but shall be consolidated for a month, and a warrant for the aggregate amount drawn at the end of the month.

**WASHINGTON'S ORDER.**—George Washington would not allow the Tories of the Revolution to be plundered. Wonder how many of our modern heroes ever read this order:

General Washington strictly forbids all the officers and soldiers of the Continental army, of the militia, and all recruiting parties, plundering any person whatever, Tories or others. And it is expected that humanity and tenderness to women and children will distinguish brave Americans, contending for liberty, from infamous savages, whether British or Hessians. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

## A Picture of New England.

The following picture of New England was drawn by Gen. George W. Morgan, in a speech at a mass meeting, made recently by him, at Coshoc-ton, Ohio:

No man is more ready than myself to do justice to New England, for all that New England deserves. I respect her intelligence, but deprecate her selfishness and her fanaticism. I admire her energy, her ingenuity, and her enterprise, but I cannot commend her egotistical intolerance, nor that sordid selfishness which would impoverish every other State, and people, for her own peculiar benefit. I am proud of the names of Greene, of Warren, of Starke—of the Hancock, the Adamses, the Websters, the Pierces, the Woodburys, and the Choates; but I should hesitate long before I could commend, as models of statesmanship or patriotism, the Sumners, the Wilsons, the Garissons, and the Phillipses, who, as the agents of the lordly manufacturers, control our country. Then, when I say New England, I mean the extortioners, the Pharisees, the pretenders, whose malign influence, like the breath of the upas-tree, contaminates, poisons, and corrupts all that it touches.

And it is with mortification that I here confess, that not only we Ohioans, but that our fellow-citizens of all the agricultural States, are ruled, ay, I say are ruled, by New England.

In a late speech in the Senate, by a distinguished Ohio Senator—himself a native of our State, but an offshot from New England—while asking to be allowed to place the offering of his submission upon the footstool of New England, he truthfully remarked:

"New England is at this moment not only represented by her twelve Senators, but by six or eight more, who are sons of New England, who moved to the West, and carried with them their religion, their principles, and, in some cases, their wives; where they did not, we provided wives for them. They came back here as Senators, and now stand here to vote New England ideas and New England principles." [Applause.]

Let us consider for a moment this compliment paid to New England by an Ohio Senator. From whence came the Hon. Columbus Delano, Thaddeus Stevens, Benjamin F. Wade and Judge Trumbull?

They are, one and all, the native-born children of New England, and they have gone to Congress, not to represent Ohio, nor Pennsylvania, nor Illinois, but, in the expressive language of Senator Sherman, "to vote New England ideas and New England principles."

And so completely is New England enthroned, so firmly is our vassalage established, that we, men of Ohio, are taxed to make a gift of bounties to the cod fishers of Massachusetts and Connecticut. And in return, generous New England, unselfish New England, condescends to impose a duty of a few cents per pound on wool, while she, with a modesty only equalled by her disinterested philanthropy, is satisfied with a hundred per cent. for herself!

Then, Ohioans—men of the young and mighty West—I appeal to your manhood, to your self-respect, to your love for your home-land, to break the shackles which the schemers of New England have thrown around us.

**CIVIL WAR BEGUN IN INDIANA.**—A special to the New York Herald, from Indianapolis, on Wednesday, says:

A state of affairs bordering on civil war exists in the neighboring County of Hendricks. At Danville, last Saturday, the radicals attempted to break up a Democratic meeting, and a riot occurred, in which stones, clubs, pistols, guns and knives were used. Several men were wounded, some of whom are said to have died.

Rumors are in circulation that a force was organizing in other portions of Hendricks and from the Eastern part of this County, to march on Danville and put that place in a state of siege. The roads are said to be picketed and citizens arming for defence.

On Sunday night, in the little town of Amos, Hendricks County, a mob of about 100 radicals, headed by an old man named Edwards, surrounded the house of Victor Proussell, the only Democrat in the place. The only objection to him is that he supported President Johnson, and is the only national man in the place, and it is feared by the radicals that he will be appointed postmaster.

"Roarbacks," says the Boston Post, will be prolific for a few months to come. "Horrible Outrages at the South" will be multiplied faster than "Revolutionary Soldiers" were manufactured for political processions in 1840. The negroes will be subjected to all sorts of cruelties in spite of the Bureau. They will be robbed—beaten—robbed—skinned—roasted—killed—until the members of the Fortieth Congress are elected; then, attention may be turned to crimes North. Bogus cruelties—radical electioneering—pass just as well counterfeited as genuine, and are circulated with as little scruple and more zeal.

A would-be agreeable, taking his seat between Madame de Stael and the reigning beauty of the day, said, "How happy I am to be thus seated between a wit and a beauty!" "Yes," replied Madame de Stael, "and without possessing either."

## Local Items.

**BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.**—Letters of Administration, Declaration on Bond or Sealed Note, Mortgages and Conveyances of Real Estate.

**ARRIVAL.**—General Daniel E. Sickles, Commandant of this Department, arrived in this city last night, and will make his headquarters at Nickerson's Hotel. Col. Moore and Maj. Roy, of the General's staff, accompanied him.

**THE BURNING OF COLUMBIA.**—An interesting account of the "Sack and Destruction of the City of Columbia, S. C.," has just been issued, in pamphlet form, from the *Phoenix* power press. Orders filled to any extent. Price 50 cents. Copies can be obtained at this office and the bookstores.

**PROMENADE CONCERT.**—Notwithstanding the threatening appearance of the weather, last night, there was a large number of ladies, with their escorts, at Nickerson's Hotel. The band of the Sixth Regiment performed a number of beautiful airs, which were heartily enjoyed. Gen. Green is entitled to, and will receive, the thanks of the community for his earnest endeavors to add to their pleasures.

**LUNCH AND SOUP.**—Mr. T. M. Pollock, of the Rear House, will serve up, at 11 o'clock, this morning, a fine lunch and soup, to which we commend those of our readers who are fond of good things. Mr. P. intended to have turtle soup, but the French gentleman, so necessary to such a delicacy, took French leave; but there is some hope that he may be re-captured, in which event he will be served up to-day. If he cannot be found, there will still be some fine soup and other fixings.

**MESSRS. EDITORS:** The houses, stores and ware-rooms of a business community having been destroyed by fire, which, together with the great loss incident to the emancipation of slavery, and the depreciation of all stocks and other species of personal property, have so impoverished the sufferers, that they have now nothing left but the sites of their buildings and their real estate. Being the centre of the State, and the terminus of three completed railroads, and a place of good trade, the probabilities are strong in favor of the belief that the lively business of the city would be resumed if the places of business could be rebuilt, and that at least if the real estate should be pledged for the capital necessary to improve it, that this would be an adequate security for the lender. Several of our citizens have been to the North, and made application for the money to bankers and brokers, upon the same terms which it is proposed to do now; but as these were isolated cases, and did not have the further guarantee than their own statements, and also wanted such small sums, they were charged such an exorbitant rate of interest as to effectively put an end to their enterprise. It is proposed now, however, to call a meeting of such citizens as have been sufferers from the great fire of February 17, 1865, who shall adopt the necessary proceedings to form a fire loan association, upon a plan similar to that adopted in Charleston, in 1838, by which means the city authorities, under the guarantee of the State, shall negotiate such a loan as may be necessary, based upon the real estate and contemplated improvements at a reasonable rate of interest.

Some haste may be required, in order that, if necessary, the matter may be brought to the attention of the Legislature, through the City Council, at its approaching session.

To accomplish this end, it has been suggested by many of those primarily interested in this matter, that a meeting of such citizens be called for this (Tuesday) morning, 4th instant, at 10 o'clock, at Gibbs' Hall, in order that the matter may be acted upon and brought to the attention of the City Council in time to be presented to the Legislature, which convenes to-night.

## MANY SUFFERERS.

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

W. K. Bachman—Administrator's Notice.

True Brotherhood Lodge—Meeting.

## Washington Items.

It is already definitely agreed upon to give the President a reception on his return to the capital. Conspicuous in this work will be the Young Men's National Union Club, who have already appointed a committee to carry out the arrangements for the welcome home.

I hear that the Collector and Postmaster at Boston are marked for decapitation on the return of the President from Chicago. Both these gentlemen are prominent for their opposition to the Executive policy, and on these grounds solely will they be removed. The present Collector of Boston is Hon. Hannibal Hamlin. In other portions of Massachusetts there will also be a lopping off of influential heads within a few weeks.

An order will be published by the Secretary of War, in a day or two, it is expected, directing the honorable muster out of service, on account of their services being no longer needed, of all the volunteer officers now in the army, including those on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau and those doing duty as provost marshals in the several military departments.

Mr. Beckwith, the United States Commissioner for the Paris Exhibition, writes from that city, strongly urging that, prominent among the American features of the Paris General Exposition in 1867, should be a model school-house, with all its modern appliances, school-books and apparatus, and with teachers and scholars sent over for the purpose.

**DEATH OF PROFESSOR THOMAS.**—The Washington papers announce the death, in that city last week, of Professor F. W. Thomas, of Maryland, aged 56. He was the author of "Clinton Bradshaw," and several other works of fiction.