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The New South.

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L. THOMPSON, Editor and Proprietor.

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Hopeful—Some good Advice.

Every indication of a growing enlightened spirit in the white people of the South towards the blacks, ought to be hailed with gladness. And we are gratified to say, that on the 4th of July, the Hon. B. F. Moore, a distinguished lawyer, by invitation addressed the colored people at Raleigh, and that Mr. John L. Marye, of Fredericksburg, Va., a gentleman of high social position, addressed the colored people of that town on the same day.

Mr. Moore's address is replete with good advice. Mr. Marye's remarks to his colored audience, we understand were equally judicious.

The Richmond Times is not a pleasant paper to read in warm weather, especially if the reader comes from the colder North. But we approve heartily of the following passages in that journal respecting Mr. Marye's address. The Times says:

"The freedmen of Fredericksburg exhibited great good sense in inviting a Virginia gentleman of intelligence, distinction, and great purity of character to address them on the fourth of July. There was a pleasant savor, also, of the former kindly and cordial relations which existed between the races in Mr. John L. Marye cheerfully accepting the invitation, and in his addressing them in a speech replete with timely, wholesome, and disinterested advice.

"We return to this excellent gentleman our sincere thanks for the example he has set to that class of prominent and able Southern men to which he belongs. It is not time that every man of character at the South was interesting himself in securing the confidence and good will of the better class of freedmen."

The Times then utters some fearful denunciations against Yankee adventurers who have come South, as he says, to corrupt the negroes. And adds:

"If it is well that the freedmen, whenever they solicit it, should be addressed by those among us who have their interests truly at heart. Virginia negroes, of the better class, do not love the society

of low and depraved Northern adventurers. They would never give their confidence to the swindlers who are now pillaging them, if men of character like Mr. Marye were to come to their rescue. "Our own experience during the last six months convinces us that the better class of freedmen can be completely won and easily controlled by kindness and fair dealings. We believe that if the gentlemen of the South were to generally imitate the example which we have been commending, that every particle of acerbity of feeling between the races would speedily subside."

After another tirade against the "Yankee," the Times makes some good remarks. And we may say, what has been patent to every reading and thoughtful man since the termination of the war, that one great thing to be desired is that the educated and religious men and women of the South should take charge of the task of elevating these freed people, enfranchised by the current of events, and do themselves good in the effort to do good to those who are as yet but "children of a larger growth."

The people are improving with the help that they have; but the chief hope of those who wish well to the race must be in the rising generation. The conduct of the people is quite as good as could have been expected from any class just emerging from a state of slavery, and in some respects it is much better. But it is necessary that there should be an education to a higher standard of morality, and this must be effected chiefly with the young. If Southern men, following the example of Messrs. Moore and Marye will give themselves to the work much can be accomplished even with adults.

We give one more extract. The Richmond editor says:

"Heretofore the Southern gentleman has been too proud and reserved to attempt, in any way, to counteract this influence [Northern]. We trust that an example so worthy of imitation will be speedily followed in all sections of the South, and that the poor blacks may be speedily delivered from the clutches of those unworthy men who are now seeking to array them against their best friends."

The whole article is a singular mixture of right and wrong. The writer evidently has a correct appreciation of the necessities of the condition of things of which he discourses, while his unconquerable prejudices and bitter and denunciatory spirit regarding everything North, is calculated to repel those who agree with him in his otherwise judicious remarks.

A New Haven company has commenced manufacturing compressed stone for building purposes. It is made of sand, pulverized quartz and silicate of soda, and hardens from the consistency of putty, in twenty-four hours, to the solidity of stone.

The annual expenses of the city of Paris amount to over \$40,000,000.

One hundred dollars and four years imprisonment is the penalty in Philadelphia for eating off your neighbor's nose. A pretty expensive luxury.

We copy the following from the "Correspondence" of the Charleston Courier. It is well written, and deserves consideration.

A Correspondence from the interior would be utterly valueless if it did not, *inter alia*, present a faithful portraiture of the country as it is, including a report of the ordeal of free labor through which we are now passing. Facts, and not fancies or flatteries, are demanded. There may be some upon whose over-sensitive nerves such facts grate harshly,—but *n'importe*, the world is wide, and its great rolling tide of opinion is unaffected by the sluggish drippings of an obsolete dynasty. The fashions of the last century would now be *outré* and ridiculous; and the sentiments and practices which were tolerated and justified at the South a few years ago, are now forbidden by the laws, and repudiated by the spirit of the age. The wisdom and patriotism of the citizen are now best displayed by a hearty endorsement of these broad and expansive principles of justice and humanity which constitute the foundation of all good government and the happiness of the State. And while there are many among us who have learned and adopted this truth, it is to be regretted that there are still some seemingly indisposed to unlearn the past, and who may continue to require the sternest tuition to bring them up to the present. While the Governor, with the aid and hearty good wishes of the best citizens of the Commonwealth is endeavoring to recover for us the blessings of civil rule, such men are throwing barriers in the way of our restoration, and prolonging the agony of our political humiliation. Interfering with freedmen's schools, teachers and churches, whether by public ridicule or otherwise, and doing injustice to these people, whether in the field or in the decisions of a Court, indicate a blindness which can only be equaled by its insensate infatuation.

As an illustration it may well be asked, why some planters report most favorably of the freedmen and make no complaint as to their department or performance; while others are repeatedly involved in angry altercations, and even resort to violence toward their employees? Perhaps in some cases even the patience of Job would have to give way under the provocation offered—but although these shocking outrages have been committed by negroes which the law should have promptly visited with the rope, as a general thing the freedmen are admitted to have behaved well. And where no imposition has been practiced, they have been as easily managed, if not as industriously employed, as in the days of slavery. The extent of their demands seems to be compensated in an equal protection of the law. And the Government which has given these people liberty, and then by withdrawing them from the care and protection as well as from the service of a master, should exercise that goodly liberality which in the infancy of their freedom they so

imperatively need, or, what would be better still, allow the State to do so.

The Miantonomah among the British Wooden Walls.

From the London Times, July 17.

The royal visitors at Sheerness on Saturday, as well as the numerous pleasure parties flocking thither on the same errand, saw a very extraordinary and—we wish we could not feel it—a portentous spectacle. They saw a fabric something between a ship and a diving bell—the Romans would have called it a tortoise—almost invisible, but what there was of it ugly, invulnerable and irresistible, that had crossed the Atlantic safely, and was anchored in our waters, with the intention of visiting Russia. Round this fearful invention were moored scores of big ships, not all utter antiquities, but modern, for there were among them steamships, generally screws, and therefore none of them more than twenty years old. These ships form a considerable portion of the navy of this great maritime Power, and there was not one of them that the foreigner could not have sent to the bottom in five minutes had his errand not been peaceful. There was not one of these big ships that could have avenged the loss of its companion, or saved itself from immediately sharing its fate. In fact, the wolf was in the fold, and the whole flock was at its mercy. No human accountant will ever ascertain the cost of all these ships, of all sorts and sizes, that were once launched on the deep with a glorious career of destruction before them, and that are now laid up in many of them at their last anchorage, and painted a dirty yellow which is universally adopted to mark treachery, failure and crime. But to an enormous original expense, and to further cost in alterations and repairs, is still added the cost necessary to retard the sure process of decay, and to save these poor, never-do-wells from settling down at their moorings or blocking up the difficult channel. The authorized list of the steamships and vessels of the Royal Navy, and sailing ships in commission, amounts up to the important figure of seven hundred and thirty-five. What the list includes, and what it does not include, we would rather not say hastily, for it is impossible to approach the royal harbor without seeing whole lines of unwieldy vessels that can hardly be included in any useful enumeration. But whatever sentiments of veneration or regret may be roused at the sight of an old three-decker that has merely swung with the tide for thirty years, it is still sadder to read through a long list of ships of a tonnage and weight of metal unknown to our fathers, with intricate machinery, many with accomplished officers and brave crews, which are all superseded by the best invention, and can only come under fire to be either sunk or burnt.

A SEA MONSTER has been caught in Fishman's Bay, New South Wales. It resembles a huge turtle having four large flippers. It is covered with a bony shield extending from one extremity to the other. The head and back resemble those of a tortoise. It weighs fifteen hundred pounds, and is thirteen feet long.

Narbonne has subscribed 500,000 francs to an institution to be formed for the encouragement of the principles of co-operation among the working-classes in France.

The census of St. Louis has just been completed, and gives the population at 204,327. Chicago claims 271,000.