COLUMBIA.

Tuesday Morning, June 6, 1865.

Education.

Four years of war have made a fearful hiatus in the education of the South. The loss is not to be measured merely by the number of young men who, during that period, were drawn from the schools and colleges into the field. Boys beneath the military age were, in many parts of the country, deprived of their teachers; and where they were not, they were generally so much afflicted by the exciting influences of the time, as to become incapable of sustained or systematic study. Taking all the disturbing elements into consideration, it is hardly an exaggeration to say that the evil effect of the war in this regard will be felt by very nearly the whole of that numerous class which has been embraced between the ages of ten and twenty for the last four years. For several years to come, therefore, we can expect but comparatively few additions to the thoroughly educated class.

We must not permit this gap to grow larger by so much as a single month. Amid the many subjects that claim our attention now, one of the first should be the instruction of our boys and girls. But we must initiate a better and higher system of instruction than that which prevailed before the war. Out of such a training as our youth received then, grew among sundry ill results, that materialism which originated the mistaken doctrine that "cotton was king." A young man was thought sufficiently educated when a certain quantity of Greek, Latin and the mathematics had been poured into him, as into a sort of passive receptacle. The lesson which the teachers of the South have to learn is, that simply to teach is not to educate; that the object of education is implied in the primary meaning of the verb *educare*, that that object is to draw forth the faculties, moral and mental, into full activity and power; and that where this is not accomplished, the pupil will go forth into the world with weapons which he has neither acquired the skill or the strength to wield. We trust that this principle will be kept in view by every head of school or college who may hereafter preside over the studies of our Southern youth. In proportion to the strictness with which it is put in practice, will the history of the next generation, amid the new order of things about to be inaugurated, be colored by happiness or woe.

Nil Desperandum.

Man should never despair of his resources or his race. He frequently does little or nothing, because he does not manfully attempt enough. We are very sure (and, indeed, the experience of every day adds to the proof,) that the true extent of his powers has never yet been developed. He himself is quite as much confounded at his own achievements, when he makes them, as any of the spectators. He is usually forced to his best performances by what he vulgarly calls necessity. We might easily find another word and origin for the impulse which he obeys, at such moments, and by which he performs. Though his reason trembles to advance, his blood bounds to the consummation of the unusual tasks. Verily, we too much underrate this instinct. What is it but the God within him, throwing aside the shackles of clay, the impediments and doubts and fears of a poor earthly reason, and hurrying him onward—he blind the while—under the unerring guidance of an immortal soul!

New York and Charleston Steamers. The *Courier* states that the Leary line of New York and Charleston steamers is meeting with unqualified success. Both the Alhambra and Granada are fine steamers, and have popular officers on board. We would suggest that a reduction of the passage money from $60 to $40, or even $30, would increase the travel by that route; as there are many persons through the up country who give preference to the land route, merely on account of the difference in price. The fare from Savannah to New York is $40.

Severe Hail Storm.—A gentleman who has just arrived in this city from Newberry informs us that a severe hail storm occurred in the lower part of that District, on Saturday last. Vegetation was much injured by the hail; some of the stones being as large as pigeon eggs.

The United States Direct Tax.

The United States Tax Commissioner is at work in Charleston. A writer in the *Courier* answers many inquiries, which are daily asked him, as follows:

The United States tax now being collected by the commissioners in Charleston is levied by an Act of Congress, approved August 5, 1861, and is a part of a tax for the year 1861 upon the entire real estate of the nation. The quota of the States then in rebellion not having been paid, an Act was passed in June—approved the 7th—1862, extending the provisions of the tax law to "insurrectionary districts." It is under this latter Act, as amended February 6, 1863, and March 3, 1865, that the commissioners are now proceeding.

By its provisions, as soon as the national military authority is established over any political sub division of a State, the law is to go into effect. The commissioners are directed to assess a due proportion of the tax upon each piece of real estate, whether in town or country, open an office, and give notice that the tax is payable and they are prepared to receive it. The assessment is to be based on the last valuation made by the State prior to January 1, 1861, or in default of that, upon such other valuation as the commissioners may be best able to ascertain. The tax is to be received sixty days from the giving of the notice, without interest; after that period, interest attaches at the rate of ten per cent. per year from the first day of July, 1862.

Each tax payer is to appear at the office of the commissioners in person, or, in case he cannot so appear, then by his attorney either in fact or legally appointed, and the attorney must show that the person whose tax he applies to pay either has not engaged in the rebellion voluntarily, or has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

On the expiration of the sixty days, all property on which the tax is unpaid is considered forfeited to the United States, and the commissioners may sell the same by giving thirty days notice. But the tax may be paid at any time before the day appointed for sale, by paying the interest accruing as above stated, and in addition a penalty equal to one-half the tax, which attaches as soon as the property is advertised for sale.

The interest in Charleston became chargeable after the 6th inst. The penalty will not so become, probably, till November next, before which time, it is thought, no advertisement of tax sales will be made.

After the sale, sixty days is allowed for redemption on payment of purchase money, with interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per year from time of sale. Any person can redeem within this time. After that, persons proving loyalty may redeem at any time within a period of from one to two years, varying in length according to their class, whether as persons beyond seas, minors, etc., and according to the discretion of the tax commissioners. An appeal may be made from the decision of the tax commissioners to the United States courts.

The certificates of sale, however, issued by the commissioners, can be affected in only one of three ways: 1st, by showing no tax was chargeable; 2d, by showing payment of tax; or, 3d, redemption of property.

The commissioners are empowered to bid in, under certain regulations, property for the United States at the tax sales. The property so bid in may afterwards be resold in quantities not to exceed 320 acres to any one purchaser. At these secondary sales, officers, soldiers, sailors and marines, having faithfully served in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States for not less than three months, are entitled to buy, by paying one fourth the purchase money down, and the balance within three years without interest.

Under certain other regulations the Commissioners are required to bid in lands at the tax sales for various government and charitable purposes. More than one-half of the lands sold for taxes in Beaufort District have been so bid in. Some of these have been set apart for military purposes, but by far the larger share has been reserved for schools and for "heads of families of the African race," to whom they have been sold in small parcels not exceeding twenty acres each, at private sale, and at the nominal price of one dollar and a quarter to one dollar and a half an acre.

A Good Movement.—We notice among the recent arrivals in this city Mr Nathaniel Heyward and Mr. James B. Heyward, known as among the most extensive and successful rice planters in the State. We are glad to learn that they have proceeded to their plantations, via Hilton Head, for the purpose of making contracts with those whose labor they have heretofore controlled, in conformity with the new order of things, and we cannot doubt that their example will be influential in determining others to the same course. They have our best wishes for their success.—*Charleston Courier.*

According to statistics in the Trieste *Gazette*, the number of Circassian children of Christian parents annually exported from Constantinople and other Turkish ports to the Egyptian port of Alexandria, amounts to more than 10,000. The boys are sold to their Egyptian masters at from 1,000 to 4,000 piastres each, the girls at from 10,000 to 15,000 piastres apiece. The trade is carried on openly under the eyes of the Turkish Government, which does not move a finger to suppress it.

Labor at the South.

Our friends at the North make a great mistake when they proclaim that the Southern planters and producers are not willing to accept the new condition of things brought about by the war, and aid in establishing a system of labor on a free basis. So far as we are informed, and we have had conversations on this subject with a number of owners of plantations, all the planters are desirous of securing hands to till the soil and perform other labor essential to the growing of crops. The main difficulty seems to be the penchant of the colored people who formerly did this work to leave the plantations and come to the city, under the impression that here they can obtain supplies free of cost from the Government store houses.

Now that the supply of rice and corn which the authorities ordered to be laid aside for distribution to the poor is nearly exhausted, these people who have depended on this source for their daily subsistence will begin to appreciate the true circumstances of the case and seek employment in the interior, or on the islands that border the coast. If a fair crop is not raised and reaped between now and the winter months, the fault cannot be attributed wholly to the white owners of the soil. They are reconciled to the fact that, in order to secure crops, the men whom they employ must be paid. They do not question the right of any man, either black or white, to live where he may choose, but they are fully aware of the importance of working the lands as a means of support, not only to themselves, but to the colored race who are among them. The military authorities in the Department of the South have done and are now doing their utmost to induce owners of plantations and the freedmen to enter into arrangements which shall be of mutual benefit.

In a recent order, Gen. Hatch advises the planters to make written agreements with the freedmen, and submit the same to the nearest Post Commander for approval. Both parties are assured of the protection of the United States Government. Nothing is said—nothing can be said at present—with reference to immediate pay to the laborers. The South is thoroughly depleted of means and material, and time must be given the people to recover from the prostration which prevails from one to the other end of this section of the country. Should the freedmen persist in receiving recompense before engaging their services to the planters, or refuse to labor unless paid in full within a short time and before the crops can be gathered and brought to market, then it is not clear to us by what means the soil is to be tilled to advantage this present season. The planters have not the ready cash, and will not have it until they procure it from an exchange of the products of the soil. The freedmen who labor on the fields and plantations are sure of being provided with food and homes, and when the fall approaches, they are equally sure of receiving pay in full for their toil. Not a freedman who has land of his own on the islands between here and Florida can do better than that.

As to the matter of cotton, although doubtless millions worth of it will come to light when railroad and wagon facilities are placed at the convenience of the holders, yet it will be far in the fall season before these same facilities are put into operation, and the Northern men of capital who have visited South Carolina have not evinced a disposition as yet to invest largely in cotton, without having some guarantee that they can speedily turn that article over to the Government, or ship it to the North. In either case, they must have facilities for transportation.

As the New York *Tribune* wisely suggests, in remarking upon the re settlement of the South on a basis of free labor, "Let us all help to make the transition as easy and speedy as possible." In order to speedily and successfully revive commercial and agricultural pursuits in the South, it is important that an unrestricted intercourse of trade should be permitted with the North. The people here not only want goods from the North, but they want the privilege of paying for these goods with the products of the South. Until that privilege is extended, there can be no heavy transactions among business men, and the people who raise products must be the only consumers.

[*Charleston Courier.*

Chief Justice Chase, in North Carolina, said that military rule would be continued until the States were reconciled to immediate emancipation and the policy of the Government.

Thoughtful.—A brigadier sent his brass band to serenade the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Raleigh. It is suggested that he invite the Blind Asylum to see his next parade.

Secession Flag.—The flag which waved over the Secession Convention of South Carolina has been presented by Gen. Blair to Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri. It is of silk, richly fringed with bull ..

Cotton.—The Government purchases the crop, returning three fourths to the owner, marked free, and thus exempted from fine or internal taxation.

In the House of Lords, complaint has been made because Canada would not pay the expenses of her defences.

The French Assembly has called out 100,000 men as the contingent for 1866.

Local Items.

The office of the *Columbia Phœnix* is on Gates street, second door from Plain.

We are indebted to Mr. Fowle for a copy of the Augusta *Evening Dispatch*, of the 30th.

Loitering negroes are being gathered up in the streets, and put to work, clearing up the rubbish in the burnt district.

A *battue* of the pigeons has been for some time going on in this town. The sportsmen who are thus engaged in making game of other people's property are blacks. In one or two yards, the pigeon houses are already nearly emptied, and in all the painful spectacle is witnessed of the young pigeons dying for want of the attention of the parent birds, and occasionally of those parent birds coming home to die of their wounds. The attention of the authorities is directed to this matter.

☞ Any person desirous of obtaining small or valuable articles from New York, can have an opportunity of doing so, by applying at this office previous to Thursday next. Commission 25 per cent. on the cost of the articles. The goods to be delivered in this city.

☞ Personal.—All subscribers to the *Phœnix* whose subscriptions have expired, will please come forward and renew, in specie or provisions; otherwise their papers will be stopped.

☞ We wish it distinctly understood that our terms are *cash*. No advertisements will, therefore, be inserted unless paid for in advance.

We present the following schedule of rates, in the case of the most obvious commodities. For one month's subscription to the *Phœnix*, we will receive either of the following, viz:

1 bushel corn. 1½ bush. peas or potatoes
5 pounds butter. 25 lbs. flour.
7 " lard. 4 lbs. candles.
7 " bacon. 9 qts. rice.
8 dozen eggs. 4 head of chickens.

Wood, vegetables and provisions generally received at fair market rates approaching the specie standards.

The Revival of Trade.

Notwithstanding the prediction of many people in our community that very little business would be transacted in Charleston until the approach of the fall season, we are pleased to observe that our merchants and traders are quite enthusiastic over the success which is daily attending their enterprising efforts. Of course, we cannot expect that heavy trade from which an opening up of the railroads will give us in the fall; but we can expect, and, in fact, are realizing, minor transactions in business which, taken together, form a good round aggregate. Uninterrupted railroad communications with the interior will do more towards increasing trade in Charleston than any other cause. The residents of country towns are destitute of many of the common articles of provisions, to say nothing of table delicacies, and are sadly in want of wearing apparel. In order to supply themselves with these articles, they will accept the first opportunity to visit the city, and when the railroads are in operation, we may look forward to a large influx of citizens from the interior.

As it is, it must not be supposed that we in Charleston are having all the trade to ourselves. Persons recently from Columbia report that a very fair business is being transacted at that place. The business is conducted principally on the system of barter, there being scarcely any money in circulation. The traders who left Charleston and established stores at Orangeburg, and other places on the line of railroad, are doing well. A number of bales of cotton have been received in exchange for goods, and it seems to be the disposition of the owners of cotton to augment this kind of trade.

With the establishment of a national bank in our midst, the people will have facilities for doing business which an institution of that kind extends. The banking houses already in operation have done much to revive the trade of the city, and the gentlemen who have embarked on the enterprise are entitled to the thanks of the public for their energy and perseverance. The plying of steamers regularly between here and New York is another great promoter of trade, and we are glad to see that the line is so well patronized by the merchants. That Charleston will again become the great trading mart for this section of the Southern country, is indicated in events that daily occur. At any rate, that is the view taken of it by Northern men and men of capital, no small number of whom have already opened places of business here, and others have expressed their intention to do so in the course of a few weeks.

[*Charleston Courier.*

The steamer Amazon struck a snag in the Savannah River a few days ago and sunk. The steamboat Troup, while rendering assistance to the snagged boat, took fire, and was entirely destroyed. Several persons, mostly negroes, lost their lives.

The Planters and the Freedmen.—Ensign C. C. Neil, who left here on the army transport W. W. Frazier last week, for the purpose of visiting the planters on the Cooper River and enlightening them as to the orders of Gen. Hatch concerning the making of contracts with the freedmen, returned to this city last evening. He called upon the various planters in St. Thomas' and St. Dennis' Parishes, and found them cheerful and willing to do all in their power to promote the interests of the common country. Their great annoyance are the depredations committed by roving bands of idle and dissolute people, the majority of whom are colored. They are eager to obtain a supply of field and farming implements, and are also in want of horses, mules and wagons. Large crops are not looked for this season. The planters received Ensign Neil and his associates with the utmost civility, and spread before them the best that their houses contained. In their conversation, they admitted the total failure of the rebel cause, and expressed themselves solicitous to see harmony and re union again prevail. During this trip, Ensign Neil had the pleasure of witnessing the signing of contracts of labor between fifteen planters and men who were formerly slaves. The contracts were made in accordance with an order issued by Gen. John P. Hatch.

[*Charleston Courier.*

Wheat.—Fully half of last year's wheat crop still remains in the hands of the Michigan and Illinois farmers. We shall have a fall in flour after awhile.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has been released on parole.

AUCTION SALES.

Zealy, Scott & Bruns

WILL sell TO-DAY, at their warerooms, Assembly street, at 10 o'clock.

The following articles: Looking Glasses, Coats, Vests, Pants, Hosiery, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Starch, Coffee, Pickles, Dried Figs, Chocolate, Blacking, Blacking Brushes, Paper Collars, Shoes, Brooms, &c. Unlimited articles received up to hour of sale. June 6 1*

Sugar, Coffee, Bacon, Lard, Mustard, Candles, Leather, Iron Axles, Wagons, &c

By A. R. Phillips.

THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, I will sell, near the Bacon House opposite Dr. Geiger's office,

100 lbs. Sugar, 150 lbs. Bacon, 5 Sacks Coffee, 10 lbs. Rio Coffee, 500 lbs. Family Bacon, Sorghum, Mustard, Candles, Sole leather, Pepper, Iron Buggy Axles, &c. also, one Two horse Wagon, with iron axles, in good order. N. B.—Unlimited articles received until 9 o'clock. June 6 1*

FRESH

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS.
DRUGS, MEDICINES.
FANCY ARTICLES, &c. For sale by
MELVIN M. COHEN,
Assembly street, West side,
One door from Pendleton street.
June 6 5*

Vegetables,

FRESH from the kitchen garden, for sale *every morning before 8 o'clock*, at ZIMMERMAN'S, near the Female Orphan House. June 6 5*

A few Single Gentlemen

CAN be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING in a private family, residing in a pleasant part of the city. Recommendations will be required. Apply at this office. June 6

Removal.

JOS SCOTT would inform the public that he has removed his Barber Shop to the South-east corner of Gates and Bridg streets. SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING and SHAMPOONING executed in the very best manner and latest style. June 6 2

Black Tea.

A SMALL lot English BREAKFAST TEA, very fine.

And a few boxes low priced TOBACCO, will be EXCHANGED for BACON or CORN, at the residence of

P. CANTWELL,
Near Upper Methodist Church.
june 6 1*

Orangeburg, Newberry or Fairfield.

THE subscriber has a first rate Wagon and two excellent Horses, and is prepared to carry Freight or Passengers to either of the above points. Terms for passengers $5, freight $3 a hundred. He can be found at the old Sword Factory, on Washington street.
june 6 2* CHAS. A. DUREAN.

Straw Hats! Straw Hats!

ON hand, a few of the most fashionable STRAW HATS for ladies. Old Hats and Bonnets altered and pressed into the latest imported styles; also, dyeing and bleaching. Orders executed with neatness and dispatch. On Barnwell street, between Laurel and Richland streets, near the Charlotte Depot. June 6 tuth2*

Brass and Copper Wanted.

THE undersigned will pay the highest prices—in goods or money—for old brass and copper.
June 5 6 HARDY SOLOMON.

Stamping.

EMBROIDERY STAMPING of various styles done two doors South of Catholic Church. June 2