

Speed the Plough.

It is a question of great difficulty, with the thousands of our young men now out of business, what to do, and in what way to employ themselves. It is natural enough, with all those who have hitherto been engaged in trade, to feel at a loss what to do when there is no trade—when farmers have so little for the market and shop-keepers are at a loss for customers. To all this class of persons, it is a difficulty to address themselves to any new vocation, for which they have previously had no experience. But a determined will, the resolute energy to do something, the want of money and the shame of idleness, will suffice to compel them to concentrate thought and purpose equally, in some direction, by which they may hope to realize the means of a comfortable subsistence. Let us commend all these persons, thus doubting what to do, to address their attention to the life of the farmer. It is the pleasantest and most independent life in the world, and the physical labor which it demands, is really, after a beginning has once been made, no serious strain upon the muscles, and certainly not upon the brain. Three or four hours of the early morning—from daylight to ten o'clock—three hours in the afternoon, when the sultry period has passed by—and the labor of the day will be adequately done. And, after a little while, the mind takes a singular interest and delight in contemplating the beautiful processes of nature, in the development of her fruits and flowers. We have always had in South Carolina a large quantity of vacant land. In fact, one of the greatest of all our embarrassments, in the way of wealth and a high civilization, has been the sparseness of our population. We can supply this now, will probably do so in part from foreign emigration, and will improve, as a people, in proportion as we do so. Let us grapple with our toils manfully, and we shall triumph over all our present embarrassments.

By the adoption of the farming policy, we can colonize, here and there, our large plantations, which have been abandoned by the slaves. These may be settled by young men out of business, who, with a proper and cheerful resolution, can soon acquire a knowledge of what is to be done. Farming is the most simple and easily acquired business in the world, and a dozen young men, with twenty acres of land each, and a contiguous tract of woodlands for fuel, can settle together, form a community, at small rent or by purchase, and, in the course of a single year, can accumulate all the provisions necessary for their own support and for the markets. With a single mule, a single cart, a single cow, a single sow, a hoe, a shovel, an axe and a few bushels of seed, you have a really ample—we may say a large—capital for a beginning; and in one year after, you will have a well filled barn, a well-stocked farm-yard, plenty of provisions for home and a fair surplus for sale in the markets. Of course, such an establishment implies much more. There will be butter from the cow, pigs from the sow, poultry from the farm-yard and the various stuffs from the garden. There is scarcely a situation in which fish are not to be had from river and creek; scarcely a farm or plantation which will not yield abundance of game. The pea season will give you partridges; the harvest and winter time, doves in droves; quires are a small deer, but admirably fine—finer than chickens, when potted; and an American rabbit, smothered in onions, is a delicacy fit for a sultan. There are fruits which only need a little care—grapes at the hands of nature, peaches which only need to be protected from the borer, (which only requires watchfulness,) apples, which produce wondrously in the stiffer soils, and all the summer fruits, of spontaneous growth. The planter, deserted by his negroes, and still holding his lands, can do nothing better than raise a colony of his friends, and, collecting a small fund together for an outfit, they can establish a flourishing community, which shall not only support, feed and clothe the whole settlement, but give them what is most precious still among all classes, the benefit of good and genial society. Briefly, we have to subsidiate the farming for the staple culture—have to abandon, in a great degree, our dependence upon trade—at least for a while—and address ourselves to an occupation which will give us employment and

support. A bank of potatoes, just now, is much more sure to give us food than one of discount and deposit.

Life of Abraham Lincoln.

We are indebted to the publishers, J. B. Peterson & Brothers, of Philadelphia, for copies, received by mail, of the Lives of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, the late and present incumbent of the Presidential chair at Washington. The volumes are gotten up in excellent style of print and paper, and are sold at seventy-five cents in paper cover. They are illustrated by portraits and other engravings. We have gone through the pages of the life of Lincoln, which is very well written, and appears to be sufficiently ample in its details, containing a full history of his life, assassination, death and funeral; his career as a lawyer and politician; his services in Congress, with his speeches, proclamations, acts and services as President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, from the time of his first inauguration as President of the United States until the night of his assassination. This, the only new and complete edition, by distinguished eye-witnesses of it. Mr. Lincoln's death-bed scenes, and a full account of the funeral ceremonies, from the time his remains were placed in the East Room at the White House until they were finally consigned to their last resting place, in Oak Ridge Cemetery, at Springfield, Illinois, with addresses and sermons by the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Hon. George Bancroft, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Gen. Walbridge, Bishop Simpson, etc., with a full account of the escape, pursuit, apprehension and death of the assassin, Booth. We think, indeed, that, if anything, the fault of the work is prolixity and not meagreness of detail, and the former fault will be readily forgiven by an avid reader. There is one item which, we fancy, might very well be engrafted among the details of the volume, which yet does not appear within it. The biographer, by referring to Carey's Museum, published in Philadelphia, just after the revolution, will discover that Abraham Lincoln, who was probably the grandfather of the late President, was one of the protestants against the adoption of the American Constitution, and the protest, which is an able one and numerous signed, is grounded upon very genuine State rights doctrines. It will prove curious reading for the present, especially if included in such a volume. To all persons curious in this history, the present biography will prove amply satisfactory. The career of a man rising from nothingness into eminence, will always prove valuable and instructive for the young.

NOMINATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Hon. A. Dockery has been nominated by the citizens of Rockingham County as their first choice for permanent Governor of the State. Hon. W. W. Holden has been nominated in Wake County. Col. J. R. Russ, W. H. Hood, C. J. Rogers and J. L. Pennington are nominated in the same county—the first for Congress, the last for the Convention. The nominations, indeed, are becoming fast and thick, and the wise men spring up thick as locusts, extracting the privilege to save the country.

ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER.—We are in receipt of this neat little paper, issued in Anderson, by James A. Hoyt and W. W. Humphry. We cordially wish success to these publishers, and a speedy enlargement of their limits. But they must, like ourselves, wait patiently until the wind comes out from the right quarter. It's an ill wind that blows nobody good.

Francis Kinloch Simons, eldest son of Daniel and Sarah J. Lesene, died in Charleston on the 26th June, in the 21st year of his age. So, also, we find the death reported of Miss Susan A. Ward.

Hon. George W. Gale, of Cahaba, Ala., is the person arrested for offering proposals for the assassination of President Lincoln.

Immense numbers of civil and military officers of the late Confederacy are applying to President Johnson for pardon.

Sherman is spoken of as the Democratic candidate for the governorship of Ohio.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Young Men's Christian Association have closed their transaction for the purchase of Ford's Theatre for the sum of \$100,000. Several church organizations had been in treaty for it.

Local Items.

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

We have a New York *Tribune*, of the 22d June, for which we are indebted to a friend. From this we gather sundry items.

Our readers are invited to an examination of the stocks of Zealy, Scott & Bruns, as this day advertised, of creature and other comforts suited to a due celebration of the approaching anniversary of American independence.

PRICE OF COTTON.—There will always be a considerable discrepancy in prices, as between buyer and seller. The one naturally seeks to buy as cheaply, the former to sell as dearly, as possible. It is not easy to reconcile the difference between the parties. We have been censured for reporting cotton in this place at thirty cents, instead of twenty. We beg to say, on the threshold, that we have none to sell. Had we the greenbacks, we should like to buy. It cotton be selling at 42 a 45 in New York, it ought to bring from 25 a 30 here. This would leave margin enough for profit to a moderate-minded dealer. We should remember that the cotton now left in the country constitutes our specie—it is almost the only capital we have with which to begin the world anew. We wish all the profit of this cotton to remain in the country. We need it all; and our planters would do well to weigh the matter well before they sell. Cotton cannot decline for some time to come. It must rise. Paper currency is more apt to decline than cotton. Cotton, in other hands than ours, is like to rise prodigiously. We should prefer to see it rise in ours. A word to the wise is sufficient for them. For the fools, nothing need be said. We beg to say that, having been reproached for reporting cotton at 25, and having been assured that it had, in one instance, commanded 30, we reported accordingly. Our report can do no harm, as it will put the respective trading parties properly on their guard, and the longer the contest lasts, the better, in the end, for the seller. The buyer must take care of himself—we shall try to take care of the country.

PERSONAL.—All subscribers to the *Phoenix* whose subscriptions have expired, will please come forward and renew, in specie or Government Treasury notes; 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.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Edmund Reffin, of Virginia, who fired the first gun on Fort Sumter, is dead. He committed suicide near Richmond, on Saturday last, by blowing his head off with a gun. A memorandum was found among his papers, says the *Richmond Republic*, stating that he could not live under the Government of the United States—that he preferred death to doing so.

EMIGRATION FROM EUROPE.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes:

"Nearly 2,000 English, Irish and German emigrants arrived here this morning in the steamers *Germania* and *City of Cork*, and if the letters from the packet agents on the other side can be relied upon, we may expect an average of about 4,000 a week from now till the Fall. With the restoration of peace in America, the impression is said to be almost universal throughout Germany that there is a better opening for labor than ever before. Hundreds of families were selling out at various places, to emigrate in a body. They expect employment as farm hands in the Western States. The English, Irish and Scotch emigrants, who came via Liverpool, seem to entertain like expectations as to the demand of labor, but they differ from the Germans as to the locality it is best to settle down in, and hence, while the latter proceed to the country as speedily as possible after their arrival at Castle Garden, the former, as a general rule, prefer to take their chances for employment in the city."

Marshal Stewart, "a guerilla," and a negro named Lewis, the murderer of Mr. McGrath, at Shelbyville, were executed at Louisville on Tuesday at the military prison.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, 27th June, by Rev. Mr. Shand, AUGUSTINE T. SMYTHIE, of Charleston, S. C., to LOUISA R., youngest daughter of the late D. J. McCord, of Columbia, S. C.

On Thursday evening, June 29, by the Rev. J. J. O'Connell, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. JOSEPH W. GORDON to Miss NEDELLA LOUISA DURBIN, all of Charleston, S. C.

History of the Naval Academy.

The Naval Academy, like West Point, was projected in the earliest days of the republic. Its history is not quite so rich in points as that of West Point, but less widely known, and therefore particularly appropriate here. The first naval committee was appointed December 11, 1775. For nine years from 1780 the war and navy departments were united. A Naval Academy was proposed by Alexander Hamilton, and the last letter ever written by George Washington, two days before his death, was to urge the adoption of Hamilton's plan. The proposition was often debated, and when finally about to be executed Governor's Island was proposed as the site of the edifices pertaining to the schools. Southern men were loud in their advocacy of the scheme, and Hayne, of South Carolina, was one the staunchest adherents of the Naval Academy, as also Gen. W. H. Harrison, of Miami fame. Various obstacles were thrown in the way of the realization of this excellent scheme. For many years after the organization of the country, the War and Navy Departments were united, but at last, taking the responsibility, George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy, in 1845 determined to locate a national naval school without the permission of Congress. He conferred with the Virginia commander, Franklin Buchanan, and through the good will of Gen. Winfield Scott, obtained the transfer to the navy of the useless post of Annapolis; a few commonplace edifices were arranged to receive the cadets, and the institution was opened Friday, October 10, 1845. George Bancroft may, therefore, be considered the founder, and Commander Buchanan, who threw up his commission the beginning of the rebellion, was the first superintendent of the Naval Academy. The second superintendent was Commander Upshur, of Virginia, who made some additions to the school. The scholarship at first resembled that of West Point.

The first practice ship used at Annapolis was the *Pieble*, and the first cruise was made in the summer of 1850. This attracted great attention, although naval education in Europe was quite common by this time; the second cruise came off in 1852, and was a very extensive one, embracing Madeira, the Canary and the West India Islands. The next cruise, that of 1854, took in Carunna, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Brest, the latter port being the seat of the French Naval Cadet School. The present Admiral Goldsborough was fourth superintendent at Annapolis. During these years many improvements were made in the course of study, the organization, etc., and the cadets became prominent in our marine establishment. Who has forgotten Herndon, who stood at his post when the mail ship foundered, and perished with her. There is a monument to his heroism at Annapolis.

In April, 1861, the rebellion began, and played havoc with Annapolis. The frigate *Constitution*, the same which Holmes the poet requested the thunderbolts to sink, and which had been completely and beautifully rebuilt, was desired by the Maryland rebels, who planted a battery near by Annapolis, and defied the Government to take her out of shoal water. This was accomplished by the Eighth Massachusetts regiment on the 21st of May, and in punishment for the treachery of Annapolis, she lost temporarily the ownership of the cadet school. 122 out of the 263 pupils resigned, and went South. The 143 who remained were placed at Fort Adams, in Newport harbor, and in the summer succeeding, the Atlantic Hotel was rented from Edward F. Newton, and converted into a naval barracks.

In 1864, 160 cadets came out of the school; in 1857, 13 graduated out of 176; in 1858, out of 189 cadets, 25 graduated, in 1852, 42; in 1860, 21 graduated out of 282; in 1861, only 141 cadets remained steadfast, and there were no graduates. This year, 35 undergraduates, nevertheless, took places in the navy; then the school was transferred to Newport; and, in 1862, 21 graduated out of 220, in 1863, 20 out of 362; 1864, 25 out 398; in 1865 59 out of 445. The graduating class this year is exceedingly great.

[New York World.]

A quarrel without fighting is the blunder without fighting.

A WEST VIRGINIA VIEW OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN EASTERN VIRGINIA.—The *Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer*—the leading paper in West Virginia—has a long editorial upon Gov. Pierpont and affairs in Eastern Virginia. It says the Governor is a "radical" man, but "So far as it represents any spirit of revengefulness, the Governor is a conservative in the true and unadvised acceptance of the term. He realizes that the country now demands statesmanship, not partizanship, at his hands—that it is desirable not to perpetuate a government of bayonets and drum head court martials—that the true leader and reformer of the hour is he who builds his hopes and expectations of government upon the consent of the governed, and upon no other foundation. The chief difficulty in his way is the restoration of the elective franchise. On the one hand, he is urged to use his influence to have the Legislature that recently sat in Alexandria, and that will meet again in Richmond, exercise that discretion confided to them by the new Constitution, which allows an extension of the right of suffrage beyond those few persons in Virginia who were not implicated in the rebellion. He is pressed to a recommendation of this sort by reason of the chaotic condition of the country. As matters stand, no man can record a deed, hold a court, administer an oath, celebrate a marriage, grant a license to do business, administer an estate, or do any other act that requires court organization. Unless the people can vote, they are hopelessly stagnated, and their only refuge is to leave the State as fast as they can sell or sacrifice their property. This is one view that confronts Gov. Pierpont at the start in the work of reorganization and restoring Virginia."

Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, is a candidate for Justice of the United States Supreme Court, as a successor of Judge Catron.

At a meeting of the Baltimore Agricultural Society, Wednesday, \$11,000 were subscribed in aid of Southern farmers.

The New York *Times* says that President Lincoln left at his death about fifty thousand dollars in Government securities.

AUCTION SALES.

Sundries.

By A. E. Phillips.

THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, I will sell at my auction room, E. D. Bell's Row, a variety of articles, consisting of—Stone Jars, Brass Ferders, Tubs, lot Paints and Paint Brushes, lot of Books, 1,000 lbs. Horse Shoe Iron, Black Pepper, &c. July 1.

Variety Sale.

By C. F. Harrison.

THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, I will sell, near the Lower Ration House, The following articles: Shoes, Tracing Cloth, Blankets, Cap Paper, Anvil, Oven, Hoop, Decanters, Water Pitchers, Wash Tubs, Clothing, Men's Cloth, &c. Also, a fine Barometer. Also, one Can. Unlimited articles received up to hour of sale. July 1.

Horses, Wagons, Harness, &c.

By Jacob Levin, Auctioneer.

ON MONDAY MORNING, 31 July next, will be sold at the Guard House, or Old Fellows' School Room, at 10 o'clock, 9 well-broke Horses and three Wagons and Harness, belonging to the city of Columbia. A. G.

A Horse, Buggy and Harness and 1 fine Saddle Horse. Conditions cash on delivery. June 30.

For Sale or Hire,

AT reasonable prices, two PIANOS—A 6 and 6½ octave. Apply to A. TRAEGER, near Frazer's new buildings. July 1.

For Aiken.

A COVERED WAGON will leave for Aiken, MONDAY, July 3. For freight or passage, apply to T. COFFIN, at Miss Green's house, corner Senate and Bull streets. July 1.

A Line of Boats

Will ply regularly between the city and Alston and Shelton's Ferry, connecting with the Greenville & Columbia and Spartanburg & Union Railroad at the above points. For freight or passage, apply to WM. SIMONS, Bull street, above Blanding. July 1.

CHOICE ARRIVALS.

17 CHOICE English DAIRY CHEESE. Packages LOW'S WINDSOR SOAP. WHITEWASH BRUSHES. 18½ French GLASS. 100 lbs. PUTTY, &c. Just arrived and for sale by July 1. KENNETH & GIBSON.

Fourth of July Luxuries.

ZEALY, SCOTT & BRUNS beg to announce to the lovers of Liberty and all good things that they are in receipt of the following luxuries and creature comforts, viz: Almonds, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Brazil Nuts, &c., &c.; Corn Starch, for puddings; Crackers, Boston Biscuit, Ginger and Tea Cakes; fine Cheese, Salmon, Mackerel, Herrings, Coffee, Tea, Brown and Crushed Sugars, and all the Spices, Allspice, Cloves, Cinnamon, &c., with a thousand other articles of equal importance to a fourth of July celebration. July 1.