

Education of the Young.

This is an ancient topic, but the necessity for its iteration is, or should be, apparent to all eyes who behold the present condition of our youth. The subject of education is one alike of individual and national concern. The State should urge and advance it to the utmost extent of its power, if it would have worthy citizens; the parent should be as urgent and eager in its exercise, if he desires to have dutiful, loving, obedient and noble children. That the fruits of a proper system of instruction will be the development of a race of good citizens and worthy successors, is commonly admitted. The only difficulty seems to be in making them so. What is the *modus operandi*? An insuperable difficulty, it would indeed appear, from the number of vagabond boys whom we may see in every community going to ruin, dishonoring themselves, disgracing their families and defiling and abusing the country they enjoy. A proper system for the government of youth is particularly wanting in our Southern country, where the common period of gestation, in the growth of childhood to maturity, seems to be usually skipped over as utterly unnecessary in the making of freemen. Liberty—wild, outrageous and licentious liberty—is the idol of common worship; and the wholesome restraints which are essential to bringing up children properly—in methodizing their minds and forming and invigorating their bodies—are, of course, wholly incompatible with the rights which of consequence belong to all those who worship at her altars. Such has been the prevailing error. This fatal delusion, however, we are pleased to hope, will soon pass away. Parents should now begin to find that a fearful account will be required of them, touching the understandings and morals of their children. They should discover, and not too late, we trust, for reformation, that they, and not entirely their offspring, are obnoxious to the laws of God, for the errors of the latter. Their sins of omission and commission are equally upon the heads of those to whom their bringing up is entrusted. A fearful reckoning to any—many whose children have, in the recklessness of their hearts, overthrown the domestic gods, defied their Creator and anathematized the mistaken and cruel dotage of those parents to whose indulgence they owe their degradation in their own eyes, and in the eyes of their fellow creatures.

These consequences and this picture are far from ideal. They are of every day contemplation. Dirty, filthy and ragged boys are met with every day in the streets, begging, pilfering and otherwise debasing themselves. The progress is rapid from the vagabond life of idleness and idleness to the gaming table, the grogery and the gallows. Family misery and destitution—a shamelessness of habit and scorn among men—at length combine to brand the unfortunate and uneducated, and wantonly indulged boy, with the name of the outcast and the drunkard, the swindler and the gamster. His whole connections take his features, and become a distinct caste, shut out from the friendships of humanity, denied its social advantages, marked with an indelible seal—creatures whom men would willingly exterminate, but for that lurking sentiment of humanity which still fondly believes that the Divine lurks yet in the degraded image of the Deity.

To avoid these evils—to train your children up to usefulness and honor, so that in your old age you may look to them as strong pillars among men, upon which you can rest the hundred years of public benefit and credit which you have gathered into your own life—to feel your grey hairs an ornament and an honor, not to pluck them forth in agony and disgrace—to point to your son as to a successor to yourself—pursuing the same race of usefulness, worth and manliness—apt to have him pointed to you as a drunkard, a gamster—a wild beast who preys and attacks upon his fellow men—for this good and to avoid these evils, you are required to encourage education and industry in your children, as the strong sources of usefulness and power which are to lead to good works and high station, and divert from idleness, excess and brutality. The maxim of Solomon is no less true in our day than it was in his—and childhood is

equally susceptible now as it was then—“Idleness is the root of all evil.” Even as the young stripling is bent by the hand of him who controls it, so will it incline to his hand. Early training, habits of regular employment, regular lessons, good examples, innocent sports and recreations, and a cheerful family fireside—these are the great necessities for the moral and social training of the young.

Freedmen's Labor.

Without committing ourselves to the views of the writer in this morning's *Phoenix*, who treats of the subject of the labor of our freedmen negroes, we yet invite the attention of our readers to their consideration. They are extracted from a private letter, and are from the pen of one who possesses age, authority and information. It is vitally important, if the experiment is to be tried fairly, that the opinion of all such persons should be had, and duly weighed, if possible. But we may add that all opinions based upon the experience of men and States, in communities where all the parties were of the same color, or of a purely white race, can never be applied with any hope of good result to the case of the negro. He is *sui generis*, and you must argue for him upon his own characteristics, as developed in his own country, in the Northern States as a freedman and in the South as a slave.

The Court Sutor.

The following passage from Spenser's "Mother Hubbard's Tale," was once of frequent quotation, as one of the most pregnant summaries of human mortification to be found in all the poets. Spenser is so little read in these days that the passage has quite gone out of the memories of men. As the subject of complaint still continues, and is as much as ever the cause of mortification to honorable minds, it may be as well to supply it to our readers as a quotation apt of application among themselves. Certainly, the days of "court neglect," and "kissing going by favor," are not over, and are as apparent in modern republics as they were in ancient despotisms. Many a noble statesman, now on the shelf, will be able to apply it, whether his reference be to a monarch, or to the most wise, virtuous, meek and deserving sovereign people. *Experts*, whether as clerks, or generals, or politicians, or porters, are the only parties who can ever hope to succeed by "louting low." The truly brave and honest man knows not well how to

"Crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
That thrift may follow fawning."

But we will not keep the reader from Spenser, whose mournful complaint, experienced in his own career, is among the most vigorous of his verses. We have modernized the spelling, where the line would admit of it:

- "Full little knowest thou, that hast not tried,
What hell it is in suing long to 'bide;
To lose good days that might be better spent;
To waste long nights in pensive discontent;
To speed to-day, to be put back to-morrow;
To feed on hope, to pine with fear and sorrow;
To have thy prince's (people's) grace, yet want her (their) peers;
To have thy asking, yet wait many years;
To fret thy soul with crosses and with cares;
To eat thy heart through comfortless despair;
To fawn, to crouch, to wait, to ride, to run;
To spend, to give, to want, to be undone!
Unhappy wight, born to disastrous end,
That doth his life in so long tendance spend."

Elsewhere, the poet adds:
Such "curse God send unto mine enemy!"

TO TRAVELLERS.—Canal navigation is now open from Richmond to Lynchburg, Virginia, and the railroad is open from the former city to Danville. Passengers going to Lynchburg, however, take stages for Farmville at Burkeville Junction, between which points the distance is seventeen miles. On reaching Farmville, they again find cars in readiness to carry them for the remainder of their journey. The Fredericksburg Railroad will carry passengers through to Washington by rail to Hamilton's Crossing, stage to Potomac Creek and steamer to Washington.

The Central Park, North and East River Railroad, New York, known as the "Belt Road," has recently been extended from 37th street and 1st avenue to 59th street and 3d avenue. When it is farther extended to 5th avenue, the "Belt" or circuit around the city will be complete.

Local Items.

LETTERS FOR CITIZENS.—We once more commend to our citizens periodically to visit the headquarters at the Campus, and the offices of Durbee & Walter and Zenry, Scott & Bruus, in search after the letters to their address. Letters lie at all these points for weeks, waiting delivery. We shall not again advert to this subject.

JOHN A. KAY, Esq.—This gentleman has returned to Columbia, and will resume his usual avocation as an architect and civil engineer. Of his abilities it is unnecessary to speak, as he was for a length of time a resident of this city, previous to the war, and was then well known and appreciated. He will now have an opportunity of using his talents in assisting in the renovation and rebuilding of our once beautiful city.

The military law against liquor dealing and liquor drinking continues to be enforced. Phlegm cutters, eye openers, morning stars, sky rockets, cobbles, juleps, and all the choice beverages of the fancy, are, for the nonce, abolished. Men are made virtuous, perforce, in their drinks. They walk the highways with discontented visage. Sometimes they blaspheme, muttering the mystical words, "Colonel H——," with a terrible gesture. Occasionally, they receive a dispensation of drink from some over benevolent quarter, and find themselves with a headache and in the calaboose next morning, trying to sing with a dry throat.

THE FORTRESS MONROE PRISONERS.—C. C. Clay has been taken sick; his imprisonment is evidently telling on his health. He is suffering from a particular disease, but is laboring under general physical prostration or debility.

Jeff. Davis is actually becoming robust; he is heavier now than on the day of his capture. He is ever ready to talk, though no answer is vouchsafed him. He has presented Dr. Craven with his elegant meerschaum; it is of the amber stem. The few officers who have seen this pipe are in ecstasies over it. The amber stem, pure, solid amber, elicits rhapsodical encomiums from the military pipe connoisseurs. The stem alone is said by those who ought to know, educated pipe devotees, to be worth fifty dollars, lawful currency of the United States. And the bowl, the turbaned Zouave's head, the same authorities pronounced beautifully unique, though not so valuable as the stem, in a greenback point of view. Albert Jeff. has donated his pipe, he has not given up smoking by any means. He stipulated with Dr. Craven, when he presented him the amber stemmed meerschaum, to give him a long stemmed pipe in return. This the doctor did.

John Mitchell is gloomy and morose. He does not endeavor to break the imposed silence. He pulls in reticence, scowling fiercely on his guards, who, of course, never break the silence. John is becoming misanthropical. Davis does not know of Mitchell's imprisonment.

THE PERMANENT STANDING ARMY.—The composition of the permanent military establishment of the country seems to be settled as follows, making a standing army of nearly 200,000 men:

General Officers.—One General, five Lieutenant-Generals, fifty Major-Generals and seventy-five Brigadier-Generals. The regular army proper will be composed of nineteen regiments of infantry, six regiments of cavalry and five regiments of artillery, all filled up to the maximum number. 50,000 colored troops will be retained. Hancock's corps will be increased to a full corps of three divisions of three brigades each of about 30,000 men. The veteran reserve corps, twenty-five regiments, will be filled up to the maximum number. Under proposed arrangement, total strength of the army will be nearly as follows: Regular infantry, 45,600; regular cavalry, 14,400; regular artillery, 12,000; Hancock's corps, 30,000; colored troops, 50,000; veteran reserve corps, 25,000; total, 177,000 men.

POLITICS.—We see that the wire-pullers at the North are already engaged in concocting schemes wherewith they hope to instal themselves and friends in good, fat offices. Many of these gentlemen, doubtless, have an eye to appointments at the South, but we judge from what we can learn of affairs in Washington that a large majority of office seekers will be disappointed in their Southern anticipations. While the political warfare is being waged at the North, we sincerely trust a scene of words, and speeches, and violent contentions will not be entered upon here. We want quiet. Our people desire to peaceably engage in their accustomed pursuits, without being compelled to take part in an excited and angry political discussion. It is time for us to think of politics when civil law and order shall have been fully and thoroughly restored throughout the State. Of course, we will eventually be called upon to decide many weighty questions, but now is not the time to drag those questions before the people.

The City.

Every day we have the pleasure of welcoming back some of our old citizens, former business neighbors and regular visitors at the *Courier* office in pleasant days gone by. Many of them have lost all their property, while others hope to rebuild their shattered fortunes on the wreck of their once magnificent real estates.

It is gratifying, however, to witness the cheerfulness with which they adapt themselves to the new order of things, and the spirit and energy everywhere manifested to raise old Charleston once more from her ruins. The old warehouses injured by shells and the weather are being rapidly repaired, and new buildings are in course of erection in place of those destroyed by fire. Among the latter were several large well known wholesale warehouses on Meeting street, opposite Hayne, owned by the Adgers. A large force of workmen is now engaged in clearing away the old rubbish and preparing the ground for the erection of new edifices. Some two or three of the buildings will need repairing only, and it is hoped will be ready for the Fall trade.

On East Bay nearly every store and warehouse is already occupied, most of them by their former proprietors. Among them we observe J. & F. Dawson, Thaddeus Street, J. N. Robson, A. Bischoff & Co., B. O'Neill, J. F. O'Neill, and others. The large stores of S. S. Farrar & Co., we learn, will soon be under repair. The store of James Walker & Co. has been taken by a new firm for a term of five years. H. F. Baker & Co., well known coal merchants, have resumed business at their old stand, North-east corner of Cumberland and Church streets. Our old friend, Archibald McLeish, is still at his well known foundry, in Cumberland street, ready to execute all orders with promptness and despatch. Wilbur has opened a commission business at the old stand, corner of Church and Chalmers streets. Messrs. Klinck & Wickenburg and Paul & Brown, two of our largest retail grocers, are refitting their establishments, and expect to open shortly. The old soda-water stand of Dawson & Blackman is again in full operation.

As an evidence that the building interest is not forgotten, we would refer to the enterprise of our townsman, G. S. Cameron, who is putting up a storehouse. The building on the corner of Meeting and Wentworth streets is also being modified and repaired under the same skillful hands. This is a move in the right direction. Let all our merchants follow the lead and Charleston will soon present full fronts on all her streets. Let the work go bravely on! Mr. Boston is also refitting his building, corner of King and Clifford streets. Many others there are who have or are about to commence operations.

A word as to the *Courier*. We are well aware that our friends are anxious to see us back at the Old Office. It is our earnest desire and we hope to be able to gratify them and ourselves ere long in this respect. We have already under consideration the speedy repairing the establishment on the Bay, where we were wont in former days, as we shall endeavor in the future, to give our patrons the earliest and most reliable commercial intelligence and information of important events.

With the re-establishment of the Post Office, Custom House, *Courier* Office, Banks and the Bay merchants in their former places and usual pursuits, we shall again hope in a few years to see old Charleston restored to her former grandeur.

[*Charleston Courier.*]

THE WORK OF REORGANIZATION.—The work of reorganizing the States is being pushed rapidly forward. The following States have elected regular governors: Kentucky, Thomas E. Bramlette; Maryland, Thomas Swann; Tennessee, Wm. G. Brownlow; Virginia, Francis H. Pierpont; Missouri, Thomas C. Fletcher; Arkansas, John Murphy; Louisiana, James M. Wells. The President has appointed the following provisional governors for the States named: North Carolina, Wm. W. Holden; Georgia, James Johnson; Mississippi, Wm. L. Sharkey; Texas, Andrew J. Hamilton; Alabama, Wm. E. Parsons; South Carolina, B. P. Perry. No appointment has yet been made for Florida.

Northern News.

We extract the following from the Washington correspondence of the *New York Herald*, of the 11th:

The Monroe doctrine examinations are again absorbing a considerable share of attention here, and some more practicable form of action is likely to be adopted. A meeting of conference was held in this city to-day, between a few gentlemen of social and political influence, at which it was determined to have State and County Conventions throughout the country, as far as practicable, and adopted resolutions favoring the immediate expulsion of Maximilian from Mexico by the United States Government, and thus bring an immense pressure to bear upon the Administration and the next Congress.

Ex Governor Letcher was released from the Old Capitol Prison last night by direction of President Johnson, upon the condition of going immediately to his home in Virginia, and he gave his parole to remain there subject to the order of the President.

The belief is gaining ground here that President Johnson will recommend to the next Congress in his first message that unless the States adopt measures or embody in their new constitutions provisions for universal suffrage, that they should not be admitted, and that in determining qualifications of members from Southern States, the ensuing Congress will require in respect to all classes in the South a rigid endorsement of all changes which have rendered existing laws and proclamations necessary.

Dr. Craven, surgeon in charge at Fortress Monroe, sends Jeff. Davis regular meals from his own table. A daughter of the doctor carries the food to the officer in charge of Jeff. at regular meal hours, and it is by him passed to the prisoner. Davis' health and spirits are much improved.

During last week there were released from prison stations one lieutenant, eighty-four non-commissioned officers and 510 privates—making a total of those discharged by President Johnson of 43,391. There are now none but sick ones left.

Mr. Orr, late member from Mississippi of the rebel House of Representatives, is now in Washington, seeking an interview with President Johnson. Mr. John A. Orr was a member of the Committee that selected the Peace Commissioners who met Mr. Lincoln at Fortress Monroe. This Committee and the party whence it sprung desired and intended to bestow upon Stephens and his associates discretionary treaty-making power. Davis, to the surprise of Congress, accepted the idea of a Commission—accepted the Commissioners so selected—and gave them their instructions, and in these instructions placed the fatal words, "peace to the two countries," and thus he outwitted himself, and ended in petticoats. Mr. Orr is brother to the rebel Senator of South Carolina, and Chairman of the rebel Senate Committee on Printing.

A report has been received at the Bureau of "Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands," from South Carolina, in reference to certain outrages that were said to have been committed in that State, and was made chiefly from the publicity that had been given such allegations as the above by the press. Among the newspaper paragraphs in reference to this subject was one that asserted that the "forests contiguous to Charleston, Savannah, Summerville, Branchville, Orangeburg, Columbia and Augusta, were fetid with the decaying bodies of colored men who had been shot down when trying to escape from their oppressors." In substance, the report states that, prior to the occupation of the interior of South Carolina by our troops, negroes in trying to escape into our lines were frequently overtaken and shot by planters and rebel soldiers, but that such occurrences have ceased since the dissemination of our troops through the country. The white inhabitants, with few exceptions, feel completely subdued, and desire to conform to the policy of the Government in regard to the disposition of freedmen. It is admitted that the authority of the United States has not yet fully per-