

COLUMBIA.

Monday Morning, August 14, 1865.

The rabid portions of the Northern or, properly, the Abolition press are exercising themselves very painfully in regard to a certain speech of Governor Perry, made to his friends and neighbors in Greenville, prior to his appointment as Provisional Governor. The papers thus blatant are, in fact, very anxious to keep the Southern States out of the Government, out of Congress, out of power and place, though not out of the Union. They seek to monopolize the power in Congress, that they may, without impediment, appropriate the spoils. To keep the South as a satrapy, or a collection of satrapies; to absorb their profits, and tax them, to the uttermost, as conquered provinces, is their object. The insane portions of this press, laboring at negrophilism *per se*, aim at giving suffrage to the negro, assuming that they will possess the exclusive power of directing his vote. Such are the objects of the creatures who make outcry about the speech of Gov. Perry. What was the character of this speech? We made our comments upon it at the period of its first publication. It was a mild, temperate and sensible publication, which, while it aimed to re-establish public confidence in the Union, declared the proper individual sympathies of the speaker for the South and his own section. And all this was not only eminently proper and becoming, but it was necessary, to secure a sympathetic hearing on the part of his audience. His own individual record, as a Unionist, was, perhaps, the most unexceptionable of any man in Carolina. He had opposed, with pen and ink, and plea and argument, every effort at secession from 1832 to 1860. And it was with deep regret that he beheld the final consummation of the act. But, when the deed was done, no alternative remained to him but to support his State. To this, according to all our teachings, from the era of '76, his allegiance was due. There was but one Government. The Government *de facto* was not to be questioned, nor was he, nor any man in the South, prepared to doubt that, by the organic laws of the American Confederacy, it was also a Government *de jure*. Our maxim was—and such was the faith of the whole American people, including Mr. Lincoln himself, down to the present day of new lights—that all Government derived its legality from the consent of the governed. In the case of South Carolina, this conviction was unanimous; and Gov. Perry, though doubting and denying the necessity or the policy of secession, was yet prepared to submit to the decision of his entire people. Such was his case. And when the same power commanded his son to the field, every sentiment of the mind, every feeling of the heart, confirmed the opinion which made it a duty to render himself to his country, regardless of his own peculiar opinions touching necessity and policy. Like considerations, compelled him, as a good citizen, to accept office, when called upon, under the Government of the Confederate States. Such is the case of Gov. Perry; and any magnanimous enemy will recognize, in his speech, the utterances of a true man, sorrowing for much, but faithful through all to his convictions of duty to State and country—to the convictions of his political life and the traditions of his youth. It is a subject of complaint with his assailants that his submission was not that loyalty which is born of faith and love. Though a Unionist and opposed to secession, Gov. Perry was not insensible, not blind, to the wrongs done to his peculiar section by the aggressions of the North, continued for fully thirty years. His allegiance was to the Union, and not to the North. The war has substituted the North for the

Union; and this distinction the North refuses to behold. The same party which, two hundred years ago, allotted the earth to the saints, and claimed to be the saints, now assume that the Union was made for themselves. Gov. Perry placed the Constitution before the Union, according to the teachings and practice of the days of 1776. He looked upon the Constitution as the bond and safe-guard for all the States, and simply submits to a necessity when he yields to the supremacy of the Union at the very moment when he beholds the subversion of the Constitution. He frankly yields submission; and when such a man, so consistent in his whole record of life, does this, he is far better to be relied upon for his good faith in the fulfillment of all his pledges, in the maintenance of his obligations, than those sleek creatures of a capricious time, who are prepared to make any pledges, to be enthusiastic in all manner of professions, regardless of right or principle, reason or justice. He is no Vicar of Bray, to sing pious to the ascendant power, without any heed to the justice of his rule. His case and argument must necessarily, though in qualified degree, represent those of his people generally. It is idle to deny the fact that the great body of the people of South Carolina were out and out secessionists; for any considerable party, or any numbers of men, holding their faith to the Union, when the State seceded in 1860, the assertion is an absurdity as well as a falsehood. There were but few, very few, voices of opposition, and his was one of them—one of the most earnest and truthful—but it was a voice delivered in the wilderness. It had few echoes, and was not listened to. There are many who are now very eloquent in declaiming their consistent faith and great sacrifices, and these have generally found their reward in degree with the loudness of their declarations. We freely declare that not one of these noisy declaimers was ever heard in opposition. They gave neither plea nor protest, when the State was about to withdraw from the confederacy. They accepted the event with a charming resignation, which did not reject the profits of the new condition of things. We freely declare that they made no sacrifices, whether of faith or fortune. For a cunning people, the Northern people have shown themselves exceedingly simple in so readily yielding credence to the assurances of these persons. They have been gulled egregiously. Gov. Perry was not of this class. Nobody here had any doubts of his position. He was pointed, at as notoriously one of the few *bona fide* Union men of the country, which could not easily have numbered a dozen men besides in the same category. That he should feel with his people—that he should suffer humiliation from seeing his State driven back by the scourge and sword into the Union, ruined, impoverished, with one-half of her noblest sons perishing in the field in vain—is not at all inconsistent with his Unionism. He should weep over these sorrows, over the shame of his people's subjugation, and yet feel that the Union is an inevitable destiny, to which wisdom counsels a patient submission. He accords this submission for his people—counsels it—demands it—and will keep his faith, though measurably enforced; and he may be trusted. No man can more safely be trusted than one who frankly declares his griefs at his country's condition—makes no concealment of his regrets at the character of the events which coerce it—yet offers himself as an instrument to repair all breaches, where possible, and to reconcile his people to a submission which, though full of mortification, is yet essential to their future peace, safety, prosperity and strength. A magnanimous conqueror will readily understand his position, and feel his own security in the faith of a party thus frankly declaring his feelings and sympathies along with his pledges of loyalty. And these pledges of loyalty must not be construed to imply a mere slavish submission to a conqueror. He must be true to his people, even while he remains faithful to his Government. If the Government be true, this fidelity to his people is really one of the first conditions of his office. How should he be true to his Government—the Government of his people—if not true to them? None but the base and selfish will require that it should be otherwise, or distrust that loyalty which speaks lovingly to his people in the moment of their most disastrous overthrow and desponden-

cy. How should we tolerate Governor Perry—who were all secessionists—could he speak otherwise? Briefly, the Government of the United States, now that it has inevitably become a consolidated empire, is better assured in the fidelity of Gov. Perry and the people of South Carolina—once taking the oaths of allegiance—than it ever can be in the case of those Northern factions who have kept the country in hot water for thirty years—are still clamoring with new births of faction, and coolly threatening secession themselves, if not permitted to shape Government their own way, after their own perverse fashions.

It is stated that there are several self-appointed agents engaged in the very laudable business of collecting funds for the destitute Southerners. Wonder if the collectors won't have the lion's share? The better plan would be for those charitably disposed to send their contributions to the Governors of the several States, or to parties authorized to receive the same.

By a private letter received yesterday, we are informed that Mr. James McBryde, an old and respected merchant and for many years postmaster at Abbeville, died in that village on the 11th inst.

THE DAVIS MEETING IN NEW YORK. The meeting recently held in New York, for the ostensible purpose of raising funds and taking other steps to secure to Mr. Davis a fair trial before a civil court, is exciting the Northern journals. They abound in the sworn account of caves-droppers and others as to the "treasonable" remarks of the persons engaged in it. What motives prompt the parties we cannot certainly say, but their object being innocent and worthy, we are disposed to think well of their motives.

WATERFALLS ARE TO BE ABOLISHED. A Paris correspondent writes that "frizzles, short curls and rats," are likely to reign pre-eminent, but the fiat of the Empress abolishes waterfalls; naughty scandal says because she is getting a little—a very little—bald, and to conceal it rushes to the extremity of having the back hair to do duty by being brought up and over to the front.

The Great Eastern, when last heard from, on the 28th ultimo, had payed out four hundred and fifty miles of the cable. The *New York News* thinks she has probably arrived at Heart's Content, and would have been heard from but for the breaking of the New Foundland submarine cable.

Official estimates at the War Department compute the number of deaths in the Union armies, since the commencement of the war, at three hundred and twenty-five thousand. There has, doubtless, been fully two hundred thousand Southern soldiers removed by disease and the casualties of battle, so that not less than five hundred and twenty-five thousand lives have been sacrificed in this contest.

The greatest Union losses during any one campaign occurred at Gettysburg, when 23,267 soldiers were killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Hooker's campaign of 1863, in the Wilderness, ranks next to Gettysburg as far as regards Union losses, they having amounted to 20,000, though generally reported at only 10,000. Burnside lost 2,000 in the battle of Fredericksburg. McClellan 11,426 at Antietam, Porter 9,000 at Gaines' Mills, Rosecranz 12,085 at Murfreesboro, and 16,851 at Chickamauga, and Sherman about 9,000 in the two days' battles around Atlanta. The official reports of General Grant's losses from the time he crossed the Rapidan until receiving the surrender of Lee, compute them at 90,000. In the various engagements fought by General Grant in the West, he lost 13,573 men at Pittsburg Landing, 9,875 in the severe contests around Vicksburg, and in the attack on Missionary Ridge about 7,000.

LETTERS FOR THE SOUTH.—Hereafter all letters addressed to post offices in the South which have not been reopened since the commencement of the war will be forwarded to re-opened offices nearest the ones for which they are designed, to remain, if they are not previously called for, until offices to which they are addressed shall be again in operation.

Political science will be much simplified in the United States by the elimination from it of the question of African slavery, with all the vast quantity of learned rubbish that had accumulated in the progress of time. The nice distinctions, the fine-spun theories, the history of legislation on the subject, the antecedents, votes, opinions and speeches of public men, the jurisdiction of Congress over slavery in the District of Columbia and in the forts, dock-yards and other places owned or held by the Government, the question of squatter-sovereignty, and all the other difficult and perplexing questions to which the institution of slavery gave birth, are now finally solved, and will, or ought to, disappear from the political arena. What boots it now, whether this public man held one dogma, or that public man maintained another dogma, in reference to slavery. Slavery has gone, and with it the necessity of canvassing the votes and sentiments of politicians on the subject. The deluge came, it is now passing away. When the waters entirely subside and the dry land fully appears, we hope it will reveal the complete annihilation of all this learned lumber. When the anti-quary of a future period commences his diligent search for relics, he will find no livelier subject, but he will be rewarded amply when he digs up the dusty and dissolving frame work of these once exciting subjects, just as the enthusiastic naturalist rejoices when he finds the skeleton of the mighty mastodon, or the frame-work of some other animal that lived before the flood. But it will be an unfinished work, if, when the body has been destroyed and has disappeared from the view, the spirit—the rancorous spirit—should survive, to nourish sectional hate and to stimulate sectional hostility. All the prejudice generated by the conflicts over slavery will have to pass away before this work will be complete and thorough. This we do not expect to occur at once, and in the twinkling of an eye. It would be unreasonable to do so. The turtle and the serpent feel the instinct to bite after the head and body have been separated. The habit of hating must be expected for a time to survive the causes that inspired it, but for the want of nourishment it will eventually die. When two combatants engage in battle, and one has the ill-luck to be thrown down and beaten, all the world over, the privilege of grumbling is conceded to him. So prevalent is this among men, that it has become a proverb, "The defeated belongs the privilege of grumbling, and to the victor belongs the spoils." The victor is supposed to be in a good humor. He must be vindictive indeed if he continues sullen and resentful. The North ought not to expect the South to rise from the earth with a bright and smiling face, with thanks upon its tongue and happiness welling up in its heart. Nor should it insult its late adversary with taunts and jeers, or oppress it with burdens grievous to bear. It should be patient, gentle and generous; trusting to time and kindly influences to heal all wounds and bruises, to restore cheerfulness and to reinstate former friendly relations. On the other hand, the South, having measured its strength and found it inadequate, and being severely punished—positively overpowered and conquered, should rise up and put the best face possible upon the matter. She should confess that she lost the battle, and without all that she staked upon it—that future terms are to be dictated not by herself, but by her late adversary. To all this she should, and does, most distinctly, and without qualification, or attempt at qualification, accede. One thing more is necessary—it is that she shall endeavor to purge and expel from her heart all malice and ill-will, to discharge all the duties of good neighborhood, and to live on as pleasant terms as possible with the North.

When the Northern and Southern people can be prevailed upon to bear and forbear, to banish hatred and ill-will, and to cultivate kindly feeling and kindly speech, then, and not until then, will the reconciliation between them be complete and the work of reconstruction be consummated.

[Richmond Times.]

It appears, from official data, that the receipts from customs, for the quarter ending with March, were \$20,519,000; internal revenue, \$65,262,000; sales of public lands, \$162,000; direct taxation, \$52,700; miscellaneous, \$4,159,000; total, in round numbers, exclusive of loans, &c., \$90,000,000. The total expenditures for the same time were \$353,000,000.

Why should there be more marriages in winter than summer? Because in winter the gentlemen require comforters and the ladies muffs.

Local Items.

To insure insertion, advertisers are requested to hand in their notices before 4 o'clock p. m.

Letters intended for parties at the North will be carried through, if left at this office this morning.

We are indebted to the Orangeburg Stage Company and the Southern Express Company for copies of late Charleston, Richmond and other papers.

We learn that a smash-up occurred on the up train of the Charleston Railroad, on Friday last, which damaged a considerable amount of goods on board—part of which belonged to merchants of this city—and destroyed a car or two. No lives lost.

HEALTH OF COLUMBIA.—We would inform our country friends that, notwithstanding the reports circulated to the contrary, the health of Columbia—and it is proverbially known as a healthy place—was never better than it is at present. The reports of contagious diseases and numerous deaths are all fallacious. If ever Columbia is visited with such misfortunes, the *Phoenix* will chronicle it promptly. So, if you want to keep posted as to the health, markets, &c., of Columbia, subscribe for "the bird."

THE PAUPER'S BURIAL.—The following lines too truly delineate the cold indifference with which the poor remains of those who are born to suffer and die are huddled into the grave:

Bury him there—
No matter where!
Hush! him out of the way:
Treadle enough
We have with such stuff,
Taxes and money to pay.

Bury him there—
No matter where!
Off in some corner at best!
There's no need of stoves
Above his bones,
Nobody'll ask where they rest.

Bury him there—
No matter where!
None by his death are bereft:
Stopping to pray?
Shovel away!
We still have enough of them left!

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

Schedule Spartanburg & Union Railroad.
Tapper & Lauer—Insurance Agency.
C. S. Jenkins—Ribbons.
Female College—Soiree Musicale.
Simons & Kerrison—Rice, &c.
Re-opening Theological Seminary.
Zealy, Scott & Bruns—Auction Sale.
List of Letters remaining in Post Office.
Mrs. S. J. Catchett—Removal.

All accounts from England represent that country as being surfeited by an accumulation of unemployed capital, looking anxiously for investment. Capital abhors repose as nature abhors a vacuum. The dense population of England fills up the compass of its restricted territory. There are not, and cannot be, funds enough in market there to appease for a moment the appetite of capital. Every acre almost is occupied and cultivated. The very agriculturists themselves crave investments for their surplus capital. Nearly all branches of industrial pursuit—as commerce, domestic trades, mining and manufactures—are oppressed by a plethora of capital. The great leading business of England is commerce, and it is to the interest of English capitalists so to apply their capital as to extend the area of commercial enterprise, and quicken and multiply production in those countries with which their commerce is transacted. The Southern States afford an alluring field for the employment of capital—not only English capital, but French capital, Russian capital, or the capital of any nation or individual that possesses it. The two great wants of the South are capital and emigration. With capital and the proper sort of emigration, the South will soon be in a situation to pour its vast treasures—agricultural, mineral and commercial—into the lap of the world. The most sagacious capitalists, whether they be Northern capitalists, English, French, or any other capitalists, will be recipients of the golden harvest now lying in abeyance.—*Richmond Times.*

A French paper states that the *L'Arcueil Nationale* made an appeal to the public on behalf of Lieutenant Maury, who has been completely ruined by the American war, and whose health is such, from over-work, that it will not allow him to attend to the wants of himself or his family. A committee, it is stated, representing England, Russia and Holland, has been formed in London, for raising subscriptions on behalf of Lieutenant Maury. France, however, has not yet participated in the work, but it was only considered necessary to make an announcement of the facts to promptly fill up the omission.

One thousand five hundred and four National banks have been established in the country. The amount of currency issued to them up to August 5th, was \$165,794,460.