

The civilization of a people depends upon their development of character and endowment rather than upon their acquisition of wealth. We live only as we grow, and we grow only in degree as we put to proper use the several germs of talent and character which belong to our organization. A people, in like manner, must comprise within their members all the agencies of mind and faculty of whatever sort which have been produced and been found essential to the race, in the progress to maturity of other nations. There must be wits as well as sages: poets as well as statesmen; prophets as well as mechanics; and briefly, every province of mind, every faculty for art, must be evolved in the progress of a people, however little the great body of the people may esteem as useful the individual possessor, or value the gift within his keeping. If not thus variously endowed, and thus developing, in all the province of thought, in all the departments of genius, a race lacks in some necessary qualities which are essential to its full-growth, maturity and perpetuation; and dies out without making its mark or leaving its record. Such was the case with our red men; such has been the case with the black men; and the deficiency is briefly indicated when we say that they lacked in art. They had human appetites and passions—but lived an animal life only, and either perished or are perishing, in spite of all that philanthropy and a *soi-disant* philosophy has ever done for their preservation. Such, too, must be the fate of all white stocks, however superior in natural endowment, if they fail to nurse to use, if not to perfection, those qualities of the intellect which lead to the growth and full development of the arts. In this lies the real great deficiency of all purely agricultural people, and here has been our error and defeat. We have concentrated all our faculties, efforts, labors, at the production of so much raw material, the production of which called for but little art, and exercised but a small degree of intelligence. Our superior endowments were allowed to lie dormant. We sought neither the fine nor the mechanical arts; we labored neither in the fields of philosophy or science; we gave but little heed to poetry; we read but few books, and studied less, and rapidly let ourselves down, in all the provinces of intellect, until we could scarcely claim, as a people, any other superiority than color, over our slave, the negro. The overseer we put over him could scarcely, in thousands of cases, write his own name intelligibly. His schooling did not teach him to spell correctly, gave him no desire to read, and he sought no information or society beyond that of the bar-room, the barbecue, the horse-race, or the muster-ground. Was the proprietor much more careful of his own mental exercises or acquisitions? Did he read books, and seek for knowledge? Had he any faith in the saving virtues and beneficial influences of poetry, philosophy and art? Alas! We need only ask these questions. The silence which must answer them on every hand is enough. What should follow from this terrible *non-user* of our faculties, the generous gifts of God, in all intellectual respects—for, as a people, none were ever richer in the glorious endowments of intellect by which a people is saved and made eminent. In the late war, the South was overthrown as much by the Yankee workshops as by the Yankee arms. We had no workshops. We had no arts. Was cotton to blame, or negro slavery, for these deficiencies? Surely not. These were the resources and powers of our people, our arms and agencies, and only needing wisdom for their management to make us as great and as full of resources as any people thus gifted with an article of material wealth, and with an adequate support in physical labor. Had the intellect of the superior people been duly trained and exercised in degree with the grand material trusts confided to its management, the record and result must have been far otherwise.

At another time, it may be within our plan to ask why we have failed, and by what perverse influence we have been led to waste that intellectual capital upon which our material prosperity depended wholly? But in this sentence lies the whole key-note of our secret. The material resources of a people must depend wholly on the degree in which they shall morally and intellectually develop. And thus it is that by law—not the mere dictum, the *brutum fulmen*—of a conqueror, we lose our slaves, but by the absolute laws of God, laid down at the beginning, which we have neglected, disobeyed or refused to learn. The proof may all be adduced logically from the *lex Scripta*, on record for six thousand years. We forfeit the right to the slave when we lose the only claim upon which the right was originally founded. When we have educated the negro to an equal skill with ourselves in the culture of corn and cotton, unless we can assert a supremacy over him in the essentials of art, he may well be taken out from bondage. When the Jews, under Egyptian culture, could evolve from their own masses men like Moses and Aaron, fully equal to their Egyptian masters, and capable of governing their people, the race could no longer be kept in bondage. Confining ourselves to agriculture, the result of fifty years of training in that single field, brought the negro slave into close intellectual proximity to his white master. If the master continued nothing but an agriculturist, the distance between the two races would continue to lessen, and did lessen day by day. At length, the master employed his own slave as a driver, or overseer, or manager—confided the plantation to his skill and superintendence, and became himself an idler, an absentee, neglecting his interests as well as his duties in his appetites for pleasure, and thus forfeited his whole claim to superiority over the subject race, and in doing so, according to the moral law, forfeited his right.

There are thousands of negroes who were as good, if not better planters and farmers, than their owners or the overseers put over them. Owners and overseers, in thousands of cases, were grossly ignorant of all the laws of culture, never improved their lands, never improved themselves, were content to hunt and shoot, and drink and game, and wander off, to all manner of places and indulgences, until sensualism proved too strong to be overthrown by any exercise of will or effort. Here were our tyrannies; not the slaves, not the cotton, but in the bad trainings of our people; in the mistaken policies of the state; the vicious and destructive system, which concentrated all our capital upon agriculture, the most inferior of all the arts, to the exclusion of all others. The arts, properly, must exist together, if you would have a nation prosperous. They are intimately blended, and kindred, and must be mutually dependant. Lord Bacon describes agriculture, commerce and manufactures, as the three mighty vessels of State, which, rolling together with corresponsive motion, bring in wealth to a nation like the rushing of a spring tide. Agriculture, alone, is always weak and feeble. Agricultural people are more ignorant than all others, except the pastoral and nomadic. No purely agricultural people that the world has ever known, from the first dawnings of time, have ever produced literature, art or science. Let us develop from the two sources of capital still left us, the soul and the soil. But we must lift the soul above the soil and keep it up lifted. How shall we do that? By the industry, the fostering of all the arts; by patient working with intelligence; by good education, of which work is the basis; by a modest, pressing progress, in our right callings, according to our endowments; by refusing competence in the professions; and driving the impudent pretender from the desk of authority to his proper place at the plough tail or the anvil. Our tyrannies have been indolence, ignorance and presumption, and we are sorry to believe that they are still very far from being overthrown among us.

**CRIMINAL CASES.**—A military commission, at Hilton Head, has found Paris Eddy, colored, guilty of murder, and sentenced him to be hung; the Major-General commanding, however, has remitted the sentence of death and substituted for it ten years imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary. Another military commission, at Orangeburg, has convicted Edward W. Andrews, of manslaughter, and he is also sentenced to ten years in the Albany penitentiary. It thus appears that the same penalty attaches to murder and manslaughter. We know not the nature of the evidence in either case.

Standards of Money Value.

We give below a table of money values in the Southern States during the late war. Messrs. Barber & Son are good authorities, and their tables have been well kept. They may be relied upon. We shall have occasion hereafter, however, to suggest some considerations on the subject of the application of gold standards to anything but the currency. There are numerous elements of the subject to be taken into consideration before you can apply the gold standards to the subject of produce:

**Messrs. Editors:** In consequence of numerous inquiries daily as to the price of gold for Confederate notes during a certain period, we have, for the convenience of our citizens who may have settlements to make, prepared a table from our books, showing actual sales from January 1, 1861, to May 1, 1865, which is at your service, should you think proper to publish the same. Very respectfully,  
F. C. BARBER & SON,  
Exchange Brokers.

AUGUSTA, GA., June 9, 1865.

Price of Gold for Confederate Notes from January 1, 1861, to May 12, 1865, inclusive:

1861.	
Jan. 1 to May 1	5 pr.
May 1 to Oct. 1	10 pr.
Oct. 1 to Oct. 15	12 pr.
Oct. 15 to Nov. 15	15 pr.
Dec. 1	20 pr.
Dec. 15	30 pr.
1862.	
Jan. 1	20 pr.
Jan. 15	20 pr.
Feb. 1	25 pr.
Feb. 15	40 pr.
March 1	50 pr.
March 15	65 pr.
April 1	75 pr.
April 15	80 pr.
May 1	90 pr.
May 15	95 pr.
June 1	95 pr.
June 15	2 for 1
July 1	2 " 1
July 15	2 " 1
Aug. 1	2 20 " 1
Aug. 15	2 20 " 1
Sept. 1	2 50 " 1
Sept. 15	2 50 " 1
Oct. 1	2 50 " 1
Oct. 15	2 50 " 1
Nov. 1 to Jan. 1	3 " 1
1863.	
Jan. 1 to Feb. 1	3 " 1
Feb. 1 to March 1	3 10 " 1
March 1	3 25 " 1
March 15 to May 15	5 " 1
May 15	6 " 1
June 1	7 50 " 1
June 15	7 50 " 1
July 1	8 " 1
July 15	10 " 1
Aug. 1	14 " 1
Aug. 15	15 " 1
Sept. 1	14 " 1
Sept. 15	14 " 1
Oct. 1	13 " 1
Oct. 15	12 50 " 1
Nov. 1	13 " 1
Nov. 15	15 50 " 1
Dec. 1	20 " 1
Dec. 15	21 " 1
1864.	
Jan. 1	21 " 1
Jan. 15	20 " 1
Feb. 1	20 " 1
Feb. 15	21 " 1
March 1	26 " 1
March 15	20 " 1
April 1	18 " 1
April 15	21 " 1
May 1	20 " 1
May 15	18 " 1
June 1 to July 15	18 " 1
July 15 to Aug. 15	20 " 1
Aug. 15	22 " 1
Sept. 1	20 50 " 1
Sept. 15	22 50 " 1
Oct. 1	27 " 1
Oct. 15	25 " 1
Nov. 1	26 50 " 1
Nov. 15	26 " 1
Dec. 1	32 " 1
Dec. 15	35 " 1
Dec. 31	51 " 1
1865	
Jan. 1	60 " 1
Jan. 15	65 " 1
Feb. 1	50 " 1
Feb. 15	46 " 1
Mar. 1	55 " 1
Mar. 15	50 " 1
April 1	70 " 1
April 15	80 " 1
April 20	100 " 1
April 26	200 " 1
April 27	300 " 1
April 28	500 " 1
April 29	800 " 1
April 30	1,000 " 1
May 1	1,200 " 1

Which was the last actual sale for Confederate Notes.

A Yankee in Kansas sells liquor in a gun barrel instead of a glass, to evade the law and make it appear beyond dispute that he is selling by the barrel.

Letter from Hon. John M. Botts.

WHO NEED NOT APPLY FOR PARDONS. To the Editors of the Richmond Republic:

Enclosed you will find for publication a letter from the Hon. John M. Botts, giving his construction of some of the most important features of President Johnson's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29. I had prepared a communication for the press, but concurring with Mr. Botts in opinion, I addressed him, knowing one from him would carry with it far more weight and influence—being mutually desirous of not only saving to our needy people everywhere money which they could poorly afford to expend, but to relieve their minds and give them as much peace and quietude as possible in repairing their wrecked and shattered fortunes. Hoping the press everywhere will aid in diffusing the welcome intelligence contained in Mr. Botts' letter, I am, most respectfully yours,  
JOHN R. WOODS.

AUBURN, NEAR BRANDY STATION, August 4, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 30th July, asking for my interpretation of the Proclamation of President Johnson of the 29th of May, 1865, has been received, and I avail myself of the first leisure moment to answer it.

I think it clear that the oath of amnesty and pardon is, by that proclamation, offered to all, with the exception of the fourteen different classes of persons enumerated, and from them the benefits of the amnesty oath are withheld until a special pardon is obtained, and this pardon, as I understand it, when obtained, only remits the penalties that have been incurred by those who have endeavored to overthrow the Government, without conferring any political privileges whatever, which are controlled in some instances by the enactments of the United States Congress, and in others by the provisions of State Constitutions and State laws (as in this State,) neither of which are or can be disturbed by the pardon of the President.

In reference to the thirteenth section which reads:

"All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose property is over twenty thousand dollars."

This clause seems to be less understood than any of the exceptions contained in the proclamation; and there are very many making application for pardon who are not at all embraced in the exception.

Union and loyal men throughout the war, persons of advanced age, and others who have had no participation in the rebellion, either voluntarily or involuntarily, all seem to think that because their taxable property exceeds twenty thousand dollars that it is necessarily liable to confiscation unless a pardon is obtained from the President, and by their numerous applications are not only unnecessarily increasing the labors of the President, Attorney-General and other officials in Washington, but are throwing away their own means and time, and making a harvest for the lawyers who are engaged in that branch of business.

It is manifest that the thirteenth clause is susceptible of no such construction. To those who have not "voluntarily participated in the rebellion," this clause has no apprehension, no matter what amount of taxable property they may own; and whether they have voluntarily participated or not, is a matter that must be best known to themselves, but there may be other modes of voluntary participation than that of actually bearing arms against the United States; in other words, there were other means to be employed for the overthrow of the Government than by bearing arms, for the worst of the secessionists were generally those who were the last and the least willing to take up arms. These contributed all their means and energies; some by investment in Confederate stocks for the purpose of aiding the rebellion, others by running the blockade and other "bomb-proof" occupations, as they were called—all for the overthrow of the Government of the United States. All this I should call voluntary participation in the rebellion.

But you ask particularly whether detailed farmers, in my opinion, would come under the class of excepted cases; to which I should answer, not necessarily. I know myself of a number of cases in which the most loyal men in the State became detailed farmers only for the purpose of avoiding military duty in the field, and of obviating the necessity for taking up arms against the United States authorities; and yet a detailed farmer might have done many things that would subject him to the exception; therefore, I think each particular case

would have to stand upon its own merits, as no general or universal rule could be applied.

Every man best knows his own motives and knows whether he did what he could, whether in one capacity or another, to aid the rebellion, and upon his own conscience must rest the necessity for an application for pardon. If he is conscious of having done nothing voluntarily to aid the rebellion, then I should say it would be quite time enough to ask for a pardon when steps were taken against him for the confiscation of his property; and in the meantime to save his time and money for better purposes than that of enriching lawyers and paying agents. I am, respectfully and very truly, yours,  
JOHN M. BOTTS.

Local Items.

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

GLUE.—Any one in Columbia having a supply of the above article, will find a ready sale by immediate application at this office.

CONCERT MUSICAL.—It will be a pleasant announcement to those who enjoyed the treat of the musical concert, given here a week ago, to be told of a repetition of the pleasure this evening, at the old College Chapel, in the campus. The programme for the evening—for which see bills of the day—is particularly rich and various. Such an entertainment, in the absence of all other amusements in Columbia, is an event, and we should make the most of it. To the old, the concert will be a memory; to the young, a lesson. Let them be sure to be present.

EDUCATIONAL.—We note with pleasure that Major J. B. White and Captain H. S. Thompson, well known, the former as the Principal, the latter as Professor, in the Military Academies, have announced the opening of an academy for young men, in this city. The long experience of these gentlemen, in a school of such dimensions and such exacting duties as the Citadel Academy in Charleston, is a sufficient guaranty to the public, and would entitle the professors to the most perfect confidence of the community. We have personally, as well as publicly, known them, in their official positions, for several years, and freely express the opinion that, for the training, as well as teaching, of the youth of the country, no abler persons can be found.

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

- M. M. Cohen—Pine Apple Cheese.
- C. A. Scott—Warm Meals.
- W. M. Beckham—Daily Line.
- Tradewell & Baskin—Law Notice.
- Edward Hunt—Administrator's Notice.
- Thomas Taylor—Dwelling to Let.
- John Commins & Co.—Coin Business.
- F. J. Moses—Mare Stolen.
- J. W. Davidson—Select School.
- J. G. Gibbs—Nails.
- John Stork—Shoes.
- Durbec & Walter—Auction.

FOREIGN.—The Cholera, in its Westward travels, had reached Ancona, Italy, where thirty-four persons were dying of the terrible disease daily.

Advices from Spain confirm the statement of the probability of war being again declared by Spain against San Domingo.

Significant ministerial changes have taken place in Austria, all in the direction of freedom and liberalism. The Metternichian policy of the Austrian dynasty appears to have been completely reversed. This change, if persevered in, augurs well for Hungary and the other nationalities included under German rule.

United States five-twenties were quoted at 68 to 68½ on the London Stock Exchange on the 5th inst.; British Consols 89½ to 90.

Gold was quoted, on the 14th inst., at 42¼ to 43. Foreign exchange had assumed a firmer tone.

The cotton market was dull, but holders were generally firm at our annexed quotations. The sales were 800 bales. We quote upland as follows: Ordinary, 32; middling, 43; good middling, 47.

Coffee was quiet, but holders, in view of the limited supply and the unfavorable prospect for a speedy replenishment, were generally asking an advance.—N. Y. Herald 16th.

A HARVEST OF GOLD.—An official report of all the American gold received at the United States mint and its branches from our first gold discoveries down to June 30, 1864, shows a grand total of \$597,178,724, of which \$556,718,872 came from California; \$9,783,071 from Colorado; \$9,121,397 from North Carolina; \$6,909,375 from Georgia; \$6,142,433 from Oregon; \$2,308,375 from Idaho; \$1,558,874 from Virginia; \$1,352,969 from Alabama and the balance from other States and Territories.

MARRIED.

On Thursday morning, 17th inst., by Rev. Frederick Auld, Mr. APPLING WELLS, of Newberry District, and Miss CARRIE A. BEARE, of this city.