COLUMBIA.

Saturday Morning, Aug. 26, 1865,

Conflict and Fata of the Races

Slavery has hitherto protected the negro from the fate of the red man. As a slave, he had the protection of the superior, the white race. It was made the interest of the latter to profect him. Released from slavery, and that freedom asserted for him which he could never himself assert, he can no longer claim or compel the protestion of the white. In contact with, the superior race, he no longer challenges the sympathics or finds the guardianship of that people to whom he was so lately subject. Should he forbear all insolence, presumption and arrogance, in his new condition, he still offends by rivalry. As a competitor, having no capital but physical to oppose to intellectual strength, and to the various moral accumulations of the superior race, he cannot hold his ground except as a subordinate. Will he be content with this inferior state in relation to the white race? He might, "if let alone. But, stimulated by the arts of faction, party, and those destructive organizations of the North,' which, for thirty years, have been busily at work for his ruin and our own, he will hardly be content with any such position. He will be found fussily fishing at every condi-tion or privilege which he finds in the possession of the white people. His iden of labor will be associated indelibly with his memory of former slavery. He will revolt at work. His 'natural appetites as well as necessities will prompt him to the employment of all his counting, in order to procure those laxuries, and satisfy those wants which he needs and for which he craves. Those who refuse to labor, having no resources of fortune, must swindle or steal. There is no escape for it. There is an inexorable logic in the moral law which makes it inevitable that all such must offend erain at all law and must shif r the penalty of offence. In absolute propinquity with a white ruca, and contending with it on equal terms, without any sort of guardianship, the negro's fate m ist be that of the real man-i, c_{i} , if we are to assume what Judge Chase seems to deny, viz: that he is of infe-rior race. The Chief Justice seems resolved to make it the superior. He aanounces, with a rare degree of sympathy for the black, and against his to wa color, that, in the Sauth, the former must not only be the ruling but the aristocratic class. This is in such antagonism to all the ordinary opinions, feelings, tastes and preju-dices of the white race, that public opinion may well suspect the speaker of a desire that it should be so, and of a determination to make it so, if this can be achieved by the operations of a party organization. Free suffrage may be one process for this end, but there is another. There may be a cool calculation of the results of a physical condict between the two the two sets. physical condict between the two races, in a region where the numbers of the two are nearly equal; the inferior race being openly or secretly supplied with succour, arms and other helps by that party which aims at his ascendency. And, with some two hundred thousand blacks in arms, and scattered throughout the South; havtheir regular organizations, and stationed in commanding situations, it is not difficult to conceive, not only that the negro may be the ruling race. but that it will become the sole exist-ing race, especially when the whites aro denied arms and organization equally. But, for some such interesting calculation of the chances and influences, it is difficult to conceive of anything more absurd than the speculations of Justice Chase, as to the possibilities in the future destination of his favorite color. According to the well known experience of all civilized nounced, leading to frequent disappeople, the negro as a freeman, let pointment in certain sections. But alone, left simply to himself and his own fate, must cease even to grow, in contact with the superior race. Statistics everywhere show, that their increase will bear no comparison with that of the white races. Confining car view to car own country, let us see how the account stands. We take the following details from Abolition papers at the North, some of which denocrately calculate how short will is cas period required for the negro o die out. At the time of the foraution of the Constitution of the

	two mees, according	to the	regular
1	census, for the term of	sevent	y. years:
	the first state of the state of the		Stares &
ŝ	Years.	Whites.	F. Cold.
	1790		19.27
ġ	Years	81.19	18.87
0	1810		19.03
	1820		
3	1830		18.10
3	1840		16.83
1	1850		15.69
č,	1960,	85.68	14.12
8	111. 6-11	and the second	and the second second

showing the respective increase of the

The following table gives the rate of increase of the two races: Census While Increase S. & F. Increase

or	Popn.	per cent.	C. Pop'n	. Der cent.
1790:	8,172,464		737,363	
1504	1,304,489	35.68	1.001, 1:10	32.23
184	5,862,004	36.18	1,377,610	37.58
1820.	7,861,987	34.12	1,771,562	28.58
1830.1	0,537,378	34.03	3.328,642	31.44
	4,195,695	34.73	2,873,758	23.41
1850.1	9,553.068	37.74	3,638,762	26.62
	6,975,575	37.97	4.441.730	22.07
		yment a	Contraction of the second second	s in war

has not increased their longevity-has not tended to make them more prolific. Our calculation is that the Aminution of the black race, during the vicissitudes of the last four years, will be at least one million. In mother year, famine, irregularity of food and life, excess of all sorts, unmentionable diseases immedicable, or lacking medical aid, will do the work more effectually even than war. And what if the caprices, impatience, desperation of the negroes, shall precipitate that con-flict which Justice Chase and his confreres, perhaps, only looking for, in a convenient progress of time. The whites of the South, with their hands tied behind them, may perish; there may be a more general wreck and ruin even than prevails now-annihilation may follow wreck-but how will the conquering blacks be permitted to survive? The North, as a whole, will then average upon a faction, those terrible crimes, and that ruin of States and Empires, which, but for the one lachesse, would never have been suffered to possess any capacity for harm.

We learn, by letters from Washington, that President Johnson will not succumb to the insolence of the radicals much longer, and that, while his Cabinet is not exactly what Andrew Jackson required his to be. "an unit." their differences of sect and opinion will not make him budge one step from the resolution he has taken, on the subject of reconstruction. Briefly, he will not surrender the South to the tender moreies of the Abolition faction, who, not content with taking the negro out of bondage, would endow him with powers, in Government and society, to which it is mere impertinence to hold him equal, and for the proper exercise of which, on the part of any people, there requires the social training of more than a hundred years. of an individual exercise and experience in a state at least of comparative civilization. We take for granted, that, in order to maintain himself in the course he has adopted, the Presideut will need not merely the recon-struction of the Union, but the reconstruction of his own Cabinet. That has been sufficiently indulged, hitherto, but we greatly mistake the man if he submits to dictation one hour longer than an obvious policy requires. You may look for changes in the political moon, which shall subject hungry politicians to cloudy skies and weeping eyes, especially among the wise men of the East. The agitation upon which New England has kept herself alive, and been fed, for thirty years, will not be suffered much longer to tax the country with constant strife and irritation and the danger of perpetual change and way. They have brought about all the mischief of the past-

not, at this day, number more than one-tenth. Here follow the tables, expensive. And, briefly, to sum up all, what business, the Governor has at present to do, can be as well and much more cheaply done in Greenville than either at Charleston or Columbia. Our private advices inform us, indeed. that the Governor has his hands full of busines and has been doing a great deal. His work is incessant, and he tells us that his official patronage is entirely exhausted, already—an assur-ance which must prove monstrous dis-tressing to many still hungry persons. The Governor writes us cheerfully as to the future of the State—assures us that the curtain is gradually uplifting before our vision—that the President bedds forth the mast fuvoring encode holds forth the most favoring aspects, and his given his sanction to what he has been doing. We presume that the Governor will so time it as to be present at the assemblage of the Convention; and with his papers so pre-pared as to render necessary no delays in the proper presecution of basiness. Engaged in this, we do not see any prospect of his visiting Colambia, or any other part of the State until the period assigned for the assembling of the Convention. He would no doubt be quite pleased to gratify the curiosity of all parties, in all places---but obeys the rule which puts "Business," the wheel hors ure," the fancy pad. the wheel horse, before "Pleas-

The Oath.

The Charleston Courier reminds its readers of the oath Before the election and what oath is necessary. We giv. the following from that paper, and repeat the counsel to those desirous of voting to take the amnesty ofth, and make themselves sure of the right of suffrage, if they deem that priviloge desirable:

"I, -- that f have -, solemnly carefully read the Amnesty Proclamation issued by Andrew Jonnson, President of the United States of Ame-rica, on May 29, 1365, and that I am not excepted from the benefits of that proclamation by any one of the fourteen exceptions therein made, except

"Sworn to," &c.

"I, ----, of the County of ----, and State of ----, do solemnly ----, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will h reafter faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebel-lion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God. "Sworn to," &c. CORRESPONDENCE.

GEN. HATCH: Is it necessary, in or-der to qualify a voter, that he should have taken both of the within oaths? Many are under the impression that the second is sufficient, although the \$20,000 clause deprives any of the right to vote except by procuring a special pardon. Respectfully, W. T. BENNETT.

Upon which Gen. Hatch endlorsed.

the following reply: "Respectfully returned. This form of oath is only used by those applying for pardon.

This official correspondence, which has been kindly furnished us by the Provost Marshal, Maj. Steuben, who directed the inquiries at our succes-tion, will definitely settle the last question which can be raised as to the efficacy of the annesty oath in establishing the right of suffrage to each individual, and leads to the following conclusions:

1st. That the oath of annesty, as prescribed by President Johnson, in his proclamation of May 29, 1865, of itself re-establishes the right of citizenship, and entitles the party taking to vote, provided he d within any of the fourteen exceptions therein named. 2d. That said oath entitles those

COOPER RIVER AFFAIRS. - A statement of Acting Master Montell, commanding U. S. stoamer Potomska, contains the following passages, which may be of some interest to Cooper River proprietors, planters and refugees. He says:

While on daty with the Potomske on Cooper River, myself and crew were constantly employed night and day in removing the 'deserted' women and children to this city; giving aid and assistance to persons in need; keeping the negroes at work and on the plan-tations; preventing destruction of proinsubordinate persons; sending to town abandoned provisions to feed the starving and destitute; providing medical aid and comforts for those in need; and wherever it was needed. rations were issued from the Potomska; officers and men sent miles away from any command on errands of mercy, and in one instance were ambushed and captured.

I deem it proper to say that I hold certificates and receipts for all aban-doned grain, and furniture, &c., re-moved from Cooper River, also my crders for so doing; and I again repeat, in justice to myself and crew, that we willing and able to meet any charges that may ever be brought against us, that may tend to lessen the respect and confidence of our Government and superior officers.

DEATH OF COL. SETULIS. - We are pained, says the Montgomery Mail, to record the death this morning of one of our oblest, most talented and most prominent citizens. Col. J. J. Seffels is no model. Here expired at his resi-dependent of the start 10^{4}_{20} a. m. yester-day, of initialization of the stomach, from the effects of which he had been suffering for several days. He was a native of South Carolina, and was aged about fitty years.

Col. Seibels was one of our most prominent citizens, and had been frequently honored by the people of his adopted State, and the Government of the United States. He was Minister to the court of Belgium under the administration of President Pierce, which position he filled with diguity and honor to his Government and with credit to himself, Io 1849 '50 '51, he was the editor of the Montgemery Advertizer and Guze's: and during the Presidential canvass of 1860, he edited the Confederation, a strong Douglas ouran.

In 1861, on the secession of Alahama, he accepted the position of Adjutant-General of the State; and during the first year of the war he was elected Colonel of the 6th Ala. Infantry; and went with that Regiment to Virginia, where he remained twelve months, when he resigned his position and returned to his house in this city, where he has quietly remained as a private citizen, up to the hour of his death.

Col. Seibels was a gentleman of fine, commanding personal appearance -a man of exalted legal and literory attainments, and highly esteemed by I who knew him intimately. As a titizen, he was quiet and anassuming, and as a husband and fafher, kind and indulgent. His death will be sorely indulgent. His death will be sorely lamented by a large cincle of personal and political friends, not only in Ala-bama, but throughout the Southern States. To its afflicted family we offer our sineere condelence.

THE CONFEDERATE VICE-PRESIDENT STEPHENS AND POSTMASTER-GENERAL REAGAN AT FORT WARREN. -- There are now but five prisoners at Fort War-ren. Vice-President Stephens, for the last ten days, has been released from close confinement, and is permitted to walk wherever he pleeses in the fort, between reveille and and retreat, and even ascend the ramparts. He is always unguarded, and seems to appreciate his relief from his dungeon. Another prisoner is Mr. Reagan, the at. U. federat. Postmaster-General. A third is Charles Cheshire, one of the supervisors of Brooklyn, New York, who is in dose confinement for some frauds perpetrated in the recrnit-ing department, his sentence being six months imprisonment and a fine of \$2,000. His cell is so situated that he can see from his window the whole ex-terior of the fort, and he was soon reterior of the fort, and he was soon re-cognized by acquaintences of the Se-venty-first. A fourth prisoner is a British captain—a Blockade runner; and a fifth party who refused to take the oath of allegiance. Reagan is al-lowed to take an hour's walk each day, attended by a guard.

Local Items

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To insure insettion, advartiaers are respeated to hand in their notices before 4 o'clock p. m.

FORT ROTAL MAILROAD. Stockholders in this railroad are coanselled to note the purport of the advertisement in respect to it and thom, as contained in this day's paper.

In our advertising columns, this morning, will be found one from our enterprising citizen, E. E. Jackson, who offers a very deentition, E. E. Jackson, who offers a very de-sirable lot of hardware and building mate-rials. We would advise some of our unfor-tunate friends, who will to know a borr out of their stores, to examine Jackson's stock of fine door-locks especially. Our lady ac-quaintances will examine with pleasure his varieties of worstels and chentage, to say nothing of many other commodities, useful in boundoir and at the toilyt.

FLOR DE AMANDO.-Cohen will be the death of us-Melvin Cohen, we mean. He has sent us a nice little present, done up in purple paper, of choice and genuine Havana cigars. One puff is enough for us. Will it cights. One pair is enough for us. Will he be enough for him? Sidh al aronial After smoking theye via Horida and Boston ci-gars for four years, to have a reigale of the genuine Spanish, is enough to make one content to puff out his last breath. The cruel boy, will be his death of us! And think of the name.-Flor de Amando.-Spanish.-ilower of love, we suppose. Well, our first swetheart was named Amands. Is there anything in this coincidence? She was an oldish gitl-she jilted us-land, what was the result? Where is Amanda? There is no one to answer. If you ever wander to the old cometery, at the plantation of Cy-mess Grove, you will find an answer. Poor, fiear, capricions, lovely, silly Amanda! Thero she hes, and here are we pulling stirst-rato Cuban eigar, having an approximation to her name. Tempus fault? Oh! Time, what years have passed! What conditions! Sho sheeps well-and, oy the time that we have smoked out these three remaining Cabanog .-the gift of Cohen-we, too, shall sleep. And in that sleep what dreams shall come? Shall we dream of Amanda? We have be enough for him? Skeh all aronial After And in that sleep what dicams shall come? Shall we dream of Amanda? We have thought of her. Forliah, giril Winy did she jilt us? She was pretty, playful, plea-sant--very permicionally pleasant, and --any-thing but wise. But we were captured, nevertheless. She could have dong with us what she pleased. But blue was --for wise? Alas! how few there are who are wise enough for their own happiness. The subject is a melancholy one. Lacette, another of Co-hen's eigars, and an *namette*. Wo will write an elegy on Amanda.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. -Attention is called

to the following advertisements, which are published for the first time this morning:

Moniner of Stockholders Port Royal R. R. Extra Communication Acacit, Lodge, E. E. Jackson, Pry Goods, Lodge, C. E. Jackson, Pry Goods, Lodge, C. Perfamery, Soaps, dc. ***

--- Hardwar Gen. Gillmore-General Orders No. 19.

OBITUARY .-- We have to record the premature death of Mr. Charles H. Silcox, a private of the 25th Ohio Regiment, on duty at this station. Mr. Shox was the victim of a casualty, being shot which at a pleasur-party, after being released from duty in the morning. He ched on the evening of the 25th between 4 and 5 o'clock, and was buried with due respect by his conrades on the day following. He was between twenty-five and twenty-six years of age; from Linen County, Kead Township, Ohio. He was a good soldier, and had been promoted from a private to the realt of duty sergeant. He leaves many dear relatives and friends to mourn his loss. It was the relanchedy pri-viege of the friend who wites this brief memorial to beheld a gentlewoman shed-ding taars meen his collin, and laying a behatiful yreath of flowers apon it. Two other weatha were hid upon it also by other fair women. They weep for him still, bat he sheeps at peace. *L*. *MONROE*, Private. private of the 25th Ohio Regiment, on duty

THE CHOLERA .- The Bremen's advices furnish dates from Cairo, Egypt, to the 17th of July. A commission had been sent out to stop the pilgrims now on their journey from Meeta to Egypt by land at some marches the other side of Sucz. Should there be appearance of chilera among them, they will be detained at a safe distance froat Sucz until the disease leaves their from Sucz until the disease leaves their camp: The great cholera which de-vastated Europe in 1832-3 broke out in July, which would correspond with the period of the return of the pilgrims in those years. The course of the disease at Jeddah is spoken of as most heart-rending. People were stricken down in the street, where, as strangers they lay and perished by hundreds for want of assistance. Mr. Calvert, the British consul there, is reported to have exerted himself heroically during the fatal visitation. By the latest ac-counts the disease hed ceased at Suakin., From Constantinople we learn that a panie has consequently seized the more wealthy, who have field from the infected city to establish them-selves on the shore of the Bosphorus and the Isle of the Princes. In some parts of stamboul this panie has at- 3 tained such dimensions that, accord-ing to a corresondent of the Independance, it is possible to walk through whole streets and see no one save perhaps one or two poor persons, whose means will not permit them to emigrate,

all they be suffered to sow the seeds of incessant future discords?

We note that Governor Perry's presence is cagerly and freely called for, in various portions of the State, and his approaching arrival even anthe Governor, for obvious reasons, has made Greenville, his own residence, his Headquarters, and there letters and visitors may reach him with little more cost and difficulty than if they sought him in Columbia. The resources of the Provisional Governor of this or any other State, at present, will not suffice to enable him to wander where he will, and endure the severe exactions of any hotel in any of inited States, the blacks were about our cities. Carriage and travel, also, ine juli of the population: They do, are by no means pleasant, easy or un-

who are who are within the excepted classes to vote, provided they have received special purdons from the president President.

3d. That for the purpose of obtain-ing such pardon, it is necessary for the applicant to take both the oaths above ladicated.

4th. That the first oath is only necessary to parties who are applicants for special pardon. oth. That, in any event, it is always

necessary that a party shall be a lega voter under the Constitution as it stood prior to the secession of the State, before he will be entitled to vote at the ensuing election.

Poor is the education which neglects the muscles while it tries to inform the mind; the highest life is over the apt

No man ought to enjoy what is too good for him; he should make himself worthy of it, and rise to its level.

Keep the horrors at arms' length. !

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QUIDDITTIES .- A tes party without perfection of the two-the shrine of Never turn a blessing round to see scandal is like a knife without a soul set fair it the temple of body whether it has a dark side to it. handle.