

Interesting Anomalies.

The future historian—it will not need the philosopher—will find no little trouble for thought and reason, when he shall endeavor to reconcile some of the anomalies into which the American people have been betrayed, because of the abandonment of all their ancient landmarks. We are told that the States of the South, having no right to secede, were never once out of the Union! and yet the work, troubling numerous wise heads at present, is how to get them back into the Union. They were never, while the war lasted, admitted to be out of the Union! Now that the war is over—that they are a conquered people, and have succumbed to the sword—they are not yet in the Union; and a variety of processes and courses must be employed, civil and military agencies, and a certain probation endured, before they can possibly be admitted back to that brotherhood from which they had never once taken their departure! Again—regarding the Abolitionists as the parties with whom the war originated, to compel the South back into the Union—we find the same people, after four years, in conflict for this one object, now resolutely striving, all they can, to prevent the South from being restored to the Union. Is there any pleasing such people? Is there any mode of reconciling these anomalies? If we were never out of the Union, we are not out of it now! If we are warring upon to compel us to remain in the Union, what a monstrous thing, that the same parties should war upon us still to keep us out of it; and how keep us out of it, when we are already in? Positively, we are sitting, cheek by jowl, with Massachusetts; and have been sitting alongside of her for the last five years; only we have not been getting our pay, when, according to her usual shrewd policy, she has taken care to collect the uttermost farthing from the common treasury, to which her experience in figures could give her the smallest title. We have never been out of the Union, but she has taken care to monopolize most of the offices. The South has none. Certainly, the temptation to get back into the Union, as held out by that beautifullest of the sisters—seen in her own mirror—is not very encouraging. It is clear that Massachusetts, and perhaps a few others of the sisteren, have not so much desired the restoration of the South to the Confederacy, as the acquisition of her territory. Here is the bait for her virtues. Exterminate the whites of the South—at all events beggar them—confiscate their lands, and send good New England men to manage the several parishes. Boston alone could furnish satraps for all the provinces throughout all the nations, and throw in a few thousand school-masters and mistresses besides; and there would be troublesome conflict with the intellect of Guffe, as a subject, which would call for an yearly adjustment of accounts, or would agitate the subject of local and State rights; or provoke the perpetual question of the *neum et tum*; so offensive to modern patriotism.

CIVIL AND MILITARY LAW.—We occupy considerable space on our outside with a correspondence between Gov. Holden and Maj. Gen. Ruger on the subject of civil and military law. The subject is an important one to the citizens of this State, and we hope all will read the correspondence. We are gratified that Gov. Holden insists on the trial of citizens by civil tribunals instead of by military commissions. The Governor sustains this claim with what we consider an incontrovertible argument, and we are sure that his course will meet the approbation of the people generally. Inasmuch as Gen. Ruger contends for the right to try citizens by military courts, the Governor has referred the matter to the President for his decision. [Charlotte Democrat.

Jeff. Davis' Family.

AT ALBANY, EN ROUTE FOR MONTREAL. Three children of Jeff. Davis arrived here this morning on the St. John. stopped at the Delavan House for a few hours, and left on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad for Montreal. There were two sons and a daughter, younger. The names of the sons were Jefferson and William. They were accompanied by the mother of Mrs. Davis, a white servant girl and a man servant. A large crowd was attracted to the Delavan House, where quite a disgusting scene took place. A number of women went in, and amid the most extravagant professions of delight and affection, repeatedly kissed the children. While the children should not be held accountable for the deeds of their father, there is certainly nothing in them nor their parents that entitles them to any peculiar manifestations of regard, over hundreds of respectable children of loyal parentage.

[Albany Journal, Aug. 15.] AT SCHENECTADY. Some of the relatives of Jefferson Davis, consisting of Jeff.'s mother-in-law, his two sons and a daughter, aged respectively three, eight and eleven years, a negro male servant, a white female servant, and a man, whose relation to the party we could not learn, passed through this city this morning, on the forty-five minutes past nine train. The mother-in-law is apparently about sixty-five or seventy years of age, and bears an intelligent eye expression in the face; she was dressed in black. The boys were dressed in blue flannel, cut and trimmed in sailor fashion, and were in charge of the colored servant. The girl was dressed in white and was in charge of the female servant.

[Schenectady Star, Aug. 15.] AID FOR MRS. DAVIS. The sympathy of the Washington secessionists for Mrs. Jeff. Davis is decidedly substantial in its character. Up to yesterday the amount subscribed in her behalf foots up the handsome sum of \$6,510. The lowest contribution to the fund was \$10 and the highest \$500. [Cor. Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 12.]

THE REASON OF IT.—The Raleigh Standard, Governor Holden's paper, referring to the persistent misrepresentations circulated at the North in regard to the condition of Southern public sentiment, thus forcibly and doubtless, truthfully exposes the principal motive of those anonymous and other libelers, who have been constantly retailing their slanders through the medium of the Northern press: "One of the objects of all these slanders was pecuniary gain. It had become widely known that many of the citizens of North Carolina wished to sell their lands; and it was known that many would be compelled to sell, and that the citizens of the State were not able to purchase. The great object, then, in this plan, was to prevent people emigrating from the Northern States to North Carolina; that these lands should thus be compelled to remain in the market without buyers, till the prices required by the owners should greatly decrease, when the very men who had originated and circulated these slanders, would buy up the lands at these reduced rates; and then, letters and telegrams could again be circulated to order, calculated to induce Northern and Western people to move to North Carolina and purchase lands. Enough is known of these schemes to convince any fair-minded man that an extensive association of men, some of them of large means, had formed themselves into bands and societies for this purpose, and what we have seen and read is only a part of this general plan. When we are apprised of the object for which they were working, no man can fail to see the shrewd cunning of the plot, and the probability of its success, if there had been any facts for such a plan to start upon. But happily for us, we are peaceable and united, and such associations cannot work out their schemes without some facts to sustain them."

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A telegram from Nashville, dated Friday, p. m., August 25, says: A terrible accident occurred on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad today. The passenger train which left here for Huntsville this morning ran off the long trestle-work near Reynold Station. The entire train was thrown from the trestle-work, and twelve or fifteen persons were killed and about twenty injured. Two Express messengers, named Mosley and Hazlett, were killed. No further particulars have been received.

THE DESERT FOR A DWELLING-PLACE. It is easy enough for a soured man to renounce society and go into the desert; the only difficulty is to dwell there.

The latest news from Washington is by no means favorable for the South, as far as speedy pardons are concerned. The President has ordered a temporary suspension of requisitions upon the State Department for warrants of pardon, and the Attorney-General will not proceed with the examination of applications for Executive clemency, until three or four thousand cases which have been favorably reported upon have been carefully examined and approved by the President. This delay is certainly to be regretted, as there have already accumulated more than twenty-five thousand petitions for pardons, and four or five hundred fresh applications reach the Attorney-General's office each day.

The revelation which has made our townsman—Mr. Foster—quite a public character, is said to have had much to do with the recent action of the President with reference to pardons. He is anxious, it is said, to break up the swarm of cormorants and sharks who have collected at Washington to prey upon the eager petitioners for clemency. Birds of prey of every degree, from the eagle to the carrion crow, darken the very air as they flap greedily around every unfortunate Southern gentleman, who follows his petition to the Federal Capitol.

The President, we learn, is desirous of putting a stop to this disgraceful traffic in pardons. This good result he may accomplish by a rapid disposition of the cases before him much more certainly than he can by delay. It is that suspense and delay which maketh the heart sick, which also makes the business of the pardon-brokers a prosperous one. Claim agents, speculators in soldiers' pay rolls, and all such cormorants grow fat upon the delays of the Government. Where there is prompt action, they find no harvest of goodly profits with reference to this matter of pardons. We now have at Washington an illustration of the truth of the aphorism, "that history is perpetually repeating itself." An unsuccessful revolution must, necessarily, leave many at the mercy of the Executive, whether King or President.

During and after the bloody assize, the temptation to trade in pardons was so great that all the officials who had any influence at court engaged in the business. Macaulay states that while the humble retainers were pillaging the obscure participants in the rebellion, the infamous Jeffreys was fast accumulating a fortune out of the plunder of a higher class of victims. He wrung from one unfortunate gentleman, by operating upon his fears, the vast sum of fifteen thousand pounds. The maids of honor to the Queen plunged boldly into the business, and distinguished themselves pre-eminently by rapacity and hard-heartedness. They enriched themselves by this odious trade, and so slow and debased were the morals of that day that William Penn was the agent upon one occasion of the maids of honor in extorting seven thousand pounds from some girls of noble families who had presented a standard to Monmouth. [Richmond Times.]

Letter from Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. BUFFALO SPRINGS, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, VA., July 17, 1865.

You ask my "views of the future course and future interests of us all." The case is so plain that very little can be said or written upon it. We of the South referred the question at issue between us and the United States to the arbitration of the sword. The decision has been made—and it is against us. We must acquiesce in that decision, accept it as final, and recognize that Virginia is again one of the United States. Our duties and interests coincide. We shall consult the one and perform the other by doing all we can to promote the welfare of our neighbors and kindred, and to restore the prosperity of the country. We should at once commence the duties of peaceful citizens by entering upon some useful pursuit, qualifying ourselves to vote if possible—and at the polls our votes should be cast for conservative men—men who understand and will maintain the interests of Virginia as one of the United States.

This is the course which I have recommended to all those with whom I have conversed on the subject, and it is that which I have adopted for myself, as far as practicable. Very truly yours, J. E. JOHNSTON.

Among a large number of Southerners at the White House Saturday morning was ex-Governor Joseph Brown, of Georgia, who was endeavoring to obtain an interview with the President relative to a pardon for himself. There is a cat in Sweden that weighs twenty-four pounds.

From Chester. We make the following extracts from a correspondence of the Yorkville Enquirer, writing from Chester, under date of August 13, which our readers will find somewhat interesting: Our hapless community has, for two months, been whirled about "the unwilling spirit of circumstances and passion." First, we had with us Capt. Brown, with a detachment of the 9th Ohio Cavalry. Their policy was to fraternize entirely with the colored brethren. They held the ultra-Northern doctrine that a "white man is as good as a negro if he behaves himself." Through the teaching of some of these men, the negroes were led to believe that the Agrarian doctrine was to be the law of the land—that this fall there was to be a grand "divide" of everything. In pursuance of their supposed rights, the negroes, in a good many places, actually marked out their respective shares of God's green earth, in some instances squabbling among themselves as to the quantity of wood land, arable land, &c., to which they were respectively entitled.

After an administration of several weeks, Capt. Brown was relieved by a Captain—a Dutchman—whose name is beyond my orthography. He (the Dutchman) was as far on one extreme as Capt. Brown had been on the other. A few days after his arrival, he called a mass meeting of the citizens of the district, and delivered himself in a quite lengthy speech, in which he represented that the rights of the white man, as employer, were far greater and more absolute than had ever been the rights of the master under the State law. His remedy for all improprieties on the part of the negro was to knock him down, and if that did not suffice, to kill him. The result of his teaching was, that a good many men who had got behind in the matter of punishing their negroes during Capt. Brown's administration, went home and brought up the average immediately.

"Capt. Dumont's reign was a short one—only about a week. He was succeeded by an interregnum, during which the realms of power were in the hands of a home organization, with Mr. G. J. Patterson, a discreet and equitable gentleman, at its head. During the two weeks that we had matters in our own hands, quiet and order reigned. The streets were not filled with vagabond freedmen, and things began to wear a most satisfactory aspect.

"In the midst of this quiet, another garrison came down upon us, commanded by Capt. Bennett, of an Indiana regiment. Capt. Bennett and Capt. Mayes, Provost Marshal, with the men under their command, conducted themselves in the most gentlemanly manner, and I am glad to say, give universal satisfaction. While they protected the rights of the colored people, they forbid them from loafing about in idleness, required them to remain on the plantations, and, when necessary, enforced discipline, to require them to labor.

"Chester is beginning to assume its old appearance. The doors on the public square that have been closed so long are opening up. All departments of business are being revived. Cotton is coming in quite freely, and in consequence thereof gold is quite plenty. Gold or silver is the circulating medium. People are instinctively afraid of greenbacks. They quote, in justification thereof, the old saw, that 'a burnt child dreads the fire.' Most of them got burned with Confed., and now they are indisposed to handle anything but the metallic currency.

"Corn crops bid fair to be more abundant than they have been for many years. A blessed thing for the hundreds of freedmen who will inevitably be homeless and wandering next year. If our Legislature, when it meets, can succeed in making wise laws for the government of this class, I do not entirely despair of once more seeing prosperity within our borders."

SERIOUS CHARGES.—The Washington Star, of Saturday afternoon, says Col. Amos Binny, Chief Paymaster in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, has, within a few days, been ordered from Richmond to Washington, for examination, on complaint of having so manipulated the funds in his charge, amounting to some millions, as to pocket between thirty and fifty thousand dollars. The suspicion is that this was done by paying the soldiers in seven-thirty bonds, and then receiving a share of the profits which the Virginia banks made by buying these up at a discount of four and eight dollars on the hundred.

Mr. Davis and Mr. Clay recently met on the ramparts of Fortress Monroe, and were allowed to shake hands, but not to speak.

Local Items.

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

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—We are requested to state that the Rev. Mr. Martin will preach, in the Baptist Church, to-morrow morning, at 10 1/2 o'clock, and Rev. Mr. Auld at 4 p. m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The gentleman who left certain manuscripts, on Thursday, for the inspection of the editor of the *Phoenix*, addressed by a reverend friend formerly of Charleston, is requested to call at the office, if possible, this morning, at an early hour.

Our "Local" happened, this morning, at the shop of Messrs. E. H. MOISE & Co., and were refreshed with the prospect of ample supplies, of large variety, for the approaching events of the Convention. We had the satisfaction, also, of sampling some of their creature delectables. Their oysters—those self-sacrificing vegetables of the sea, who fatten that we may feed—reminded us of old satisfactions experienced at the Cove, through the aid of the venerable Truesdale, and with a choice collection of "crackers," we forgot that we had become, after a four years' war, the most disconsolate "crackers" ourselves, alas!—with how little left to crack—unless a poor joke with our patient readers for the relief of the dog-days.

MASONIC MEETING.—A meeting of the craft, in open Lodge, took place in this city, on Wednesday last, in consequence of the request of certain of the brethren, addressed to the Grand Master of the State. The meeting was well attended by several Grand and Lodge officers, and by a goodly number of the brethren. The Grand Master presided. The object of the meeting was to make an appeal to the craft throughout the United States for succor. The hall has been destroyed, their insignia, paraphernalia, working tools, all the essentials of the craft, and it is only by external succor that these can be replaced. The result of the meeting was the appointment of a committee of seven, consisting of brothers Simms, Bruns, McDougal, Corbett, Levin, Reynolds and Walter, to prepare a memorial on the subject to the brethren throughout the country, and to take such other steps as, in their judgment, would realize the desired objects.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attention is called to the following advertisements, which are published for the first time this morning: Richard Caldwell—Confectionary. " " " "—Coffee. O. Z. Bates—New Goods. Townsend & North—School Books. Mrs. S. J. Cotchett—New Goods. Nurse & Baldwin—Crockery. " " " "—Liquors, &c. Fire Department Meeting. Orangeburg and Columbia Stage Line. E. H. Moise & Co.—Fresh Groceries. " " " "—Kerosene Oil. " " " "—Dry Goods, &c. " " " "—Female College Store. R. Tozer—Richland Lodge. Miss A. T. Legare—School Notice.

GEN. BEAUREGARD.—New Orleans, August 19.—Gen. Beauregard's house was surrounded a few nights since, and Beauregard, with others, were kept in a cotton press till morning. It was supposed that Kirby Smith was concealed in the house. A gentleman much resembling Smith was mistaken for him. Beauregard complained to Gen. Sheridan of the manner in which the military invaded his house, the officers in command not being in uniform. Gen. Sheridan was greatly annoyed at the occurrence, and righted the matter with Gen. Beauregard.

GEN. JOHNSTON.—Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, of the late Confederate army, arrived in this city on Sunday last from Richmond, and is sojourning at the house of a friend. He has obtained permission to visit Washington, and it is stated will do so this week for the purpose of having an interview with President Johnson, to whom he has already presented an application for pardon. [Baltimore Sun.]

One hundred and thirty-six cases of cholera have been reported at Valencia.

Funeral Invitation

The friends and acquaintances of H. C. FRANCK are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, THIS AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock, at the Lutheran burying ground.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THE members of the Fire Department are requested to meet at the Engine House, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral services of their late brother fireman, H. C. FRANCK, Esq. By order of the President. C. F. HARRISON, Act. Secretary. Sept 2 1

A. F. M.

THE members of Richland Lodge No. 39 A. F. M. will meet at their hall in the College Campus, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last sad tribute of respect to their late Treasurer, Bro. H. C. FRANCK. Members of the fraternity are especially invited to join with us on this mournful occasion. By order of the W. Master. Sept 2 1 R. TOZER, Secretary.

THE EXERCISES

OF Miss A. T. LEGARE'S SCHOOL will be resumed on MONDAY, at the same room—one corner North of Richland and West of Main, on the premises of Mrs. Munds. Boys admitted under eight years of age. Sept 2 4