# COLUMBIA.

## Friday Morning, September 15, 1865.

#### Wisdom in September.

"Nemo semper sapiens," is the Latin proverb which a venerable but sprightly friend persists in translating, "No one is wise in September;" "for," quoth he, "to say that no one is wise at all times, would be to utter a mere truism, and a truism uttered with gravity in good society, is a mere impertinence. The Latin really meant to say that September is a month in which nobody can have his proper senses about him. And he is right. And you, and I, and all of us, are not the same men in this month that we are at ordinary periods. Therefore, we should attempt nothing in September that involves the necessity of right thinking, close logic, decp research, and, briefly, wisdom. There should be no legislation this month-no convention-no constitutionmaking. Whatever is done now is sure to be a blunder-to be full of blunders. The season operates upon the human brain, as. the same season is said to act upon the rattle-snake. His venomous secretions, at this time, are described to be of such a nature as to make him blind; and so of the secretions of the human brain. They blind the understanding. I could probably trace out the processes, and show th , why and wherefore of this result; but I will not trust myself at any logical effort till we get fairly into October. Require it of me then, and you shall have the rationale of it, and perhaps be able to ascertain why it is that the month of September is fatal to all wise thinking. We are not reasonable animals this month. We are jaundiced. We see as through a glass darkly; we hear through false media. • We think through tortuous processes, such as make our dreams incoherent and purposeless. The skin is never in good order, and there is not an inch of your brain in its right place, under its proper bump or organ. We should do little more in September than sleep and dream-should only read those books which produce sleep-those poets only who are absolutely lucid, whom you see through at a glance-who ask no thinking and exhibit none-listen to no compliand exhibit none—listen to no compli-cated music, only love songs, such as they course, can retrace its steps; for if the Con-vention yield to the usurpation of the pro-sang in Arcadia, to the trickling waters claunation, all will be lost irrevocably. The So, instead of going to the Convention, I So, instead of going to the Convention, I am for Sidney Park, where, stretched upon one of the benches, I can see the boys play marbles, and hear the last mock-bird singing above me the very air to which Moore wrote his inoffensive ditty, the Last Rose of Summer."

So much for our good friend's philosophy. We leave it to our reader's comment and forbear our own. At all events, it will be good policy, whatever may be the wisdom we still boast to have in this equivocal month, to take our steps heedfully, and not be too sure of the accuracy of our paces.

# Policy of the State-Reconstruction and its Coincidents.

The communication which follows, is contained in a private tetter received yesterday from a venerable and distinguished citizen. It contains suggestions of value, and is no mere collection of common-places. The ideas are, some of them, of a character upon which we may well brood awhile. We do not concur, in certain respects, with the writer, especially as regards his nicety of detail in arranging the matter of future free negro labor. The detail should be left with the individual parties contracting. the question, cui bono? As we have little faith in this labor, or in any of the contracts of which it is the subject, we are disposed to waste but little time in its consideration. This matter aside, the ideas of our correspondent are worthy of consideration, and we trust will receive it, especially from the distinguished persons now sitting in Convention:

causing crime and misery to a degree never before embraced in imagination or in act among men. Most assuredly the world docs not improve. \*

volving the loss of amounts in value, and

Since the old State Constitution was sanctioned before, it cannot be deemed wrong Let it be re-affirmed, with the single modification of gradual emancipation. In this way the constitutional question, the this way the constitutional question, the question of compensation, the question of the extension of the right of suffrage, and all controversy in relation to the pro-month he gotten rid of. The clamation, would be gotten rid of. The General Government having satisfied any supposed obligation incurred, and perfectly aware that control given to officials, inex-perienced, and without sympathy with the interests involved, must necessarily cause mischief, would gladly leave the whole mat-ter with the States. Wages having been proposed to our laboring class, let wages be conceded; however, so far as plantations are concerned, not monthly, but a certain por-tion of the clear proceeds of the year's trans-actions, to be distributed at the Christmas holidays. Let the maintenance, medical attendance, &c., be continued, as hereto-fore; the labor, where its nature will admit, be task-work, according to the established custom of the country; the headman each day reporting delinquents, they to be heard in their defence, and arbitration had when alaimed a marking between the states of th claimed. A monthly abstract, showing the time lost by each idler, to be made out and read to the assembled workers. Provision to be made for educating the young. For the first five years let the remuneration be one-tenth of the net annual income from plantation accounts and sales, made at the discretion of the planter; for the second, one-eighth; for the third, one-sixth; for the fourth series, one-fifth; and for the final semi-decade, one-fourth. This would be a veritable apprenticeship, giving a progres sive state to the present generation, and preparing the rising one for the eventual conflict of capital with labor. The system would be a new one; not the checking off by the proprietor for his own benefit the short-coming of service, but a mutual surveillance by the operatives themselves. The negroes are averse to leaving this coun-The employment of force would be try. banishment, a punishment for crime, and the courts would interfere. Their colonization cannot be effected unless the States ignoring the proclamation, enact gradual emancipation and impose as the condition of freedom, that it shall be optional to send them, excepting quadroons, out of the country. That action, under cover of States rights, is the only mode by which the Gen-eral Government, influenced by the dominant party, now repeutant of its suicidal means of building and keeping up the hospitals, infirmaries and *additional pulls*, made necessary by the sudden and radical change forced on the country by the proclamation. With the means furnished, the exigencies of the situation could not be met in time, which alone is conclusive against the policy of the Federal Government. Pledge should be exacted of all candidates for the Legislature or for Congress, that in case gradual emancipation cannot be effected, then that they press for the highest compensation, in way and at every turn, and as auxiliary to it, that repudiation of the United States debt be strenuously demanded. For three years the State should levy no more tax than merely enough to pay a few indispen-sable salaries, eking out with certificates, Se. Not more than \$10,000 should be alwith a shingle roof and furnishing it with

### Conservatism of the South.

pine benches and tables.

#### WILLINGTON, September 10, 1865.

Mr. EDTTOR: In my last letter, after a brief survey of our actual position, and of the legidative measures necessary for temporary relief, we arrived at the conclusion that the only prospect of a permanent and secure industrial system, and of a restored the health improves, so that the improve But, perhaps, one objection really lies in population. A glad and hearty welcome to the material properi-German and Irish, English and Scotch French and Italian. This is our true policy, gration to this State. though it is possible that in treating in a cursory and discursive manner, a subject which concerns the future, and which is, consequently, largely speculative, Lmay not have impressed my views sufficiently upon all to bring them to the same conclusion as ourselves. A few still blindly sigh over the ruins of the past, and hope to prop up again the fallen edifice. Others, of a more sangaine temperament, anticipate permanent relief and prosperity from the new relations of the African and Caucasian races; but the majority will, I think, upon reflection, agree that it is only by large additions to our white population that we can look for assured prosperity. It is idle to suppose this property. Could the whole white populaplaces filled by inhabitants of New Enghand, it would only assure, and vastly accelerate, the fate of the negro. A highly improved industry, however indoctrinated with ideas concerning the equal rights of mai.kind, could not and would not endure an's igno-

think the presence of the race a curse, feel kindly towards many individuals. It is, therefore, with regret that we come to our conclusion: we would that it were otherwise but we cannot shut our eyes. And, while firmly confident of the ultimate result, are still determined to deal justly with these people and as kindly as we can, consistently with self-preservation and our duties to ourselves.

Of the obstacles which present themselves to white immigration, the first is the pre-sent military rule and the consequent inse-curity of all civil rights. As there is every reason to hope that this will soon be removed, it may be counted as the least serious, and we may pass to the consideration of those which existed in time past, and may, therefore, more properly be deemed permanent. The world generally said that our climate was too hot and too unhealthy, and we agreed with the world; may, I am not sure but we helped to cram this opinion down the world's throat, by declaring that only the negro could labor in our fields. I remember still, with amusement, meeting, some ten years ago, Sir Francis Head at Langer Schmalbach, in Germany, and his look of utter astonishment at learning that so healthy a man was a native of Carolina. "Charleston, sir; a wonderful clear com-plexion for that sickly locality." There was not so great ignorance among educated and travelled men nearer home, but still great misconception existed on the subject, not only among the masses of the North, but even in our own communities. That this opinion has had some effect in deterring immigrants from coming among us, is true, but by no means so great an effect as has been usually supposed. The average health of those who have come has been such as to serve, in a great measure, to counteract the opinion of the general unhealthiness of the climate. And assuredly, although the heats of summer last longer with us, they are neither more intense nor more enervating than in the Northern States. At least one-half of this State, (all that which lies North and West of a line drawn through Edgefield. Columbia and Cheraw,) rejoices in a climate equal in salubriety to any in the world; the son is excellent for farming, and the culture of the vine and fruit trees, and it possesses an extent of water power and sites for manufacturing purposes, not surpassed by the same extent of territory in any other portion of the United States. A more healthy, vigorous race does not exist than the inhe bitants of these portions of the State. Between this line and the sea coast, lies a country mostly covered with pine, with occasional rich alluvial lands on the great rivers. With a climate possibly not so brac-ing as that before spoken of, it is generally healthy, and even those localities which are not, will become so when the forests are cleared, the lands drained and put in a proper state of cultivation. The third sec-tion of the State, that directly adjoining the sea, is, in many places, unhealthy, but supposed. This the experience of the war has demonstrated. The contending forces of either army have bivouacked, done picket duty and fought, during the late war, in places that were considered totally uninhabitable before. They have spent whole summers in localities, to spend a night in which, previous to 1860, was deemed death for a white man. And these mon have en-joyed, on the whole, comparatively good health. Even those portions of this region generally consider d among the most un-healthy, the rice lands on the Pee Dec. lowed for covering the New State House Waccamaw, Santee, Cooper, Combahee and Ashepoo rivers, are not much more so, at the present time, than the low lands on the

Delaware, the Chesapeake and the northern Ackes. Besides, there is scarcely a spot in the whole low country, however unhealthy, within a mile of which some healthy location for residence may not be found, either the pine land or on the ocean beach. The experince of the past, nay, the experience of men of only twenty-five or thirty years of age, demonstrates that in proportion as the lands are cleared and drained, ty. These certainly are not reasons sufficient to account for the absence of immi-Again, it is not only in this State; in all the Southern States foreign immigration has, in no respect, compared with what it has been in the Northern and North-western States; and that, too, in portions of country adjoining the Ohio, Mississippi and Mis-souri, notoriously unhealthy. Virginia, posssing, probably, the most healthy, delightful and bracing climate, has, in the respect of the increase of her population by immigration, fallen far behind States infinitely inferior in advantages, whether for health The average health of or productiveness. this State is at least equal to, if not greater than, that of the State of Illinois; yet, mark the difference in the increase of population. If the climate of the Southern States has really had anything to do with this matter. it has been in an indirect way, and rather sured prosperity. It is idle to suppose this on account of its superior salubriety than the sontiment of men embittered by loss of the reverse. The negro, whose tropical constitution could not support the cold and tion of the South be transported and their rude winters of the Northern States, inreased and flourished in our more genial clime. He becomes the institution of the country. Upon this base rose a society possessed of many high qualities and great merits. Of these it is not our part to speak; we are viewing the subject now purely as an industrial system and in its relation with white immigration. Upon this it exercised no- a most unfortunate effect. The whole capi-ould tal of the country was locked up, not in the bor of the black man, but in himself and his progery, and was thus diverted from se enterprises which would develop the source of the country and attract honest te labor, while that labor itself shunned et with a race so idle, thriftless and leat, and fled from it as from the ively small increase of population,

their improvidence. Besides, the habits and ties of a life-time, nay, of generations, though rudely shattered, cannot all at once by totally destroyed; and even those, who this evil? and how? What can we do to remedy it? These are questions locked in the womb of the future, and which time alone can answer definitely; but on which I propose, with your permission, to hazard a few speculations in my next letter. CAUCASIAN.

COLUMBIA S. C., September 13, 1865. Mr. EDITOR: In your issue (weekly) of the 12 h instant, you publish a "letter from a gentleman of the first character," residing at Newberry, S. C., with reference to the death of Calvin Crozier, who essayed to kill, and did herribly cut, a member of

The 334 U. S. C. T. Presuming that you are in favor of the facts in the case being known, I desire to correct two errors in the letter of your correspondent in Newberry, and which are erroneous. First, your correspondent says that "others participated" in the "fight" between Crozier and the soldier, "and in self-defence Crozier used a knife," &c., while the concurrent testimony of all who were present immediately after Crozier had committed the crime, (even including the the ball aforesaid having been fired by a private without orders from or knowledge of the sergeant.

If Crozier was a "perfect gentleman," he must heve known that if a soldier was intruding, or endangering the life of himself, or that of any one in his charge, there was a legal way of proceedure for bringing the offender to condign punishment. Crozier, immediately after committing the bloody crime, attempted to escape, and was are tad a distance from the place of the commission of the crime. The facts, even as studed by your correspondent, cannot justify created in the free use he made of his knife. The facts court investigation, Veryrespectfully, L. S. LANGLEY, Ac., L. S. MANGLEY,

Sergeant-Major 23d U. S. C. T.

[We freely publish the preceding communication, and leave it to our Newberry coerespondent to reply if he deems it necessary. But our Sergeant-Major mistakes in one thing. It is one thing to bring an offender to punishment, and another to prevent him promptly at the moment of offence; and where ladies are concerned, and at night in an open 'car, a subsequent court-martial must always be considered rather a cold and tardy proceeding. Our Sergeant-Major, however, says not a word to justify the summary execution of Crozier, apparently without order and without a trial. Nor has he been taught, by the laws of any country, that where no homicide has been committed, though a knife may have been used in an affray, that death is the penalty for the offence. We do not see that the present correspondent meets the real difficulties of the case.--ED. PHENIX.]

# COMPLETION OF TEE SUEZ CANAL-A little

item in the foreign news by the Halifax steamer, announces a great fact, namely, the completion of the famous Sucz Canal, and the passage of a vessel from the blue waters of the Mediterranean into the Red Sea—the same Red Sea through which Moses and Aaron led the children of Israel, and which swallowed up the pursuing hosts of King Pharoah.

The Isthmus of Suez, which has thus been cut by a commercial canal, connects Europe and Asia, and is about seventy-five miles broad. With the exception of two small ridges, of the respective medium heights of thirty and forty-five feet, the surface is only elevated from five to eight feet above the level of the adjoining seas, with a general depression towards the Mediterranean. The work of digging a canal prosperity, was in the increase of our white go hand in hand with its material prosperi-auspices of M. de Lesseps, a French engiacross this strip of land was undertaken in neer. in 1859, with a capital of \$10,000,000. The base true may be security and promptitude, canal runs between the town of \$10,000,000 and point with ease, security and promptitude, the Gulf of Pelusian. It is some ninety and with as little fatigue as may be possible in 1859, with a capital of \$10,000,090. The that they may be transported from point to the Gulf of Pelusiam. It is some ninety miles long, twenty feet deep at low water level of the Mediterranean, and three hundred and thirty feet wide. Its prospective importance as a "short cut" between the two continents can. at this time, scarcely be over-estimated. - New York Express. SOUTHERN FEELING .- A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writes from Aiken, S. C., "that it is an extremely pleas-ant duty to mention the good feelings of the citizens towards the United States soldiers. Reserved seats in churches, invitations to dinners, to parties, to rides; recognition by the many young ladies who sometimes pro-menade in the streets; salutes by the young gentlemen, and a welcome into cheerful homes, rewards, the soldier for any interest he takes in the welfare of the community. He feels that he is in the United States that he is among friends, and he exerts himself in turn to benefit those friends, The discussion of politics is eschewed by all -it is not proper to say both parties here, for there is hardly more than one. Occa sionally, it may be, a lady says of the war, it was all wrong from the beginning,' as a quietus to some prejudiced talker, and the conversation turns on travel or the resources of the country. The death of the Admiral of the British fleet, Sir Francis William Austin, G. C. B., is announced. He was born in 1774, and was the son of the Rev. G. Austin. Edueated at the Royal Navy College, he served in the Mediterrancan, East and West Indies, Baltie and North Sea. From 1845 he was Commander-in-chief of the West Indian Here lies the real secret of our and North American stations, and, in 1863, was Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom.

#### Local Items.

Owing to the pressure upon our columns, we are compelled to defer the publication of the proceedings in the Convention vesterday.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE PHENIX .- Our bird, the Pleanix, spring from the ashes of Columbia while her ruins were yet smonldering, has had successive and rapid growths, and now, this day, spreads forth on newer and broadsr wings, for a bolder, a longer and more continued flight. She is the bird of the advent. She took her flight when po other bird dared take advantage of the sky. E.s. ble, fettered, cabined, cribbed, commed-she ha yet, at all times, spoken freely the butthen of her thought, such as became herself and the nature thought, such as becaue herself and the nature of a great people, desolate, overthrown, but not extinct, and with soil enough still to prove mighty as a State. She has not yet source her fulles: flight-she has yet embatriasments to conquery but, from what she has done, sufficient evidence has been shown of her ability, not only to man-tain her ground, but to empass still wider em-pires. Let her friends wait upon her with patience, and they shall di be made heaply by her corform-ame<sup>68</sup>. ances.

SCRENADR .- The Plocair was honored, last night, with a charming seronade, disconving such rich sweet sounds in her cars, as roused her up from dreams, and made her heart throb against her ribs, making a music of it- own, such as the statement of the commencement of the affair from Crozier himself.) prove that the soldier was alone and gmassisted throughout the fight. Second, your correspondent says the "sergeant in charge fired a pistol ball through his head," which is *matrue*, the bull affore and gmassisted throughout the soldier was alone and gmassisted throughout the fight. Second, your correspondent says the "sergeant in charge fired a pistol ball through his head," which is *matrue*, are sertainly about to lose one of our young musiare certainly about to lose one of our young musi-cians. Alas! alas! who can it be? What doar youth is about to depart -er get matried and go What dame ! is about to deprive herseli or off? individuality, and becoming a happy wife, how all individuality, and becoming a happy wife, how ail the precious privileges of being adored as a sove-reign. How terrible to exchange these privileges for the duties of seeing after dinner, washing up the cups, making clothes for the Laby – but why enumerate, when the catalogue of dome the mise-ries is so endless? She will have no more cre-nades by the light of the moon, and must be con-tent with her single *sir-in-aid* by the light of a farihing candle. The subject is very saddening to these poor things, thus voluntarily surrendering themselves to bonds, when they had to themselves all the bird privileges of dight and music.

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

for the first time this morning: Regular Meeting Palmetto Lodge. W. R. Catheart - Cottage to Rent. John Stork.--Wines, Cordials, &c. """-Jot for Sale. Dr. P. Melvin Cohen-Fure Wines, &e. Maj. Gen. Ames -General Orders New, 1, 3 and 5. L. C. Clarke -Dry Gools and Groceries. Rebert Errec-Einek Offices to Reat. John W. Caldwell - Residence for Sale. Opposite Hitchcock's Stables - Lumber for Sale. Durbee & Walter Familure. &e. A. R. Phillips--Mules, Wagon and Harness. Richard O'Scale & San-Storage of Cotton. Joim Fripp-Horses, Wagon, &c., for Sale. J. B. White-Hillsboro Military Academy.

#### The Arrival of Foreign Capitalist.

By the arrival of the Scotia, vesterday, : large number of our countrymen and other from various sections of the country had the gratification of welcoming quite a number of gentlemen from England, who are the representatives of British and European cupital, and who are especially interested in railroad enterprises on this continent. The party of visitors consists of thirty-two persons, many of them distinguished for their wealth, other: for their scientific achievements, and others also, for making known, through their literary ability, the progress of commercial chterprises, which may benefit mankind. Five, in the last classification, are gentlemen who come here as representatives of the chief London journals; and they will regularly report through their correspondence whatever they may perceive in their tour through this Western world that may be worthy of the attention of foreign capitalists.

It will be perceived at once that this is no trivial mission. We have had soldiers, reformers, and even princes, to make the tour of this country in a public way, but never have we had so important a body to welcome as the present one. The party have come at an important epoch in our history. Their purpose is to carefully survey our railroad system, the character and working arrangements of our roads, and particularly to notice those which have been built by the aid of foreign capital. That they may have every facility for learning all that is to res of M. de Lesseps, a French engi-The company commenced operations special trains will be provided for them, while fulfilling so onerous a mission. Our principal railroad men of the Northern and Middle States have been active in addressing themselves to these guests of the country, and such of our Southern capitalists and enterprising managers of railroads as are here, are equally alive to the importance of introducing gentlemen of so great influ-ence abroad to a knowledge of the vast profit to be derived from the application of capital to the wants of the railroad companies in the South. The enterprises in railroads in the South are not like experimental affairs, or like those in which competing capital over-designs and creates the means of transportation. Every road in the South is a portation. Every road in the South is a necessity of the population and essential to the increase of production, and with the new order of things will become vastly more remunerative than at any former period. remunerative than at any former period. Hence capital may be safely directed to-ward the South. The exhaustion of the war calls for repairs and renovation, and capital well applied will more wisely be ex-pended, we think, on Southern railroads than on those which are under the disad-vantage of great and still increasing compe-titi n. However, the gentlemen on this mission, who represent an enormous amount of British capital, will be able to draw their own conclusions after they have made their surveys, and we shall be much surprised if in their reports to European capitalists, with whom they are associated, they do not justify the views we have expressed with regard to the splendid field for investments new open at the South. -New York News.

MY DEAR SIR:

The world does not improve. The publicist of the present day glows as he reads the just sentiments of pagan Cicero on war-fare, and the case of delicate conscience of the elder Cato, he details in his work on morals, written nearly 2,000 years ago. In the middle ages, the isolated Incas of Peru shaped out a more enlightened belligerent policy than ever did any other people; inex-haustible forbcarance and oft-repeated prof-fers of peace on the mildest terms. And yet they were invariably successful. When the elder Cato, he details in his work on iostilities ceased, they supplied the van-quished with food and clothing, cared for the wounded, confirmed inheritances and repected their enstones. Toward the close of the nineteenth cen-

a people who recognized the rmon on the Mount duct; whose

> A Brownsville correspondent says the la of the Rio Grande is growing dark troops.