

Friday Morning, Sept. 29, 1865.

We have already declared our entire approval of the nomination of the Hon. Mr. Orr, for the Governorship of South Carolina. We have given our reasons for this preference, over most others, and we trust that these reasons have been satisfactory. We have found them in the fact that Mr. Orr has been the chief agent in the formation of the new Constitution, and we hold him accordingly to be the fittest man to develop in action its qualities and characteristics. We also found our preference in his own excellent intellectual endowments, his long experience as a public man, and those features, marking the Executive mind which, perhaps, are the very highest of recommendations for such an officer at this juncture of anxiety, turmoil and confusion, almost amounting to anarchy, in which few persons have the courage to lay hands on the helm of State. And all that we have said, we have said in good faith, and with a perfect conviction of the wisdom of the nomination. But, we confess to a serious objection to the manner in which this nomination has been made. It should not have been made by the Convention. They should not, in the slightest degree, have made the slightest attempt to influence the judgment, or shape the decision of the people. It is true that they have not made this nomination directly, in their official capacity, as a collective body. But the mere formal precaution which kept them from so doing, does not obviate the objection. It is done wholly by members of the Convention, in the very midst of their official proceedings. Their business had not ended. No private citizen seems to have had a share in the performance; it is exclusively the act of the members of the Convention. We heard one of these members in debate confidently assert that the duties of the Convention were not simply to shape a Constitution for the State, but to mould its public opinion. This is a great error. They are themselves on their trial, and the process may be found, in the end, a crucial one. A modest recollection of this fact might have checked any attempt at gratuitous counsel, which, delivered in so formal a manner, under such circumstances, sounds very like dictation. And why dictate to, or even counsel a people, whom the Convention assumes to be perfectly competent themselves to the selection of their own representatives and rulers? Are they ignorant of their public men? Especially may we ask, are they ignorant of the qualities of Mr. Orr, after an experience of his large and various qualities—after the full recognition of them during their continual employment for more than twenty years in every possible situation of high trust and authority? We beg to say that Mr. Orr, with much more propriety, might use his influence in the recommendation of most of the gentlemen who thus gravely answer for him. The public of the State might reasonably ask him for counsel, as to the choice of other men. They hardly need the endorsement of other men on his political paper. He does not now need any dry nursing. We do not charge these gentlemen with any attempt at *management* in this proceeding. But the proceeding, in the eyes of a jealous population, will incur with many this suspicion. It savors a little too much of the practices of the Northern Democracy, where the people are never suffered to sit down to their political pie without having the fingers of a score of politicians in it. We prefer to have no caucussing in the case of a people whom the politicians insist upon as so near perfection, as only below the angels; at least, in the wisdom which prompts their choice, and the

virtuous moral which demands that it shall be made piously and with due regard to the equal virtues and capacity of the representation. There is one objection to this course of the members of the Convention, which is, perhaps, even more serious than any we have yet made. It precludes all competition for office. No man, whatever his talents, his genius, his morals, his capacity for office, or his honorable ambition, will dare to run for the office, in the face of such a recommendation. It is a snap-fire on the community. It anticipates rivalry, it prevents the honorable conflict before society of rival minds and adverse opinions, and this most effectually cuts off the people from all opportunity of choice. We do not mean to insinuate that such was the design of the honorable members; but we do say that such must be its effect, if there are communities in our country—and such there have been—where it was impossible to oppose a very rich man, however inferior might be the claims of his intellect. Where the Golden Calf and Brazen Serpent, blending their arts and arms together, over-ride all opposition, how much reason we have to apprehend, even in our era of superior virtue and enlightenment, that the recommendation of so many superior men, chosen to the most superior trust, should operate in a like manner, to a virtual overthrow, for a time, at least, of all use of an independent suffrage. The Convention was not created or elected for the purpose of thus moulding—or, in other words, thus controlling—the minds of the people. Let the people have fair play. Let the rival ambition have fair play. Let there be no snap-firing in our State, which, by this time, ought to be purified by suffering, chastened by humiliation, and made wise enough for judgment by a terrible experience. We want no caucussing, no packing of the jury, no forestalling of the political market; and, in the case of a body which is yet on trial, collectively and individually, for what it has done, it might have been well to wait awhile, and ascertain, from the free expression of public opinion, what their own status is to be in the future, and what will be the degree of authority which they shall retain, for moulding the opinion of the people, and guiding them in the choice of counsellors and chief men.

**The Law of Compensation.**  
The sun-rise is not simply a spectacle. It is a moral emblem. We see the great work of creation—the birth of light—performed anew with the return of every day. We see the fruit of the Almighty working even at the dawn of the world's being, though the processes may be hidden from all mortal eyes. We see in the glorious spectacle the moral that is designed to excite our emulation, as well as to delight our eyes and guide our footsteps. The day allotted to man is meant to be a march in light. It is a constant pressing on a forward progress. It rises in night, to have its setting in other regions, which it is also to enlighten and illumine. We pass on from world to world—from empire to empire—one condition to another—in all of which we are to assume, as moral and intellectual beings, that duties shall be assigned us suited to our new condition. He only is the true man and Christian who goes on working and marching to the close. In this progress only, under the laws of his endowment, can he unfold his own possessions, blessing other eyes with that *trust of light and fruit* which is conferred on him for this very purpose. Happy he who shall obey the law of his nature as implicitly as does the sun—who rises regularly to his duties, and heedless of storm and strife—the temporary obstruction by cloud and rain, and mist and fog, heedless of all interposing and envious forms and shadows, still keeps in his appointed

path, the ordered course pursuing. It matters nothing to the true man, keeping his natural symbols ever in sight, that his light may frequently be obscured—nay, remain wholly unseen—by those for whose eyes it was especially designed, and who are expected to be always eager in looking for it. Enough if he can reply, in the language of the magician, beating his anvil unprofitably, in the cavern of the Visgoth, "I do mine office." He does not consider the profit or the loss. He obeys the law. He does not ask the *oui bono*. It is quite sufficient, if, however obscured to mortal eyes, the sun withholds nothing of his beams. It is the misfortune and the offence of those who wilfully refuse to see. And so with the performer among men. He is required to perform, though men shall withhold their acknowledgments, and the society for which he toils shall never make him recompense. The ample recompense of man lies in his own exercise, if his ambition be a right one, looking only to the proper source of reward. Shall he look ever and only to his brother? and what shall be the virtue in his charity, if he is perpetually groaning for the *quid pro quo*? Genius is the world's great benefactor. Shall it cease to be genius because the world is ungrateful? And shall the benefactor look to the pauper for his pay? What is it to the noble—which is always the giving and the performing mind—that his petty piling race, each cursing himself and his neighbor with his miserable little two-and-sixpence vanities, his small conceit of place and position, and the strut which is always labor, not to be high, but to seem high—stubbornly refuses to acknowledge the benefits of the benefactor—in the powerful phrase of Milton, "crams and blasphemes the feeder," and decries the claim, which it feels that it can never satisfy. Nay, what were the real value of the tribute of acknowledgment, were the world to make free and full confession of the benefits received? Would that be sufficiently compensative for the performance, which still strives, and serves, and saves? It is not intended that it should be! *The essence of compensation to man, for good and great works upon earth, is to be found in the performance itself.* This is the principle of vitality in the moral system. It is in the feeling that he does, is doing, and has done; that the worker finds his reward in all moral and intellectual labors. This, indeed, constitutes the secret of his dignity. He is the master of a world-wide charity. The sense of a gratified obedience, in the heart of man, is the source, not only of the *mens conscia recti*, but of the higher rewards of a justifiable ambition. Milton alludes to these, when he says in *Lucifer*:

"But not the praise,"  
Phœbus replied, and touch'd my trembling ear;  
"Fame is no plant that grows in mortal soil."

No! we fulfil a destiny. The duty must be performed and it is not to man that we are to look ever, for the reward of the worker. The sense of duty done, and grief endured, without complaint and in a cheerful, sanguine spirit, naturally directs the eye of the laborer to the great Giver of all endowments, and assures him of ultimate acknowledgment, in the shape of continued and higher employment hereafter. In other words, though the prophet toils for man, he toils in the employ of God. To which ought he to look for reward?

The Third Congressional District, of which Richland is one of the components, has already two candidates in the field for the approaching election, in the persons of Gen. Samuel McGowan, of Abbeville, and Geo. D. Tillman, Esq., of Edgefield. Both of these gentlemen were sturdy workers in the Convention, and will of course be judged by their doings and—personal appearance.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,  
Beaufort District, Sept. 22, 1865.  
His Excellency Governor Perry, Provisional Governor of South Carolina.  
SIR: We, the undersigned, citizens of Beaufort District, having just returned from a visit to the town of Beaufort by land, have concluded that it would be for the interest of the citizens of that District and of the State, to give you the result of our observations.

We find that not more than about one-fourth of Port Royal Island is planted; that of that under cultivation the corn crop is lost, and the cotton planted in patches and overgrown with grass nearly as high as the cotton. The negroes on Hilton Head are in a starving condition. Those on Port Royal say they have seen hard times. Out of a gang of one hundred at the beginning of the war, but thirty remain. There is a great deal of sickness and mortality amongst them. We find also, that those who left the main land and went over to the islands, will be sent back to the main as soon as the crops are gathered. There are very few negroes at present on the mainland in Beaufort District. Only a few farms in the upper part of the District are cultivated. When the cold weather comes, there will be thousands of negroes from the islands and upper country flocking to the vacant plantations, without, or nearly destitute of food. Moreover, they have been taught to believe, by the Freedman's Bureau, that the whole of Beaufort District is abandoned and dedicated to their use—that they are to be colonized there. They therefore look upon the owners of the land as intruders and enemies. Conversation with the negroes demonstrated this fact. Add to this that the negro garrisons at Pocolaligo, Grahamville, and on Port Royal Island and Hilton Head, inflame their hatred and desire to obtain the land of their former owners by any means in their power. The garrison at Pocolaligo recently aroused their determination to drive the whites out of the District, and but for the banding together of the latter and their threats, would doubtless have done so. The recent infamous outrages of the Pocolaligo garrison upon a family of respectable white females, was the first outbreak of this determination. There is a general feeling of insecurity among families, on account of the presence of colored troops and from vagrant and starving negroes from the islands.

We have the honor, further, respectfully to state, that the Freedman's Bureau regards all land South of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad as abandoned, although your Excellency is aware, doubtless, that planters of that section were ordered to remove during the war by the late Confederate authorities. The Bureau has agents now going over the District reporting land as abandoned, with intention to sell them or colonize negroes on them for three years. We will also mention the fact here, that the citizens of Beaufort District were advised by the Legislature of the State, to remove from their homes with their property, just prior to Sherman's invasion of this State. Many of these citizens have lost everything but their land, which is now threatened to be taken away, and if not soon allowed to return and peaceably to cultivate their farms, will be in a starving condition. They are anxious to return at once to prepare their land for next year's crop.

From these facts we have concluded, that it will be unsafe for us and other citizens of Beaufort District, to return to their homes with their families until the negro troops are entirely removed from the District, and white garrisons substituted; and until the Freedman's Bureau is stopped in its colonization scheme.

Believing that your Excellency, having the interests and welfare of the people of the State at heart, will do everything in your power to alleviate the hardships of the people of Beaufort District, we respectfully submit the case for your consideration, and invoke your assistance. In order that this communication may have due weight with your Excellency, we beg leave to refer you to the Delegates to the Convention from Barnwell and Beaufort Districts, as to the character of the undersigned. And further, your Excellency is authorized to make any use of this communication you may think proper.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully,  
your obedient servants,  
JOHN H. SCREVEN,  
M. J. KIRK,  
T. E. SCREVEN.

**Local Items.**  
"Cotton Blanks" and permits, indispensable to all persons purchasing or shipping cotton—can be obtained at this office.  
THE CAPTURE AND DESTRUCTION OF THE CITY OF COLUMBIA, S. C.—Originally Published in the Columbia Phoenix—Revised and Corrected by the Author.—About the middle of October, the above work will be issued from the press of the Columbia Phoenix—printed with new type and on fine paper. Persons desiring copies are requested to give their names as early as possible. Single copies will be furnished at \$1. The trade supplied at a discount.

The announcement of Messrs. Devlin & Co., clothiers, of New York, is worthy the attention of all. Their wholesale and retail ready-made departments, and their custom department, are complete in every respect. This firm is one of the largest and best in the North.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**—Attention is called to the following advertisements, which are published for the first time this morning:  
Henry Seibels, sr.—Lost Note.  
Gen. S. McGowan—A Card to Voters.  
City Clerk—Badges for Vehicles.  
I. O. O. F.—Meeting of Palmetto Lodge.  
Devlin & Co.—Clothing.  
Jacob Levin—Estate Sale.  
Miss Bollinger—School Notice.  
John T. Sloan—Claims for Horses.  
Hutson Lee & Co.—Wagon for Sale.  
Collin & Ravenel—Family Flour.  
—English Dairy Cheese.

**Council Proceedings.**  
COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
COLUMBIA, September 26, 1865.  
Present—His Honor the Mayor; Aldermen Blakely, Fisher, Glaze, Geiger, Harris, Hope, Stork, Waring.  
The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.  
The application of J. M. and B. T. Dent, for permission to build a market house, was, on motion, laid upon the table for the present.  
The application of L. C. Sylvester, for the situation of City School Teacher, was, on motion, laid upon the table for the present.  
The account of Mrs. M. S. Monteith, Matron City Female School, was, on motion, referred to Committee on Accounts.  
The account of G. G. Newton, presented at last meeting of Council and referred to Committee on Accounts, was reported on as follows: "The committee being unable to satisfy themselves that the articles named in this account ever came into the possession of the city, recommend payment be withheld until satisfactory evidence be furnished that the account is just and proper."  
The report of Committee on Licenses was received, recommending that license for the retail of spirituous liquors, in quantities not less than one quart, be granted to Zealy, Scott & Bruns, Speck & Pollock, P. Cantwell, Moise & Orchard, Orchard & Co., H. H. Moise & Co., and that tavern license be not granted to Theodore Pollock. On motion, the report of the committee was laid upon the table for the present.  
The report of the Committee on Streets was received and laid over until next meeting of Council.  
The report of the committee to settle city accounts to July 1, 1865, was presented, and, on motion, was received as information.  
It was moved and seconded that the Mayor be requested to call a public meeting of the citizens of Columbia, with the view to ascertain their feeling on the subject of the removal of the market from its former location.  
The following resolution was offered and adopted:  
Resolved, That the present members of the Board of Health will continue in the discharge of their duties until the 1st of April next; and that the Mayor officially notify the Chairman of the Board of Health of the resolution passed at last meeting of Council, and send a list of the names constituting said board.  
The following resolution received its first reading, and was laid over until next meeting of Council:  
Resolved, That the Bye Laws of the City Council be changed and amended so as to allow six (6) members of Council, together with the Mayor, to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.  
The following Ordinance was submitted, entitled "An Ordinance to prohibit the erection of wooden buildings on any square fronting on Main (or Richardson) street, in the city of Columbia," received its first reading, and was ordered to receive the second reading at next regular meeting of Council:  
An Ordinance to Prohibit the Erection of Wooden Buildings on any Square Fronting on Main (or Richardson) Street, in the City of Columbia.  
Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Columbia, in Council assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this Ordinance, it shall be unlawful to erect any wooden building or buildings on any of the squares, in the city of Columbia, fronting on Main (or Richardson) street, from Upper Boundary street to the new State Capitol; and it shall be the duty of the city police to prevent the erection of any such building or buildings within the limits above defined; and they are hereby authorized and required to remove any such buildings, or parts of the same, that may be erected, or attempted to be erected, within the above limits. And any person who shall erect, or attempt to erect, any such building within the limits aforesaid, shall, besides having the building removed, be also liable to a fine of twenty dollars for each and every day such building or part of a building shall be permitted to remain.  
On motion, the Council adjourned.  
P. H. ELMORE, City Clerk.