

## Popular Elections and the Objects of Legislation.

If ever a people were required to be circumspect and greatly scrupulous in the choice of their legislators, such now is the great necessity of the Southern people, and especially the people of South Carolina. No mere common-place representatives should serve—no mere peanut-eaters—men only good as make-weights and tail-pieces of a leader, and to sing-out yea and nay, according to the will of a bell-wether. Even common sense, though a most sterling quality in law-making, will only suffice in a degree. It is *uncommon sense* that we now require. There must, if possible, be brought forward those who possess forethought, and who can cast their minds far forward into the future, anticipating the novel necessity and guarding against the birth and growth of unexpected vicissitudes. The first difficulties to be met, will arise from our financial embarrassments—the necessity of meeting, out of our own resources, not merely the absolute expenses of Government, but, in very considerable degree, the exigencies of our society. We have got to provide ways and means, without making taxation too great a weight for a people so impoverished to bear. We have need for this, to consider and provide a means for the recuperation of our population. This will require a legislation which shall tend to encourage and stimulate the diversification of our pursuits. We have need to hold forth encouragement to foreign people to colonize among us. This will need that we extend every possible countenance to the manufacturing and industrial arts, to all the arts, to machine shops, and every variety and kind of artisan labor. The fatal error in our previous legislation, which naturally kept down the growth of our population, was in the concentration of all our favor upon the one pursuit of agriculture, to the almost total exclusion from care or consideration of the mechanical and manufacturing arts. We are to learn that all the arts work together, and are required to work together, contemporaneously, if we calculate upon a social progress to fortune, improvement and permanency of state and condition. Our schools and colleges will need such representation, as will set clearly before the eyes of the student, that they are to labor—that labor is not inconsistent with the grace and dignity of the gentleman—that it is no longer the policy of the State, if it ever was, to train up a race of spouters, lawyers, doctors and parsons, irrespective of their natural endowments; and that, failing in marked natural gifts of the highest order, the pupil can only be rightly placed, and made duly successful in life, by sinking into the ranks of ordinary labor, and working out his deliverance by the sweat of his brow. We should encourage especially such schools as will combine physical labor, so many hours of each day, with mental studies, during a corresponding number of hours. By this process, we shall reconcile the minds of our young to the performance of duties which, hitherto, they have been too much taught to regard as servile and inconsistent with the claims of the gentleman. We must get rid of this nonsense, and we shall thus get rid of swarms of worthless professional men, in all the professions—weak, empty, ridiculous, blatant—the blind leading the blind—who now cover the country like the frogs of Egypt. The increase of population, the encouragement of the industrial arts, a severe regimen in regard to education, the utmost economy, and taxes carefully laid so as to fall equally upon all, and not heavily on any class—these will

be the subjects of most interest and importance before our Legislature. Considering, also, that our lands are now almost the only property left us, it will be well to touch them very tenderly, and to lift them, by legislation, if possible, into first class consideration. It is found that trade can usually protect itself. It is quick, cunning, rapidly commands money, and is not scrupulous in the mode of getting it. The lands of the country—its labor—the arts, fine and industrial—and education, of course—these are the superior interests which will need to be considered. Our next Legislature will have an immense work before it, if it shall have the faculty to rise to a full appreciation of the needs and embarrassments as well as the resources and characteristics of the country. Its session will probably be the longest that this State has ever yet known—will probably require at least three months of laborious and diligent working. Let, then, the people who are assumed to be wise enough for everything, see to it that the members they elect shall be good enough for something.

The following communication did not reach Columbia in time to be presented to the Convention. The reasons for addressing it are apparent on its face, and make its publication advisable, notwithstanding its non-delivery. We, therefore, publish it at the request of the writer:

ORANGEBOURG, S. C.,  
September 24, 1865.

To the Hon. D. L. Wardlaw, President  
of the Convention of Delegates sent  
from the Election Districts of South  
Carolina at the call of the Provisional  
Governor:

SIR: I am recently informed, as coming directly from a citizen of the Election District of Prince William, who was present, that I was elected a Delegate to the honorable body over which you preside.

Unable to return to my District, for want of shelter, my house there, with those of twenty-two others belonging to my family connexion, being burned by "the vandal," and being no candidate, I was not at the election, nor have I heard from or of it until I got this information.

I deem it my duty to make the above statement, both on account of the people of the District and my own; on theirs, because the apparent vacancy, without explanation, may subject them to the suspicion of surliness or indifference; on my own, because, though I would not seek to share your arduous and delicate task by becoming a candidate, I am still more averse to let my silence raise a doubt of my willingness to assume any responsibility cast on me by the voluntary vote of the people of any portion of the State.

Why the "credentials" have failed to get to me, I am at a loss to know. Until they are sent, or I have other satisfactory testimony, it will be useless for me to attend. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. F. HUTSON.

COLUMBIA, September 30, 1865.

At a meeting of citizens held this day, His Honor the Mayor took the chair and requested Edwin J. Scott to act as Secretary.

The Chairman then explained that the object of the meeting was to consider the expediency of rebuilding the market and determining whether it should be erected on its old site, or at some other locality.

On motion of Rev. Wm. Martin, the Chairman was directed to appoint a committee of five, to report fully on the subject to a future meeting, to be called by the Mayor.

The following gentlemen were appointed: John Stork, Henry Davis, John A. Kay, T. C. Val and Wm. Glaze.

On motion of Dr. John Fisher, the meeting then adjourned.

EDWIN J. SCOTT, Sec'y.

A CONVENIENCE FOR THE WORKING MAN.—Penny trains are now "an institution" in London. They now run early and late on the underground railroads. The working man descends into a spacious subterranean depot, well lighted, in one part of London, takes his seat in a third-class "carriage," and, for two cents, in ten minutes, is landed miles away, in another part of London, whither, by "bus," would have cost ten cents and an hour's ride.

## Correspondence.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 25, 1865.

Hon. Wm. D. Porter, Charleston, S. C.  
DEAR SIR: The people of South Carolina, by the Ordinance of the Convention, are about to elect a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor for the State. Your eminent qualifications fit you for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, and your long public services merit the promotion to this responsible and dignified office. The undersigned, members of the Convention, ask that you will allow your name to be put in nomination for the position. With great respect, your obedient servants. [Signed by 92 Members of the Convention.]

CHARLESTON, Sept. 28, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your invitation to become a candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, under the amended Constitution of the State.

There is no better way to convey to you my appreciation of this compliment than to say simply, and frankly that I accept the invitation. Should the people, at the polls, think proper to set the seal of their approval to your nomination, they shall have my most faithful service.

The condition of the State is such as to call for a contribution of sacrifice and of service from all her sons. Whatever any one is thought best fitted to do, let him do it cheerfully. The exactions and ravages of a gigantic war have brought us well nigh to the verge of exhaustion. The work before us is that of restoration, political and industrial. Whatever may be thought or said to the contrary, the people of South Carolina, and of the South, went into the late contest with a sincerity of purpose, and an honesty and strength of conviction, that will be better appreciated hereafter than they are now; and it will not be denied that they bore themselves throughout the contest in a manner and with a spirit not unworthy of their name and history. Their appeal to the last resort of a people has been adverse to them; and there cannot be dishonor in the acknowledgment and acceptance of the logical results. Self-respect and dignity may be displayed in misfortune as well as in success; and our duties oftentimes reach far beyond ourselves. The life of a State is something more than the aggregate lives of the individual citizens that compose it. There are interests of future generations to be considered. The particulars of your action have not yet come to hand, but enough has reached us to satisfy me that you have fairly met, and acted upon, the great national issues presented in your difficult and painful situation. Let us deal with them, now and at all times, earnestly and faithfully; not in a craven spirit, but like men who, having striven bravely but unsuccessfully, know how to yield; and, having given a pledge of faith, will not fail to redeem it.

I do not respond for the future. The qualities our people have heretofore displayed will carry them through the difficulties that surround them. The entire disorganization of their system of labor puts them to a great disadvantage; but they have compensations in their soil and climate; and the young men of the State, intrepid to hardships in the field, are earnestly seeking work in any shape and in every direction. This spirit, with patience, perseverance and practical good sense, will inaugurate a new career of industry, which, under the favor of Heaven, may yet result in unmeasured blessings to our people. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant.

W. D. PORTER.

To Messrs. A. P. ALDRICH, EDWARD FROST, P. J. COOGAN and others, members of the Convention.

THE COLORED TROOPS.—The Republican argument that ballots should be put in the hands of all negroes who have handled bayonets in defence of the Federal Union, has led to an investigation of the numbers that would be effected by it. The whole number of negro troops mustered into the service since the commencement of the war is, in round numbers, one hundred and eighty thousand. The deaths and casualties among them greatly exceed the proportion among the whites, and amounted to over fifty thousand. Sixty thousand of the remaining one hundred and thirty thousand have lately been ordered mustered out in the several departments, and these only are entitled to vote under the laws and regulations governing the service. This small number, distributed among the several States, would not be an element of calculation in any of them.

A recent export from Richmond was 6,400 bushels of tobacco ashes.

The three most prominent leaders of the radical party, which has just declared open war upon the noble reconstruction policy of President Johnson, are Charles Sumner, Thaddeus Stevens and Benjamin F. Butler. We can well understand why two of these persons should be filled with hatred of the South, and should seek to degrade and impoverish the section by which they imagine themselves to have been terribly wronged.

Mr. Charles Sumner's special cause for hating the South is too well known to need comment at this late day. The grave has long since closed over the unhappy author of his sufferings, but the wounds which he inflicted appear never to have healed.

During the invasion of Pennsylvania by the Confederate forces, the vast iron works of Mr. Stevens were destroyed at the instance of some Confederate General, and their destruction enkindled in their owner's heart the flames of an undying wrath so relentless that he hungers for the ruin of the offending section.

Besides these grounds for personal hostility, Sumner and Stevens were educated in a school which inculcated lessons of sectional hate thirty years ago. They have never professed good will for the South; and now that they each have special reasons for detesting us, they cannot be accused of having ever practiced the sins of hypocrisy and deceit. We feel for these politicians the dislike which one's enemies invariably excite, but we have no complaint to make of bad treatment or deception at their hands. Mr. Butler's case, however, is a very different one.

Long before the war there were some half dozen "National Democrats" in Massachusetts who ministered to every prejudice, passion and demand of the most ultra Southern politicians. Having nothing to hope from their own State, they utterly defied, derided and despised "Massachusetts politics," and protested, in and out of season, their devotion to the South. They always took sides with us in every quarrel with the North and applauded many acts of excitable Southern members of Congress which did not meet the approval of the calm, dispassionate men of our own section. The injury which these men did the South was incalculable. They flattered where they should have admonished, and encouraged where they should have dissuaded. Recklessly indifferent about their political standing at home, they knew that the road to wealth and honor was through the good opinion of the Southern people.

The South then made and unmade Presidents, and the "Massachusetts junta" played the part of obsequious, ready parasites. Prominent among these men was Mr. Benjamin F. Butler. It was with his sanction and approval that Mr. Hallet, in 1852, reconstructed the Democratic platform, interpolated into it the famous Resolutions of 1798-'99, and identified the national democracy (as it was alleged in South Carolina) with the doctrine of secession. When the real interests of the South should have taught us to acquiesce without a struggle in the territorial views of Judge Douglas, it was just such men as B. F. Butler who encouraged the South in a course of suicidal folly towards that eminent statesman. As late as May, 1860, in the last National Convention of the Democracy, had we then known as much as we know now, the horrors of civil war might have been averted by the nomination of Judge Douglas. But we rushed blindly over the precipice which led to disunion, encouraged and stimulated by B. F. Butler and Daniel S. Dickinson.

[Richmond Times.]

Among the most important pardons it has recently been our pleasure to record is that of General Joseph R. Anderson, of the Richmond Tredegar Iron Works, which was granted during the early part of last week. This secures the uninterrupted working of the most important manufacturing establishment in the State, and one which gives employment to the largest number of skilled laborers. General Anderson's case was embarrassed by his being included within a special exception. He is a graduate of West Point, but resigned his commission nearly thirty years ago; he was for a time a Brigadier-General in the Confederate army, and owns property, the assessed value of twenty thousand dollars. *Richmond Times.*

Governor Brownlow, in a recent letter to the Knoxville *Whig*, expressed the opinion that idleness, starvation and disease, will remove from the sphere of mortal existence the majority of negroes of this generation, and that the race will ultimately become extinct like the Indians.

## Local Items.

"Cotton Blanks" and permits—indispensable to all persons purchasing or shipping cotton—can be obtained at this office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—We are requested to state that Rev. N. Talley will preach in the Baptist Church, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

We are greatly indebted to Dr. J. F. Speck for copies of late Charleston, New York and Boston papers. These papers are on file in our office for the inspection of our readers.

CALMAN & KREUDER.—Our readers will do well to look upon the excellent apartment of groceries, wines, liquors and cigars, in the collection of Messrs. Calman & Kreuder, in Gervais street. House-wives may find it to their profit to diversify their walks, so as to approach the capital, in the direction of this new house.

TOUCHING THE BELLS.—We have just heard that four of the Charleston bells were forwarded from this place to Augusta, in order to be cast into cannon. This was at a late period in the war, and the probability is that the castings were never made, and that the bells may still be found intact in the city of Augusta. Will our friends of that city be so good as to institute the necessary inquiries?

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.

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

Gen. Ames—General Orders No. 9.  
" " " " General Order No. 12.  
The Misses Henry—School Notice.  
Nomination for Legislature from Rich'd. of E. S. J. Hayes.  
C. S. Jenkins—Just Received.  
Meeting of Fire Department.  
Wm. Shepherd—House to Rent.  
Edgerton & Richards—Jobbing House.  
John Commins—Boot and Shoe House.  
James G. Gibbs—Auction Business.

DEATH OF JOSEPH BONAPARTE.—Joseph Bonaparte, Prince of Musignano, died at Rome, on the 5th of September. He was a son of Charles Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino and Musignano, and of a daughter to Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain. He was for many years a resident of this country, and known as a learned writer upon American ornithology. Here he published in the *Journal of Natural Sciences*, of Philadelphia, a series of articles entitled "Observations on the Nomenclature of Wilson's Ornithology," a work frequently quoted and held as authority. He wrote "A Synopsis of the Birds of the United States," (originally printed in the "Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History, New York,"), and a "Catalogue of Birds of the United States," published in the "Contributions of the Maclurian Lyceum," of Philadelphia. He was also an occasional writer for American magazines and scientific publications. His principal work is "Monografia della Fauna Italiana," written and published in Rome after his return to Europe. Joseph Bonaparte was for some time a resident of Philadelphia, where he was intimately known by scientific men, and highly respected for his industry and earning.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. HOWARD.—General Howard will leave to-morrow on a tour of inspection in Virginia, to examine into the condition of the freedmen and the operations of the freedmen's bureau in that State. During next month he contemplates making a complete tour of all the Southern States, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the new relations between the freedmen and employers are sufficiently established to admit of curtailing the operations of the bureau. The freedmen's bureau was designed by Congress to be a temporary arrangement to adjust the difficulties arising between the freedmen and their late masters under the new order of affairs; and when it shall be found that these two classes work harmoniously together, the necessity for the bureau will cease to exist and it will be discontinued, and it is understood to be the desire of the President that such an inspection as General Howard is about entering upon, shall be made to ascertain definitely the actual condition of affairs between the freedmen and employers of the South, which will determine whether the bureau shall be maintained or discontinued.

Chicago has eighty-five hotels.