

What the South Needs.

Gov. Perry, in his admirable message, has touched upon a matter which must, *volens volens*, be seriously considered by the people of the Southern States and of South Carolina. We allude to the following paragraph:

"It should be the pride of every farmer and planter in the State to raise, grow or make everything which he uses or needs. Slavery has been abolished, and labor made more honorable as well as more necessary. They who have heretofore spent their lives in ease and idleness will be forced to work. Planting and the learned professions are no longer the only honorable means of livelihood for our young men. They must become tradesmen, manufacturers, artisans mechanics. Immigration of industrious foreigners must be encouraged. Then manufactures will spring up, commerce will revive, and we shall become an independent people."

This is plain and sensible talk to the people. What we want now is *workers* in every department of industry—in the field, in the work-shop, in the manufactory and in the counting house. The radical change in our system of labor will not now permit any gentlemen, idlers or unproductive loafers. If the earth yields her increase to any remunerative extent, it must be by hard licks and untiring energy on the part of her people; if we wish to advance our mechanical interests, our young men must not be ashamed to go into the work-shops and learn some useful trade, and in every other department of the great work of developing our resources and repairing our shattered fortunes, it is workers—earnest, faithful workers—that are needed.

Heretofore, in this State, our young men from our colleges and schools crowded into the learned professions, the result of which was that numbers of them never got practice enough to support them, and, thus unfitted for any other business, they too often, instead of being active producers, become a burden upon their friends and an incubus upon the industrial energies of society. Now everything is changed; much of our property that constituted our wealth, and all of it which formed our labor system, has been swept away as in the twinkling of an eye; and if there is any other way to resuscitate our resources and bring back prosperity to the land, other than by untiring efforts and steadfast labor, we cannot see it. There is work now for all who are here, and for all who may come among us for a quarter of a century to come. Let each, therefore, go at it with steadfastness of purpose and with a determination to succeed, and success will come.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The constitutional amendment abolishing slavery has been ratified by the following States: Illinois, February 1, 1865; Rhode Island, February 2; Maryland, February 3; Massachusetts, February 3; New York, February 3; Pennsylvania, February 3; West Virginia, February 3; Michigan, February 4; Maine, February 7; Ohio, February 8; Kansas, February 8; Minnesota, February 8; East Virginia, February 9; Indiana, February 13; Nevada, February 16; Louisiana, February 17; Missouri, February 24; Wisconsin, February 24; Vermont, March 9; Tennessee, April 5; Arkansas, April —; Connecticut, May 4; Iowa, June 30; New Hampshire, June 30.

It has been rejected by the following States: Delaware, February 8; New Jersey, March 1; Kentucky, February 23. It is expected that Colorado (the new State) will soon ratify the amendment, and that enough of the reconstructed Southern States to fix the matter will soon do it.

Important Speech of Mr. Seward. POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT TOWARD THE SOUTH.

Secretary Seward made a very important speech in Auburn, New York, last Friday. It is of the highest importance to the people of the South, showing, as it does, the policy which the Government intends pursuing towards the South. He showed that the Administration intends to set the South upon its feet. He said:

If, at any time, the American Union is fractured through a lesion of one of its limbs, that limb must be restored to soundness before the constitutional health and vigor can be brought back to the old system. If one of these limbs offend, we have the power—and I will not cavil about the right—to cut it off and cast it away from us; but when we shall have done that, we would have then done just what other nations less wise than ourselves have done, that have submitted unnecessarily to amputation, and given up a material portion of their strength, to save themselves from apprehended destruction. We know the inherent strength, vitality and vigor of the whole American people. We neither passionately torment any offending limb, nor consent to its being cut off, because we know that all of our limbs are capable of being restored, and all are necessary to the prolongation of our national life. You will ask whether a reconciliation which follows so closely upon military coercion can be relied upon—can it be sincere—can it be permanent? I answer, do you admit separation to be in any way possible? Does anybody now believe that it ever will hereafter become possible? Will you yourselves now or ever consent to it? You answer all these questions in the negative. Is not reconciliation, not only desirable, but imperative? Is any other reconciliation, under the circumstances, possible? Certainly you must accept this proposed reconciliation, or you must purpose to delay and wait until you can procure a better one. Good surgery requires that even simple fractures, much more compound ones, shall be healed, if possible, at the first intention. Would not delay necessarily prolong anarchy? Are you sure that you can procure a better reconciliation after prolonged anarchy, without employing force? Who will advocate the employment of force merely to hinder and delay, through prolonged anarchy, a reconciliation which is feasible and perfectly consistent with the Constitution? In what part of the Constitution is written the power to continue civil war against succumbing States for ultimate political triumph? What would this be but, in fact, to institute a new civil war, after one had ended with the complete attainment of the lawful objects for which it was waged? Congress and the Administration have power to levy war against foreign States for whatever cause they see fit. Congress and the President have a right to accept or even make war against any part of the people of the United States only under their limited power to suppress sedition and insurrection, and for that purpose only. What then? Must we give up the hope of further elevation of classes in the several States without any new guarantee for individual liberty and progress? By no means. Marching in this path of progress and elevation of masses is what we have been doing always in the season of peace, and what we have been doing still more effectually in the prosecution of the war. It is a national march, as onward and irresistible as the late conflict between free and slave labor was vigorous and irrepressible. The plan of reconciliation we are pursuing has given us two great national advances in this progress of moral and political elevation, which are now to be made fast and firmly fixed. First—it secures a voluntary abolition of slavery by every State which has engaged in insurrection; and secondly—it must secure, and does secure, an effectual adoption by the late slave States themselves of the amendment of the Federal Constitution, which declares that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall ever hereafter exist in any part of the United States.

THE POSITION OF THE STATES.

He neither reads history with care nor studies the ways of Providence with reverence, who does not see that, for the prosecution of these double, diverse and yet equally important purposes of war and peace, Andrew Johnson was fitly appointed to be a Provisional Governor in Tennessee—the first of a series of Provisional Governors afterward to be assigned to the insurrectionary States, and was subsequently elected Vice-President, and, in the end, constitutionally inaugurated President of the United States. We are continually hearing debates concerning the origin and authority of the plan of restoration. New converts, North and South, call it the President's plan. All speak of it as if it were a new and recent development. On the contrary, we now see that it is not specially Andrew Johnson's plan, nor even a new plan in any respect. It is the plan which abruptly, yet distinctly, offered itself to the last Administration, at the moment I have before recalled, when the work of restoration was to begin; at the moment when, although by the world unperceived, it did begin; and it is the only plan which thus seasonably presented itself, and, therefore, is the only possible plan which then or ever after I could be adopted. This plan, although occasionally requiring variation of details, nevertheless admits of no substantial change or modification. It could neither be enlarged nor contracted. State conventions in loyal States, however favorable, in disloyal States however hostile, could not lawfully or effectually disallow it; and even the people themselves, when amending the Constitution of the United States, are only giving to that plan its just and needful sovereign sanction. In the meantime, the executive and legislative authorities of Congress can do no more than discharge their proper functions of protecting the recently insurgent States from anarchy during the intervening period while this plan is being carried into execution. It is essential to this plan that the insurrectionary States shall, by themselves and for themselves, accept and adopt this plan, and thereby submit themselves to, and recognize, the national authority. This is what I meant when I said to Mr. Adams, in a passage which you may possibly recall, that in the sense in which the word *subjugation* was then used by the enemies of the United States at home and

abroad, it was not the expectation or purpose of this Government that the Southern States should be subjugated; but that I thought that these States would be brought, by the judiciously mingled exercise of pressure and persuasion, to a condition in which they would voluntarily return to their allegiance. This was the explanation which Mr. Adams gave to Lord Palmerston, the Prime Minister of England, when that great and, as I trust, not unfriendly statesman, said that he did not believe that the Federal Union could be restored, because he knew that while any man can lead a horse to the water, no man could make him drink. The plan, therefore, recognizes not the destruction, nor even the subversion of States, but their active existence; and it reasons from facts as they are, not from assumed or possible changes to be effected by continued war, much less does it reason from mere chimeras. This absolute existence of the States which constitute the Republic is the most palpable of all the facts with which the American statesman has to deal. If many have stumbled over it into treason and rebellion, the fact, for all legitimate deductions and purposes, nevertheless remains. In a practical sense, at least, the States were before the American Union was. Even while they were colonies of the British crown, they still were embryonic States—several, free, self-existing and indestructible. Our Federal Republic exists, and henceforth and forever must exist, through, not the creation, but the combination, of these several, free, self-existing, stubborn States. These States are not stakes driven into the ground by an imperial hand, nor are they posts hauled together, squared and hewed, and so erected loosely upon it; but they are living, growing, majestic trees, whose roots are widely spread and interlaced within the soil, and whose shade covers the earth. If at any time any of these trees shall be blown down or upturned by violence, it must be lifted up again in its proper place and sustained by kindly hands until it has renewed its natural stability and erectness.

PERHAPS YOU FEAR THE INTEGRITY OF THE MAN. I confess, with a full sense of my accountability, that among all the public men whom I have met, or with whom I have been associated or concerned, in this or any other country, no one has seemed to me to be more wholly free from personal caprice and selfish ambition than Andrew Johnson; none to be more purely and exclusively moved in public action by love of country and good will to mankind. I hope I have said enough of the President.

EFFECT OF REPUTATION.—We clip the following advertisement from the Wilmington, N. C., Dispatch. It explains itself:

REPUTATION.—In consequence of the reputation by the representatives of the people of North Carolina of their fairly and honestly contracted debt, I and my children have been made losers to the extent of *ninety-four thousand (94,000) dollars*, in bonds authorized by the Legislature of 1860, in favor of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. This compels me to offer myself as an instructress in *French, music on the piano, and singing*, at the residence of my father, Dr. A. J. DeRosset, corner of Second and Dock.

MRS. COL. GASTON MEARES.

The following is the result of the election in Anderson District for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor: Col. Orr received 696 votes and Gen. Hampton 279. Hon. W. D. Porter received 817 votes.

The proceedings of the Fenian Congress, at Philadelphia, are still enveloped in comparative secrecy. The secretaries afford only a brief outline of the business transacted, and that of a character whose publication is not prejudicial to the objects of the fraternity. During Monday, however, it was evident, from the glad faces and earnest hand-shaking of the delegates, that the Congress had decided upon some important measure, the development of which is intimately connected with the success of their plans. Funds are promised the movement in great abundance. The members of the Congress are personally to subscribe half a million of dollars.

SPAIN.—The cholera! the cholera! is the one long, terrible cry of agony from nearly every part of the Queen's home dominions. At Seville, Alicante, Malaga, Pampeluna, and Madrid, its ravages are horrible, but it is at Valencia, in Andalusia, that the most astounding slaughter has resulted—no less than 15,000 persons having been swept off in a few days. At Palma, in the island of Majorca, the decaying bodies of both men and women encumber the houses for lack of hands to bury them—well-nigh all the inhabitants having fled. At Barcelona, all the shops are shut, and the inhabitants, impelled to folly by their fears, endeavor to escape even beyond the French frontier, where, alas! the dreaded Death stalks before them as fearful as where they left it. Business and politics alike, are dumb in the presence of such terror.

Diplomatic Correspondence.

The New York papers of the 21st contain an interesting abstract of some diplomatic correspondence. We have only room for the following summary:

The subject of the extent of Spain's jurisdiction over the waters around the island of Cuba had been revived in a correspondence opened with the Spanish Government in October, 1863. The matter seems to have been settled in June, 1864, when Mr. Seward wrote that our Government had no vital interest in determining the jurisdiction referred to.

Under date of November 23, 1863, Mr. Seward denies that the United States were concerned in originating or aiding the revolution in St. Domingo; but states, on the contrary, that they maintained the policy of non-interference in the wars of other countries.

The subject of preventing the slave trade in Cuba was also renewed in a correspondence through our Minister at Madrid. Mr. Seward again instances the policy of neutrality in the refusal of our Government to receive even informally the agents of the revolutionary authorities of St. Domingo.

In reply to an inquiry of Mr. Koerner, our Minister at Madrid, as to how he should regulate his conduct towards Maximilian, who was expected to make an official visit, Mr. Seward wrote: "You will hold no official intercourse with any representation at Madrid of any revolutionary Government that has been or shall be established against the authority of the Government of the United States of Mexico, with which the United States are maintaining diplomatic relations."

The St. Domingo question recurring, he wrote his belief that "our Government would be strengthened more by the establishment of republics on this continent, than by any extension of our now very large domain." This was to dispel the fears which it was intimated Spain entertained regarding our aggressive policy.

On the 19th of May, 1864, Mr. Seward assured the Spanish Government very emphatically, that the United States could not regard with indifference the attempt to conquer and re-annex the territory of Peru.

Mr. Motley, our Minister to Austria, defines, as far as he could ascertain from the Count Rechberg, the position of that country as regards the Mexican question. Maximilian's project was a purely personal one; and that country, not being a maritime nation, was unprepared to support his undertaking by sending ships or armies to Mexico.

Under date of November 30, 1864, Mr. Seward conveyed a pointed, but polite rebuke to our Minister in Denmark, Mr. B. R. Wood, for having exchanged visits with the "envoy of the so-called imperial Government" of Mexico.

STANDING BY THE GOVERNMENT.—The New York Observer, a religious newspaper, remarks:

"It is painful to observe what papers now ridicule, oppose and seek to defeat the measures of the Government. They are the papers that were loudest in making a support of the administration a test of loyalty—papers that denounced every man as a traitor who opposed the measures that Government wished to carry through. We have a right to ask such papers to be consistent—to unite now with the great masses of the American people in sustaining the Government in its patriotic and noble efforts to bring about the reign of peace, union and fraternal love. We hold that man to be a selfish seeker of his own gain, and not a warm, large-hearted patriot, who throws cold water on the President's plans for reconciliation."

REPORTED RELEASE OF JOHN MITCHELL.—The Missouri delegation from the Fenian Congress, sent on a mission to Washington with reference to the unconditional release of John Mitchell, a prisoner at Fort Monroe, report that they have been successful and that the order for that purpose will soon be issued. A similar statement is reported in other quarters.

That "private dinner" given to Hon. A. H. Stephens, at the Reveré House, in Boston, was, indeed, very private, as the entire company present, according to the *Traveler*, consisted of three persons.

London letters repeat the reports before published about the cholera, and there is nothing additional, except that precautionary measures appear to have prevented the extension of the disease.

Local Items.

CASH.—We wish it distinctly understood that our terms for subscription, advertising and job work are *cash*. The money must in every case accompany orders, or they will not be attended to. This rule applies to all.

JUST PUBLISHED.—The Sack and Destruction of the City of Columbia, originally published in the Columbia Phoenix. A pamphlet edition of the above has just been issued and is for sale at this office—price \$1 a copy.

We are again under obligations to Mrs. Roe, for a waiter of good things—milk, turtle soup, oysters, etc. By reference to her advertisement, it will be seen that she has hot soups every day at 11 o'clock, besides refreshments at all hours. Her restaurant is situated on the corner of Lady and Lincoln streets.

FAMILY SUPPLIES.—We call attention to the advertisements of Mr. P. Cantwell. It will be found that he has a fine stock of every thing necessary to the provisional comfort of our friends and his customers. He certainly has the best butter we have tested for some months; and as his supply of other material for housekeeping and social enjoyment appears to be equal to any, it will be well for our friends to call and examine his stock.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.—The store of Dr. P. M. Cohen was again entered on Thursday night, and robbed of a considerable amount of merchandise. What are we to do? The municipal authorities ought to organize a sufficient police force to prevent such robberies. The result will be that several righteous summary sentences will be executed without the intervention of Military Commission, or Provost Court.

ARRIVALS.—Among the distinguished visitors at Nickerson's Hotel, we notice the names of Hon. Judge Wardlaw and Mr. Burt, who were appointed a commission for the purpose of preparing and submitting to the Legislature a Code of Laws, for the government and protection of the freedmen. Their report will be probably published to-morrow.

We had the pleasure, also, of meeting yesterday, R. C. Griffin, Esq., who is a candidate for Congress in this Congressional District. Dr. Griffin has many warm personal friends here.

RESTAURANT AT HOPKINS' STATION.—The traveling public will see by our advertising columns, that a great convenience for hungry travelers is about to be provided for them, and is now effectually established, at Hopkins' Turn-Out, by Gilbert Bynum & Co., well known housekeepers, who are prepared to furnish a soothing supper and a savory breakfast, to the fagged and jaded travelers, arriving late or early at the present terminus of the South Carolina Railroad, twelve miles from Columbia. We recommend all passengers to visit Bynum's house, go in, warm themselves, and be comforted internally.

T. J. MOISE & Co.—Merchants, planters, and dealers in cotton, naval stores and produce generally, will find it to their interest to consult the card of Messrs. T. J. Moise & Co., which appears in another column. These gentlemen are now permanently established in New York city, in the general commission business, and are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments. Mr. T. J. Moise is a good merchant; a thorough acquaintance with the New York market, attained by many years experience as a buyer, gives him peculiar facilities for the prompt and satisfactory attention to all orders for purchase entrusted to his care.

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

- T. J. Moise & Co.—Commission Merchants.
- G. Bynum & Co.—Eating House.
- Board and Lodging—West of Lumber st.
- Dark and Logans—Mules.
- W. B. Johnston—Notary for District Judge.
- A. G. Goodwin—Notice of Cotton.
- W. G. Emblenton—Engraving.
- Dr. R. C. Griffin—For Congress.
- Hardy Solomon—Ale and Porter.
- J. G. Gibbs—Groceries and Liquors.
- P. Cantwell—Soap, Starch, &c.
- Hams, Sides, &c.
- Butter, Lard and Cheese.
- Mackerel, Herrings, &c.
- Liquors and Wines.
- C. S. Jenkins—Cabbages and Onions.
- Hams and Bacon Strips.
- Crackers, Cheese, &c.
- Shoes, Trunks, &c.
- Kerosene Oil.
- Prof. J. F. Lanneau—Furman University.
- Jacob Levin—Gas Light Stock.
- Furniture, &c.
- P. B. Glass—Books and Stationery.
- Wm. Hood—Treasurer's Office.
- Simons' & Kerrison—Whiskey.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune softly lets down the row and fight between negro and white troops at the depot in Washington the other day, and to which the *Chronicle* gives a half column, by calling it a *miniature* riot, one man killed. We suppose he must have been shot in "miniature."