

Principle the Guide.

The *Wilmington Journal* has some excellent remarks, defining what should be the true guide for Southern Legislatures and the Southern people.

It has been truly said that, by standing between the mass of the Southern people and the sweeping confiscation ordered by Congress, and eagerly urged by many leading politicians at the North, President Johnson has entitled himself to the warmest regards of those whom he has thus protected; and we feel assured that the people of the Southern States are neither unmindful of, nor ungrateful for, the favors thus accorded to them, although it is not to be supposed that any one, placed in Mr. Johnson's position, could have failed to interpose more or less energetically to save the nation, of which he is the executive head, from a course which would have been a stain upon the civilization of the nineteenth century, and entailed upon the country a reproach that would have endured for ages to come. But, making all allowance and deductions, Mr. Johnson does deserve well of the Southern people, and their obligations to him are freely acknowledged; indeed, we are even inclined to believe that too much weight is sometimes attached to them, or at least that gratitude has a tendency to run into subserviency.

We have no ascertained political status ourselves, and consequently it may, perhaps, be out of place for us to speak of what is, or ought to be, our policy; still, as we have a sort of quasi existence, and are required to hold elections, so-called, at least, it behooves us to examine carefully the principles upon which we act, even within the limited sphere permitted to us. This is due not only to ourselves, but to others. It is a duty we owe to the country, and an obligation imposed upon us by our oaths, to support the Constitution of the United States.

We are not acting in accordance with the spirit of that instrument when we consent to accept a man in exchange for a principle—an individual for a policy. If we are called upon to perform any act, we ought to do it according to our best judgment, and most conscientious conviction. We submit to the course of the United States Government in all things, but the moral responsibility must rest with the party dictating such course, and such party cannot in fairness shift that responsibility to others by requiring them to become the involuntary agents of saddling the load upon their own shoulders.

South Carolina and all the other Southern States are anxious to be restored to the Union, and to their rightful position as members of that Union. They have been required to sacrifice much to prepare them for such restoration; South Carolina has done everything the President has suggested as proper for her to do, and yet it appears highly probable her Senators and Representatives will be refused admission to Congress. Whatever of principles she may have sacrificed, from the indications in our Northern exchanges, we judge will have been sacrificed in vain.

The Southern people have accepted the results of the war, and have suffered the penalty of failure. They have honestly and faithfully aided the President, in the way he has indicated, in his effort to restore the Union; but while they do this, it is surely proper to consider and to pause before they establish any precedents of subserviency to the radicalism of the North, who would demand more of us than we have already done, before admitting us to our legitimate rights as co-States of the Union. We may still hope, however, that the President will be successful in his efforts to complete the re-union of the States, and that no further sacrifice of principle will be demanded by the radical majority in Congress.

We have been permitted to publish the following telegram from President Johnson to Provisional Governor Perry:

WASHINGTON, November 27, 1865.

To B. F. Perry, Provisional Governor: I do not think it necessary for the members-elect, for South Carolina, to be present at the organization of Congress. On the contrary, it will be better policy to present their certificates of election after the two houses are organized, which will then be a simple question, under the Constitution, of the members taking their seats. Each house must judge, for itself, the election returns and qualification of its own members. As to what the two houses will do, in reference to the oath, now required to be taken, before the members can take their seats, is unknown to me; and I do not like to predict. But, upon the whole, I am of opinion that it would be better for the question to come up and be disposed of after the two houses have been organized. I hope that your Legislature will adopt a code in reference to free persons of color that will be acceptable to the country, at the same time doing justice to the white and colored population.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

Surrender of the Shenandoah.

A portion of the Northern press denounce the action of the British Government in discharging, unconditionally, the officers and crew of the Shenandoah, holding that they should have been turned over to the United States as pirates. The *New York Times*, however, holds that the surrender of the Shenandoah to our Consul at Liverpool as a Confederate war vessel, and his acceptance of the ship in that character, precludes us from all complaint against the British authorities for discharging the officers and crew; but, at the same time, insists that Waddell was guilty of piracy, since he continued to make war after "American captains had personally made known to him the fact of the termination of the war," and no vessel "which he boarded and destroyed, during the summer months, was without some newspaper from the Pacific coast, or other quarter, abounding with conclusive evidence that the Confederacy had come to an end." The *Times* should recollect that "American captains" had carried to different parts of the world, at different times, false intelligence regarding the war, and that Northern papers had more than once contained premature announcements of the fall of Richmond. The following letter of Capt. Waddell, from which we have already published an extract, to Earl Russell, her Britannic Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, explains the considerations by which his course was shaped during the entire cruise of the Shenandoah, both before and after her meeting with the *Barracouta*:

"STEAMER SHENANDOAH,

November 5, 1865.

To the Right Hon. Earl Russell, her Britannic Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs: I have the honor to announce to your lordship my arrival in the waters of the Mersey, with this vessel, lately a ship-of-war in my command, belonging to the Confederate States of America.

The singular position in which I find myself placed, and the absence of all precedents on the subject, will, I trust, induce your lordship to pardon a hasty reference to a few facts connected with the cruise lately made by this ship. I commissioned the ship in October, 1864, under orders from the Naval Department of the Confederate States; and, in pursuance of the same, commenced actively cruising against the enemy's commerce. My orders directed me to visit certain seas in preference to others. In obedience thereto, I found myself in May, June and July, of this year, in the Ochotsk Sea and Arctic Ocean. Both places, if not quite isolated, are still so far removed from the ordinary channels of commerce, that months would elapse before any news could reach there as to the progress or termination of the American war.

In consequence of this awkward circumstance, I was engaged in the Arctic Ocean in acts of war so late as the 28th day of June, in ignorance of the series of reverses sustained by our arms in the field, and the obliteration of the Government under whose authority I had been acting. The intelligence I received for the first time on communicating at sea, on the 2d of August, with the British bark *Barracouta*, of Liverpool, fourteen days from San Francisco. Your lordship can imagine my surprise at the receipt of such intelligence, and I would have given to it little consideration if an Englishman's opinion did not confirm the war news, though from an enemy's port.

I desisted immediately from further acts of war, and determined to suspend further action until I had communicated with an European port, when I would learn if that intelligence was true. It would not have been intelligent in me to convey this vessel to an American port, simply because the master of the *Barracouta* had said the war was ended. I was in an embarrassing position. I diligently examined all the law writers at my command, searching a precedent for my guidance in the future control, management and final disposal of the vessel. I could find none. History is, I believe, without a parallel. Finding the authority questionable under which I considered this vessel a ship of war, I immediately discontinued cruising and shaped my course for the Atlantic Ocean.

As to the ship's disposal, I do not consider that I have any right to destroy her, or any further right to command her. On the contrary, I think that as all the property of the Confederate Government has reverted, by the fortune of war, to the Government of the United States of North America, that therefore this vessel, inasmuch as it was the property of the Confederate States, should accompany the other property already reverted. I have, therefore, sought this port as a suitable one "to learn the news," and, if I am without a Government, to surrender the ship, with her battery, small arms, machinery, stores, tackle and apparel complete to her Majesty's Government, for such disposition as in its wisdom should be deemed proper. JAS. J. WADDELL, Com'dr.

HOME FOR JEFFERSON DAVIS.—It is proposed by the Jackson (Miss.) *News* to purchase a homestead for Jefferson Davis in some foreign country, whither he shall retire upon release from imprisonment. It is suggested that the funds necessary be raised by Confederate soldiers' subscriptions of one dollar each from the men, and as much from the officers as they please.

MR. BOYCE.—We see it stated that the Hon. W. W. Boyce, who represented South Carolina in the United States Congress for nearly eight years, is about to commence the practice of law in Washington City.

HI PINT, N. C., Nov. 24th. 1865.

BILL ARE, SQUIRE: I've been reeding yere dokuments, and air afraide yu air not loyal. I wor a unyun man oll ways, opposed to the wor, and kep out of it til the conskriphun cotched me. Then I jined the cavalree, and wor in sum despit charges. In un big fite, we had too men badle wounded by fallin of thare horses, and a nuther hit in the back by the fragmen of a fiien shell. I wor not in this here fite, caus I jined the wagon trane when things loked suspishyus. Wel, I'me glad of pease, and that them shreeking shells and hissins, sputterin mices air not a travellin roun eny more. I luv the deer ould flag, and the stars and stripes air preshyus to my sole. The niggers and fedruls du not du in my cntre like yu sa tha du in yorn. The niggers air sober, industreyus, and sta at hom and do'nt mak milestons of thairselfs, as tha du down in Gorgee. The fedruls solgers du not cuss, nor swair, nor chaw tobakker, nor drink whiskee. Tha sa that burnin houses, and robbin wimen and childrun, air agin the rools of civilized wor, and that unyun solgers did not fite in that wa. Tha sa that tis oll a mistak and a slandur agin them, and that a rebul colled Hamton burned Columbee and them towns and villaigis in South Callina and Gorgee.

Wel, Squire, we've had and leeshun fur Guvner. Wun of the kanditaitis wor oll things to oll men, as Sainte Jon sez in the Bibel. He wor a nulleyfer in 1851, a ceseshyunist in 1861, a consurvitiv in 1863, to-wit, naimly: opposed to the wor, and to Jef. Davis, and to Abe Linkun, and the abolishunists, in 1865, he is a Ande Jonson, unyun man, and kanditait fur Guvner. But he wort lected, and the reesun pears to be, that he did not get voets enuff. The nulleyfers nulleyfed him, the ceseshyunists ceseeded from him, and the unyun men sed that tha wort a man who had oll ways bin union, and so he did not get voets enuff to lect him. And, now, we've got too Guvners, with thare stafs and A. D. C.'s. Squire Arrp, du yu hav any A. D. C.'s in Gorgee? Wel, we had kords of em in the wor time. Tha road fine hosses, and wor colled kurneis, but my oan privet opinyun is, that the only miitery gylt tha did wor to by cottun and tobakker to fede the wives and childrun of deseeds solgers in the armee. Wun of thees galent kurneis had cottun enuff when the Koufdrasee, so-called, bust up, to fede oll the orfin childrun in the cuitree. But he satisfyde the U. S. Qortimaster bout it, to-wit, naimly: by pruvin that it wor his oan privet propurtee.

And, now, Squire, havin giv yu oll the nuse in my sekhun of the hemisfer, I kant konklude this epistel without hopin that yu ma becum more loyal, and that yor blu jaket ma fit yu, the blu serulyan volt of heven ma smile upon yu, and that yu ma nevar get blu at a rebul doggreenevar, nor nevar. Affekshunaitly, JON SMITH, JUNYTOR.

THE POOR NEGRO.—The medical officers of the Freedman's Bureau, of the city of Richmond, report that an increase of disease among the colored population of that city, now estimated at 25,000, is becoming very apparent. The major portion of the above number have their quarters immediately in the city, while the residue are gathered in the larger camps that everywhere environ the town. An orphan asylum for the blacks, instituted by the Bureau, has recently been taken in charge by the Society of Friends. There are about 300 inmates now being cared for.

A Maryland paper says that quite a cargo of deluded negroes, who abandoned their homes in Maryland during the third year of the war, for freedom and felicity at Norfolk, was recently landed on the St. Mary's River shore, in a destitute and suffering condition. Aged and infirm negroes of both sexes, and children, constitute the bulk of these unfortunate immigrants.

FROM CUBA.—The principal item of Cuban news, of interest, brought by the steamship *Corsica*, at New York, relates to the landing on the island of another cargo of slaves from Africa—an event of a kind formerly very common, but recently quite rare. The number of negroes composing the cargo is variously estimated all the way from 100 to 800. The landing was effected on the North-western portion of the island, on the plantation of a very wealthy man named Francisco Martinez y Torrens. Some of the Africans, it is said, were seized by the authorities, but afterwards given up to the slave traders.

SOMETHING OUT.—The *New Orleans Times* says, in relation to the rumors of naval and military preparations: We have information that we are not at liberty to disclose, giving positive corroborations to these rumors, and we hesitate not to predict that, unless the French troops are withdrawn from Mexico before Christmas, there will be active intervention on behalf of the Liberals, and the traditional policy of the United States be vindicated.

THE HABEAS CORPUS.—The President has expressed to a friend his intention to restore the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* at the earliest possible time, and to do away with the secret detective service.

Adams & Co.'s Express Company has owned \$2,000,000 of its accumulated capital to several of the Southern railroads, and has thus enabled them to resume operations.

The Sugar Interest of Louisiana.

From the Planters' *Banner*, of St. Mary Parish, we extract the following interesting speculations and facts:

We rejoice to see from week to week new proofs that the sugar parishes of Louisiana will, in a few years, be in a flourishing condition once more. From twelve to twenty cents per pound will be the price of sugar for at least ten years. All that the sugar planters now want is laborers, and they will doubtless be able to get more than half their original numbers without much trouble. They will be in full blast in three years, some will have a considerable amount of sugar to sell next year. And the surplus money of the planters will not be invested as formerly. It will help to build up all interests of the State instead of the planting interests, and those of the "money changers."

If negroes will not work, high prices of sugar will bring white laborers to the cultivation of cane. These lands will be cultivated. Sugar will be raised. While sugar brings twelve or fifteen cents per pound, these sugar regions must prosper. And sugar cannot become cheaper. This fact we regard as indisputable.

Our accounts from the sugar parishes from the coast and all directions go to show that the planters generally have an ardent desire to commence repairing damages at once, where they have not already commenced, and plant cane and corn to the extent of their ability. Confidence is now being restored as rapidly as could possibly be expected. The idea is now almost universally adopted, that sugar-growing will pay, even under the heavy disadvantages resulting from the war. Money and labor are needed, and money and labor the planters will have—perhaps not at once—but they will come.

We saw a gentleman a few days since from the coast, who says that those who have taken hold of sugar planting in good earnest, who understand the business, have succeeded well. But they have had difficulties to contend with which they will never have again. The negroes' heads have been filled with foolish hopes in regard to living in ease and idleness. The war was progressing while they worked their plantations, and sugar was lower in price than it will be again for twenty years. Changes now will all be for the better. We may move slowly at first, but with patience, industry and hope, our planters will succeed. The war has brought desolation to our fields, and freedom to the slave. But these losses may yet be compensated in a great measure by the high price of sugar, which is also the result of the war.

LORD PALMERSTON IN FAVOR OF AIDING THE SOUTHERN STATES.—A writer in *Blackwood*, for November, asserts that Lord Palmerston was anxious to go to war—more than once—with the United States, and says:

"The first of these occasions was the Trent affair, in which it is now no longer a secret that Lord Palmerston made up his mind to go to war with the Federal States. He had borne with impatience the bullying and insolence of United America on many occasions, and saw, with the clearness of his earlier years, that the opportunity was at length offered of putting a stop to this bullying in time to come. The Emperor of the French, equally long-sighted, agreed with Lord Palmerston; and had there not been with him in the Cabinet men to whom the thought of war, under any circumstances, is dreadful, the message sent to Washington would have required a short and categorical answer, because a fleet, equipped for action, would have escorted it to the mouth of the Chesapeake. In the Cabinet, however, there sat at that time not only Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Milner Gibson and Mr. Villers, but Sir George Cornewall Lewis, the most subtle of political reasoners, the most pacific of ministers, one who could never be brought to see that in the lives of nations, as in those of private persons, there are moments when, though it can never be becoming to do wrong for its own sake, it is perfectly justifiable to anticipate others, and to avert an injury meditated against ourselves by inflicting it on them. We had, when the outrage on the Trent was committed, a long list of outrages to be accounted for. We had been cheated—for there is no other word for it—in the Ashburton treaty. The States claimed as their own territory what they had in their possession the clearest proofs belonged to us; and, as if to cap this outrage, the island of St. Juan, admitted to be ours up to the moment of its occupation by an American force, was invaded and kept military possession of. These, with other lesser—but not, therefore, unimportant—wrongs, rankled and festered, and the Trent outrage presented such an opportunity as could never be expected to occur again for righting them all by a process which would have benefited the whole world. Had we struck then, as Lord Palmerston was anxious that we should do, the Southern States would have achieved their independence, and become to us faithful allies, as well as our very best customers. But a section in the Cabinet objected, Lord Palmerston gave way, and we are, with the Federal victorians, conducting, through Lord Russell, one of the most vexatious and, we fear, unsafe, correspondences that ever the minister of or a power was called upon to conduct with the minister of another."

THE PRESS OF THE SOUTH.—We clip the following editorial from the *Louisville Journal*, of the 26th ultimo: There is three times as much editorial talent and typographical excellence in the papers of the South now as there was before the war. Whether they have passed into new and abler hands, or whether the mighty events of the war have deepened and strengthened and intensified men's souls in the great section that has experienced such dreadful sufferings, we do not know.

From the Land of Sunrise—far off Asia—come the aromatic roots of which Fragrant Sozodont is composed. In this preparation, the chemistry of the toilet has achieved its most remarkable triumph. Pure, unsoftened teeth and agreeable breath, and absolute exemption from all diseases that effect the gums, are the results of a daily application of the Sozodont.

Local Items.

CASH.—Our terms for subscription, advertising and job work are cash. We hope all parties will bear this in mind.

Attention is invited to the auction sale of furniture, groceries, etc., this morning, by Messrs. Durbee & Walter. This sale was postponed yesterday, on account of the weather.

The Rev. J. M. C. Breker, who has been for the last six years the pastor of the Baptist Church, in this city, has removed to Spartanburg Court House.

THE BURNING OF COLUMBIA.—An interesting account of the "Sack and Destruction of the City of Columbia, S. C.," has just been issued, in pamphlet form, from the *Phoenix* steam power press. Orders can be filled to any extent.

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

- Clarkson & Talley—Plough Steel.
- R. & W. C. Swaffield—Clothing.
- Durbee & Walter—Furniture, &c.
- Griehaber & Wolfe—Owner Wanted.
- Carriage, Buggy, &c., for Sale.
- E. Pollard—Drugs and Medicines.
- " " " "—Superior Cutlery.
- " " " "—Skirt Braid.
- Principal Wanted for a Male Academy.

THE SURRENDER OF THE SHENANDOAH.—It has been already announced that the Confederate cruiser Shenandoah was turned over to Mr. Dudley, the American Consul at Liverpool, who took formal possession on the 9th instant, and would despatch the vessel to New York. Her condition is thus described by the *Liverpool Mercury*:

"Everything seems to have been conducted on board in an orderly manner, the same discipline being maintained as is observed on board a man-of-war. The vessel, on her arrival, was a model of cleanliness and order. Her rigging is taut, trim and man-of-war like; every rope and spar is in its proper place and in working order, and from her appearance altogether one would more readily believe she was about to proceed on a voyage than that she had been buffeted about for many months in the Pacific. The seamen spoke in terms of admiration of her sailing qualities, asserting that she could sail at the speed of sixteen knots an hour, and that the vessels which were in pursuit of her would have some difficulty in effecting her capture. The tars were evidently proud of the craft, and when the last batch left, one said, 'I am sorry to leave the ship, especially as the Confederate flag is not at the gaff, where it has been so long.'"

Another *Liverpool* paper says: "It is ascertained that the Shenandoah has about thirty-five chronometers on board, a large quantity of cabin furniture and some oil, which she no doubt retained from the cargoes of the whalers for the purpose of lubricating her engines. Captain Waddell, it is said, has on board a large sum of money, besides valuables, which he has preserved and declined to convert into cash, regarding them, as the war is over, as the property of the Federal Government. These, he now says, he will not use for the ship's purposes, and he and his officers and men are therefore without means."

THE OATH OF MISSOURI.—The late State Convention of Missouri imposed a test oath, and it is giving a good deal of trouble. It went so far as to disqualify all persons from preaching. Before the Gospel should be delivered to the souls waiting for it, the oath was indispensable. One Catholic priest, who refused to obey the mandate, we see, has been fined \$500. The oath, too, has excluded Gen. Blair from the right of suffrage. At the recent election in that State he went to the polls, and his ballot was refused because he would not swear. He put the question to the inspectors as to whether there was any other reason for disabling him. The reply was in the negative. And so he shook the dust of the canvass from his garments and went his way, utterly disfranchised.

The Missouri Convention was very much like that of Louisiana—contemptible beyond expression—governed by nothing more than prejudice or corruption—a bad, ignorant set of delegates, who are not fit to associate with gentlemen, much less with patriotic men.—*Mobile Tribune*.

A CUTE TRICK.—A fellow who styled himself Morgan duped a number of Africa's sons out of sundry sums of money at DeSoto, opposite here in Louisiana. All of the land over there was disposed of to them by the sharper, and deeds of same furnished in pencil writing. Great was their deluded surprise when they were informed by the real agent that they were in arrearage for rent.

[*Vicksburg Herald*, 12th.]

A veteran fought his thirty-third duel in France the other day. His less experienced antagonist has been out but twenty-three times.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, November 27.—Cotton quiet at 53c. Naval stores dull. Gold 47½.

WILMINGTON, November 27.—Sales 520 bbls. crude turpentine, at 5.25; 171 bbls. tar, at \$3.50; 302 bbls. common rosin, at \$5.65; 200 bbls. 180 bbls. No. 2 at \$8; 87 bbls. spirits turpentine, at 60c. Sales 9 bales low running cotton, at 41c., and 10 bales middling, at 43½.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLESTON, NOV. 29.
ARRIVED YESTERDAY.
Steamship Andalusia, Bursley, N. Y.
Steamship Cumberland, Denkin, Balt're.
British bark Florence Chipman, Jones, Liverpool.