Trusting and Aiding the South. The Nashville Union condenses from Hunt's Merchants' Magnzine, the oldest and most influential mercantile magazine in the United States, a capital article on the rehabilition of of the South. The article in question assumes the position that the great issue now before the country is the single idea-"Shall we, or shall we not, trust the South?" In the solution of this question, the article coincides with President Johnson, whom the writer can trust, especially as he is supported in his opinions by leading military men. But, aside from the views of the President and others. this ably conducted magazine believes that every consideration of national interest and of national pride requires a generous policy. It rejects the idea, (and very properly, too,) that it is necessary to have security against a repetition of the controversy, or that any attempt will be made to revive secession, and the continuance of laws oppressive to the race the war has emancipated. "The South," it says, "staked their all on the issue of the war. They lost, and now the heresies which give rise to it no power on earth could vitalize. The constitutional amendment has also denationalized slavery, and the people and the States are showing, through their Legislatures, and through private contracts with the freedmen, the good faith with which they accept the situation."

The frank avowal of President Johnson that "the people must be trusted with their Government," the writer is persuaded, must be accepted ful. in the same spirit in which it was made. We extract the two following paragraphs from the article:

"It is not by the holding of the conquered party to extravagant and humiliating conditions that the Union is to be esmblished anew, that civil law is to be maintained in the Southern Commonwealths, and their pros-perity restored to its former condition. Enough that the majesty of the na-tion has been asserted, and the proof secession has been deterned by the arbitrament of war, the social system of the South, h many regarded as the original

of the mischief, has been arned. The time for peace has ie, and the duty of the hour is ration. The basis of this restora nust be mutual confidence, as resident has so clearly indicated. Southern States must invite this assuming a political attitude before the nation; the North by cor-dial acceptance of their assurances. "The most important considera

tions of public interest demand this When the war began, every one felt that the breaking up of the Union build involve the general disintegra-tion of society, and endanger our national existence. The same feeling, rightly applied, must lead to the uniersal conviction that territorial dependence and military subjection of the Southern States, expose us to similar peril. We cannot safely permit a colonial system to grow up among us, tending, as it does, to concentrate power in the hands of the Executive, and to enlarge it even to the dimen-sions of imperialism. This was the sions of imperiansin. This was the real issue upon which our fathers fought in the Revolution; and it is tangibly expressed in their watch-word, the reason why John Hampden refused to pay ship-money—"No taxation without representation.
Till our Southern States are permit ted to have their Senators and Representatives in Congress, they are but colonies of their sister Commonwealths, and can have no joint inte-rest in our great national system."

The article then refers to the foreign relations of the country, and quotes the following language of President Johnson on this subject:

"The moment it can be announced that the Union of the States is again complete, that we have resumed our career of prosperity and greatness, at that very instant almost all our foreign difficulties will be settled. For there is no power on earth which will care to have a controversy or a rupture with the Government of the United States, under such circumstances.

We wish most earnestly that Congress could take as broad and just a view of this question.

But the Magazine, turning to its own special department, brings before its readers some reasons more likely to have effect upon its readers, as hey are based upon commercial and nancial considerations and the nessity of the success of the policy the prosperity of the country. Speaking of the South and her resources it says:

"The vast region lately overrun by r was the garden of the republic, d furnished to our export trade the preponderance in the markets of the world. And, in this connection, it publishes a table, compiled from the records of the Treasury Department of Washington, (through the politeness of the Register) showing the quantity of cotton exported from the United States from 1858-59 to 1864-65, and the ports whence it was shipped. From this table it appears that the exportations amounted in 1858-59 to 1,386,468,000 lbs.; 1859-60 to 1,767,686,000 lbs.; 1860-61 to 1,750,000,000 lbs.; 1861-62 to 5,064,-000 lbs.; 1862-63 to 11,385,000 lbs.; 1863-64 to 11,994 000 lbs.; 1864-65 to 8 884 060 lbs. 8,894,060 lbs.

"In the year before the war, continues the Magazine, besides the production of manufacturers to the value of over \$200,000,000, and the supply of raw material to England and the North, the South sent to Europe cotton, tobacco, rice, etc., to the value of about \$210,000,090."

The Magazine then glances at the condition of the South, its territory devastated and its resources crippled, and continues:

Alone by insuring large profits; and this can only be by encouraging, in every possible way, those attempting the cultivation of cotton in the South, have again the opportunity, and it brings with it the duty, to occupy the first place in the markets of the world. The same natural advantages we have always possessed remain to us, the same laboring population are there ready to engage in the culture, and with an interest in the result which must add largely to the profit of both the laborer and the employer. Besides, machinery can be used in tead of old negro hoes to prepare the soil, and emigration from Europe wil add largely to the volume of industr . If, therefore, we can encourage the production now, capital will be attracted to the South, the waste of the war will be supplied, and the future condition of our country cannot be doubt-

The Magazine shows from facts and figures that we cannot, under the present state of affairs, return to our monopoly of cotton production. That this can only be done by encouraging the flow of capital South by taking away as soon as possible military rule, and stimulating the production so that low prices may drive out all competition. It concludes:

"Hence, we see that every consideration of national interest and public policy requires the early rehabilitation of the Southern States and their restoration to the family of the Union; and the President's eagerness to lay aside the extraordinary powers which the exigencies of the war had conferred upon him, affords the highest proof of his sincerity and patriot-ism. We want the aid of Southern statesmen to solve the problem of ne-cessary legislation for the South, and it is damaging to the best interests of the country to dispense with it any longer; we want the moral influence of a united country in adjusting our foreign relations; and, perhaps more than all, we want capital attracted to the South, and its industry and wealth free to develope itself, and this cannot be, so long as the States are under semi-military rule.

Whether the sensible views expressed in the article under consideration will have any effect upon the immense spring trade, are pouring in merchants and capitalists of the upon our merchants; but no goods are sold. What is the reason of this North, remains to be seen. We are sold. What is the reason of this stoppage in business? It is the radiinclined to believe that much might calism of Congress. Our merchants be done, by proper efforts on the part counted upon a large influx of buyers of our old business men and others, to attract capital to the South.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The Charleston papers, of yesterday, state that, about the time they were going to charts arrive here, look about, see no press, a fire broke out in the building occupied as a grocery store by Mr. W. J. Trim, in King street, opposite Berresford. It soon spread to now no sale for the goods produced by our manufactories. Presently the the adjoining buildings on both sides.
The one on the South was formerly
The one on the South was formerly
Then we shall see thousands of peooccupied as a confectionery by Petit, ple thrown out of employment, starbut recently a millinery and fancy store had been opened there. On the North, was the stand of Orentt, the picture man, and the tailor-shop of Dorbaum & Menke. Several engines were playing steady streams upon it. Why is all this? Not because of the high price of gold, for gold is lower than at any time during the war. Not because of the tariff, for that has and there was good reason to hope that it would not extend further.

The Newbern (N. C.) Times gives the following first-rate press notice, which shows ita animus: "The New Nation is the name of a miscegenation sheet started in Richmond, Va., It is because a few men at Washingand received here yesterday, with a ton prefer their party to their coun request to exchange. It purports to try. be edited by J. W. Hunnicut, a native of South Carolina. We do not believe he ever saw South Carolina. If paper that the "crater farm," where he did, he should not have been per-the celebrated "crater mine" was he did, he should not have been permitted to stay there long. We beg exploded before Petersburg, July 30, 1864, be selected for a Southern comeleave to decline an exchange with his tery, and that provision for this pur-

r was the garden of the republic, durnished to our export trade the ples which gave us our commercial Merephis Argus.

CIVIL RIGHTS RESTORED TO ALL THE STATES EXCEPT TEXAS.—The Wilmington Journal, of the 3d, publishes the following despatch:

"Washington, April 2.—The Presi-dent has issued a lengthy proclamation declaring that the insurrection which has heretofore existed in the States of Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, is at an end, and is hence-forth to be so regarded."

In addition to this despatch, the Charleston News, of yesterday, states that the omission was owing to a mistake in the first despatch sent.

THE RICHMOND PAPERS. -- Saturday's dates were the last papers we had from Richmond. Cause, strike of printers. The proprietors of the papers will only pay forty cents; the employees asking fifty cents per 1,000 ems. The latter price is what is generally paid throughout the South, "How is the capital to be attracted and is only equivalent to former that is to supply the necessary wants? rates. An association of printers were to have issued "The Citizen" on Monday last. We have not received a copy. The absence of the Richand, above all, by giving to capital mond papers is a serious inconve-the security of civil government. We nience to their exchanges. South nience to their exchanges, South. The proprietors intend sending for "hands," and paying their expenses to that city.

> THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION. The movements in favor of a great confederation of all the Canadian Provinces are making decided progress. In New Brunswick, the people have declared for the scheme by repeated acts, both in and out of the Legislature, and the Ministry, which is opposed to it, can scarcely get any support. In a recent address to the Ministry, a paragraph opposing confederation was replaced by another favoring it, by a large majority, only three votes being recorded in the ne-

> STONEWALL JACKSON'S ONLY JOKE. Mr. John Esten Cooke, in his newlypublished biography, says that Stonewall Jackson never made but one practical joke in his life. This was when he was a professor at Lexington, Va., and consisted in asking his class why it was impossible to send a telegraphic despatch from Lexington to Staunton. Some of his pupils suggested that the iron ore in the mountains drew iron ore from the wires, and others proposed other theories, but it was some time before any cadet was brilliant enough to remark that there was no telegraph line between the two places.

> The radical physic for the South is beginning to work upon their own people, as will be seen from the annexed article, taken from the New York Herald. The Herald will be worse alarmed for its own people three months hence:

Congress and Business .- The dry goods trade is at a stand-still. A crash is impending. Imported goods ordered long ago in anticipation of an from the South as soon as the war was over and the Union restored. The war is over; but Congress persists vation staring them in the face, their children crying for food. Riots will follow, and perhaps a resolution. Why is all this? Not because of the not been changed since the war. it is because a few dozen radicals in Congress have made up their minds to ruin the country or carry the next Presidential election by negro votes or by the exclusion of all votes from the South. It is because another rebellion, more wicked than the last, is tugging at the vitals of the nation. Let the people mark them well and remember them in future.

It is suggested by a Richmond

MESSRS. EDITORS: While the questions at issue, concerning "the Methodists, have, it seems, been narrowed down to one, I would, in a few words, endeavor to remove that. Though Wesley entered upon his clerical career as a high churchman, avowedly, by the words quoted from the 7th volume of his works, and, also, by many others which might be adduced in support of the fact; still, subsequently, we presumed it to be well known, that he saw reason to change his views. (A man's maturest judg-ment generally considered his best.) That he felt providentially led to this change, acting upon it in ordaining peachers, bishops, &c., can be substantiated by authorities too numerous to be cited here.

A METHODIST.

Eight years ago, when Minnesota made application for admission as a State, and it was objected that the Constitution she presented gave the right of suffrage to aliens, President Johnson then foreshadowed his present policy, and announced some of his ideas about Republican Govern-

nating powers are unimpaired

The President has sent to the House a communication from the Governor of Alabama, asking that that State be allowed to assume and pay, in State bonds, the tax now due from her; or, that delay of payment be authorized until the State, by sale of bonds or by taxation, can provide for the payment of the same.

The steamer Croton, Capt. Fitz-gerald, from Savannah, via Beaufort, for Charleston, struck some obstruction in the Coosaw River, on Tues-day afternoon, and sunk in a short time, her deck being submerged. Her passengers and most of her freight have been taken off.

GEN. M. W. GARY .- The Courier has learned from a gentleman that Maj. Gen. M. W. Gary, who was carried to Charleston under arrest and committed to jail, has been released on parole.

It was rumored in Washington, Saturday, that a stormy Cabinet meethad resulted in the notification of Secretaries Stanton and Harlan, by the President, that he would be glad to receive their resignations.

In the case of Bradley Johnson, late of the Confederate army, recently held to bail in Baltimore, to answer to an indictment for treason. the President has interposed an order abandoning the case.

We are gratified to announce that the mischief-making Radical organ of Memphis, the Daily Times, has suspended for want of patronage. done, merchants of Memphis.

The Floridian announces the rival, at Tallahassee, of the Hon. Philip Fraser, Judge of the United

leave to decline an exchange with his dirty sheet, and with all others of his radical, ruinous class."

Gen. B. A. Pryor is employed in the school of the sc

On the 11th ult., I telegraphed that it as supposed that the Reconstruction ommittee would soon be discharged from he further consideration of the condition the further consideration of the condition of the Southern States, and, to-day, reports to that effect are again in circulation. It is believed that a majority of the members of both Houses are in favor of resuming the powers which they abdicated when this committee was created, and the committee themselves are disgusted with the ill success of the measures they have concocted and presented to Congress.

It may not be generally known that requality is the success of the measures they have concocted and presented to Congress.

concocted and presented to Congress.

It may not be generally known that regular daily supplies of food, clothing and fuel are distributed daily to the negroes of this district by the Freedmen's Bureau, at enormous cost to the Government. General Howard now issues an order stating that this will cease after the 10th inst. The sick, aged and infirm negroes will then be provided with permanent homes, and the able-bodied negroes, some 16,000 in number, will be required to go to work at last, after having been supported all winter in idleness.

idleness.

The latest advices from Trenton indicate that Mr. Scovel will stand firm in defence of the President's policy against the radicals, and there is no probability, therefore, that a radical Senator will be returned from New Jersey.

The veto will certainly be sustained by the Senator Even the radicals are considered.

The veto will certainly be sustained by the Senate. Even the radicals are con-vinced of this fact now, and hence they will be in no hurry to call up the civil rights bill, which they know to be killed beyond recovery.

The President has directed the War De-

search policy, and announced are profiled in the fact now, and hence they share policy, and announced are profiled in the fact in the profiled in the fact in the profiled in the fact in the power under the Constitution of the billied States to fix the qualification of the confederacy. I want to enter my industry to go on with their plots of the Confederacy. I want to enter my industry to go on with their plots of the Confederacy. I want to enter my industry to go on with their plots of the Confederacy. I want to enter my industry to go on with their plots of the confederacy. I want to enter my industry to go on with their plots of the confederacy. I want to enter my industry to go on with their plots of the confederacy. I want to enter my industry to go on with their plots of the confederacy in the place of Mr. Stockton, the radiestly urge upon of well the ready to go on with their plots of the confederacy. I want to enter my industry to go on with their plots of the confederacy in the place of Mr. Stockton, the radiestly urge upon confederacy. I want to enter my industry to go on with their plots of the confederacy in the place of Mr. Stockton, the radiestly urge upon confederacy. I want to enter my industry to go on with their plots of the confederacy. I want to enter my industry to go on with their plots of the confederacy. I want to enter my industry to go on with their plots of the confederacy of the plots of the plots of the confederacy of the plots of or the country devote comments to their criticism. But who has heard one of Fessenden's speeches commented upon outside of his own State since he has accepted Sumner as his political leader? All admit that the Senator from Maine is by far the ablest man of the two, and it seems a mystery that, with his talent, he should allow himself to be so completely overshadowed by Sumner as he has of late. But however unpleasant the position may be to him, or how much he may be goaded by the fact that he stands in that attitude before the country to-day, he cannot help himself as long as he consents to do the bidding of Sumner and give his influence to sustain the radical policy against the President.—Cor. New York Herald.

TENNESSEE ELECTIONS. —Despatches from Nashville and Memphis bring the information that the conservative, or Johnson party, have carried the legislative election.

The New Jersey Senate has refused to go into a vote this session for choice of United States Senator.

Hotel proprietors at the North are considering the expediency of lessening the price of board.

The New York Senate has passed a resolution expressing regret at the recent veto of the President.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLESTON, APRIL 5.

ABRIVED YESTERDAY.
Steamship Andalusia, Bursley, New York.

Tanners' Tools and Oils. A FULL supply of TANNERS TOOLS and OILS, for sale by April 6 DIAL & POPE.

Saw Gummers.

J ACKSON'S PATENT SAW GUMMERS, the best, most reliable and cheapest rticle of the kind made, adapted to up-ight and circular saws. For sale by April 6 DIAL & POPE.

A CARD.

CCEPTING in good faith the admonition conveyed to me in the result of recent election for the Mayoralty of imbia, I propose to devote myself extively and unremittingly to the practice HYSIC and SURGERY, and will be dat my residence, on Pickens street, Il times ready to respond to profesial calls from the community.

Oril 6 1* A. N. TALLEY, M. D. April

Local Items.

Mortgages and Conveyances of Real Es tate for sale at this office

To TRAVELERS .- The attention of the traveling public is called to an important change in the schedule of the South Caro-

lina Railroad.

EASTER ELECTIONS .- Christ Church, Columbia. Vestrymen-Co'. T. B. Clarkson, Col. Wm. Wallace, Prof. W. J. Rivers, Capt. H. S. Thompson, A. M. Rhett. Wardens-S. L. DeVesux, James Brown. Delegates-Col. T. B. Clarkson, Col. Wm. Wallace, A. M. Rhett, Prof. W. J. River

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. The Phoenis office is now fully supplied with cards colored and white paper, colored ink, wood type, etc., and is now in condition to execute all manner of book and job printing in the shortest possible time. Give us

We are under obligations to the officers of the Southern Express Company for favors They delivered us a package, yesterday afternoon, within fiftee ninutes after the arrival of the Charleston train. Such promptness is worthy of especial com

3 HHDS. CLEAR SIDES.
6 Tierces Shoulders.
4 Tierces Leaf Lard.
20 bbls. Irish Potatoes.
100 bbls. Flour—Extra and Superfine.
1 bbl. Pickled Gherkins.
April 6 JOHN C, SEEGERS.

GRAND

VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL

CONCERT

MRS. MURRAY and Mr. J. H. DENCK will give, at Mr. James G. Gibbes' Hall, on TUESDAY, the 10th inst., a grand VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT. On which occasion, Mr. JOS. DENCK will play on the Zither—a very beautiful instrument, and but "ittle known in this country, April 6 fm2

Schedule over South Carolina R. R.

GENERAL SUP'TS OFFICE,

Arrive in Augusta at Arrive in Columbia at

ESTABLISHMENT.

HAVING JUST OPENED A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY

NCLUDING NOTIONS, CUTLERY and every variety of MERCHANDIZE adapted for the country trade, I respect to licit merchants visiting this c a call and exan abled, by the

LE

variety of G