

Republican Satisfaction With the Elections.

The Nation expresses its satisfaction with the result of the elections. It has a tear to shed for the defeat of Gen. Dix, who was overwhelmed, it thinks, by other people's sins. It treats the Democratic chiefs to speak of him more respectfully. It asks the Democrats in Missouri to retain Carl Schurz in the Senate, and deplores the defeat of W. W. Phelps, of New Jersey, for a seat in Congress. He has shown talent and accomplished much, and was beaten only because of his plucky and self-respecting course in voting against the Civil Rights Bill. This lost him the 600 negro votes in his County. It numbers among the compensations for this and other misfortunes, the election of Gen. Kershaw in South Carolina. Would that it were so! In another class of compensations it reckons the defeat of Butler, Ayer, Gooch and Williams in Massachusetts, the imperilling of Senators Chandler and Carpenter, and the overthrow of Senators Morton, Logan, Tipton, Gilbert and Brownlow. The defeat of Butler, the best, has, perhaps, caused more rejoicing even among Republicans, not in Massachusetts only, but among decent men everywhere, than all others combined. He can now see his hideous likeness reflected back upon him in the general indignation at his career, and the solid satisfaction universally felt that it is terminated at last. The Nation gives his history in brief. The Republican party found him at middle age a disreputable criminal lawyer. Deserting from his own ranks to theirs, they clothed him in uniform, dubbed him "General," and were weak and passionate enough to suppose his exploits at New Orleans, in holding a conquered city with a stern tyrannical hand, under the guns of a powerful fleet and in command of a large garrison, to which were added insults and jeering, worthy of commendation. After four years of ridiculous masquerading as a soldier, he came home, and they then dressed him up in black broadcloth, and gave out that he was a 'statesman' and sent him to Washington as an important aid in reconstructive legislation, where he almost immediately made himself conspicuous as the champion of a scheme for defrauding the public creditor. He then turned philanthropist, and there was nothing more ludicrous during the seven years following the war than to see him weeping with the Massachusetts Radicals over the wrongs of the colored man. The villain may ruminate now in his retirement upon the truth of the adage, that curses and insults come back to vex those from whom they emanate, and that hypocrisy is only capable of temporary triumphs. With a fine irony the Nation raises the sobering question, whether the election of a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives and the defeat of the "Beast," does not constitute a violation of the Enforcement Act; or, in other words, a conspiracy to deprive the colored voter of "the equal protection of the laws?" It certainly looks very like it. The "ruling sentiment" in a majority of the Northern States may now be fairly considered likely to discourage the black man from voting the Republican ticket. Does not this call for Mr. Williams' interference? Ought he not to send troops into Massachusetts? Certainly; there is as much reason for issuing warrants in the Essex District (Butler's) as there was in South Carolina; just as much need of troops there now as there was here at the time of the famous fox hunt on the Congaree. Let Landaulet Williams look North now for outrages. The season for them is over in the South.

A Lesson for Radicals.

Frank Leslie's Weekly has an instructive article upon "how a great party dies." It traces the origin of the Republican party; shows how for years it has been only a shell, and kept in power only by the faults, blunders or misfortunes of its great adversary. People have voted its nominations, ignored its vices, borne its insolence, only because the current of passionate prejudice in the North ran strongly against the Democratic party. Now Radicalism is doomed. It approaches dissolution. The process of disintegration has begun. The prejudice upon which it subsisted has commenced to wear away. The questions of the war are regarded as settled. "The fidelity of the greater part of the North to its substantial obligations towards

the reconstructed Union has come to be generally accepted. Other feelings than that of suspicion have been aroused towards the Southern people. Sympathy, pity, and a generous admiration for some of their traits under their severe trials, have entered into the Northern heart. The one powerful motive that induced a large portion of the North to bear with the many faults of the Republican leaders has been removed, and on Tuesday, November 3, probably 250,000 voters quietly left its ranks, and for the time being, ranged themselves under the banner of their late opponents! Here is a lesson for the so-called Republicans in the Southern States, in the feelings attributed to the Northern Republicans. Radical bitterness and insolence towards the people here were modelled upon the same feelings in their confederates North. They only aped their betters. Let them follow and imitate them, also, in their repentance, and in the observance of a more respectful and decent tone of comment upon those whom Providence, for some mysterious and inexplicable reason, has allowed them, under the protection of the Government and of a perverted public Northern opinion, to traduce and insult.

EFFECTS OF FALSE TEACHING.—Nothing could more pointedly illustrate the falsity of the Radical carpet-bag system of political ethics in the South than the news which comes from Montgomery, Ala., that many of the negroes there have been going about selecting new masters, under the impression that, as a consequence of the late Democratic victories, they are to be again forced into slavery. No doubt many of the poor creatures, whose simplicity has made them the ready tools of unscrupulous political pretenders, not only believed the story that had been breathed into their credulous ears before the election, but were really willing rather to surrender their liberty to respectable men whom they could trust, than subject themselves again to the mastery of the treacherous and worthless demagogues of a party. The white people, we are told, in vain endeavor to re-assure them. They will soon learn, however, that they are not only not going back into slavery, but are enabled to enjoy a greater freedom, and get more to eat, drink, wear and spend than they ever did or would get from Radical carpet-baggers and scalwags.

The Semi-Weekly Union says that "there is just as much corruption in the Republican party in New York, or Massachusetts, or Ohio, as there is here." We were not aware before how bad things are in that party in the North. It is no wonder, then, that it has been so badly beaten in the States named. But may not the Union, with all its admitted authority upon such a point as corruption, be mistaken? Besides, if the statement be true, does the Union think that it relieves its party rottenness in this State? It is an awkward compliment it pays both to its party here and party conquerors elsewhere.

The Union, of this city, evidently regards itself as in a strange land. It finds fault with the claim advanced in behalf of Fernando Wood, of New York, for the next Speakership, that "he is a tried and ever-faithful friend of the Southern people." That is a fatal objection to him with the Union.

DEATH OF AN IRISH PATRIOT AND AUTHOR.—Thomas W. McMahon, a native of County Galway, Ireland, one of the patriots of the rebellion of '47 and '48, died in Richmond, Va., Sunday, aged forty. He was a graduate of Maynooth College, and left Ireland on account of his connection with political affairs. When he first came to this country he proceeded to Binghamton, N. Y., and was an associate law student with ex-Governor Walker, of Virginia. He was next known as private secretary of Mayor Wood, of New York. Subsequently he was deputy naval officer of the port of New York, and at the same time was one of the editors of the New York News. At the breaking out of the late civil war he went South, and for a time was a correspondent of the New York Herald. He became a contributor of the Southern press, and was the author of "Cause and Contrast," a political and historical work on the South. His literary and scholarly attainments enabled him to receive notice and attention, and his sympathy with the cause of the South, and his intimacy with the distinguished John Mitchell, made him for a time a sharer of that gentleman's popularity. Unhappily he contracted an insatiable habit for strong drink, which carried him to the verge of ruin. Like many other men of brilliant intellect, he wasted the prime of his life in excesses, and died in most distressing poverty. His remarkable reticence as to himself and history made him a mystery to all. He had no family. He was buried at Bishop's Cemetery, Richmond, Monday.

PREJUDICES OF THE COLORED POLITICALIAN.—A special correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from New Orleans, throws some light on the political characteristics of the negroes, and on the feeling of the Southern whites toward the blacks. His experience seems to have been confined to Louisiana, but his observations on the feeling of the whites in that State towards the colored might probably be extended to the whole of the South. The writer remarks that the whites speak uniformly with kindness and friendliness of the blacks, but, as any one acquainted with the usual characteristics of the negro race might expect, they add that the poor blacks have been misled; that, considering their ignorance, it was impossible they should not have been misled; that their political associations have had a bad influence upon them; that they have no self-control and no independence. They do not accuse the negro of malice or of innate depravity of nature. Their mistakes are attributed mainly to ignorance and misplaced confidence. The obstacles in the way of the self-assertion of the negro are greater than any one not acquainted with the condition of Southern politics can have any idea of. Oath-bound leagues exist for the sole purpose of preventing their desertion of the Republican party. They are led to believe that their freedom depends on the supremacy of the Republican party in the politics of the country. Not the negroes, but the white men who have misled them are objects of the Southern white man's wrath. The church in the South is a powerful auxiliary of the league in the interests of the Republican party. The rural negro minister makes a strange mixture of the cause of Christ and of the Republican party. He cannot always separate the one from the other. Says the correspondent of the Tribune:

"Political announcements are made at religious gatherings, and religious announcements at political gatherings. Election tickets are sometimes distributed by the very officers now who circulate the baskets to receive contributions for the support of the church and the pastor. In some churches prayers are offered for the success of the Republican party with almost as much regularity as prayers for the conversion of the world. In an exciting campaign the people are warned, under fearful penalties, against political apostasy; the sermon becomes a political harangue, and party fellowship is openly made a prerequisite for fellowship in the church. In the campaign of 1872 a very intelligent 'head man' on a sugar plantation, which I visited the other day, realizing the obligations of his race to Mr. Greeley, informed his employers that he intended to vote the Greeley ticket. As the man was truthful, his employer did not doubt his sincerity, but, knowing the difficulties in the way, watched with interest to see if he would carry out his honest intention. On the day of the election the negro came to him in evident trouble. 'Mass'—', said he, 'I told you I was gwine vote for Greeley, and if you keep me to do promise I'll do it, shuah. But it's hard work, sah! Hard work, shuah!' Being pressed to an explanation, he finally stated that there had been a big meeting at the neighboring church on the day before, and that brother Simon, the preacher, had openly threatened to excommunicate any man voting against the Republican ticket. He was released from his promise, went with the crowd to the polls and voted with the crowd, and it is hardly possible that he will ever be free from the shackles forged by the party and fastened on by the church."

The Republican apostate is said to be ostracized, also, by negro society, deserted by his former companions, and treated like a traitor. Even his wife has been known to abandon him because she would not live in a house with a "nigger Democrat." There can be but little hope of the political regeneration of the Southern States, in which the colored element is predominant, unless the blacks, like the whites, desire to establish their political organizations without reference to color. As a contemporary sensibly suggests, it may be that under a different regime from that of radicalism they will develop political capacity of which the symptoms have not yet appeared.

NEWSPAPER RUMORS IN NEW YORK.

A recent New York despatch to the Boston Journal says: "There are rumors that a prominent morning journal was sold this week for \$100,000 to a number of wealthy Hebrews, who have long been desirous of owning a paper to represent their interests. It is said the journal will not undergo any outward or editorial change for some months; and that it will not appear to be in special sympathy with the Hebrews beyond doing them justice. The reason for selling the paper is asserted to be its steady and heavy loss for two years past, and the need of money on the part of its principal proprietor. Charles Rondhoff is mentioned as having been engaged as leading writer of the Republic."

THE CARLIST STRUGGLE.—A severe stroke, but not necessarily the finishing one, has been given the Carlist cause in Spain by the defeat of the indefatigable royalist at Irun. This little town, which is not far from the French border, had been invested by Don Carlos and bombarded for several weeks, and though the garrison was a small one, and the place might have been carried by storm, he contented himself with cannonading and skirmishing until relief came from the Republican army, and the peasant cohorts of the besiegers were driven away to their usual retreat in the mountains. This has proven but a repetition of the Carlist battles and sieges in the North of Spain during the war, the royalists in no instance securing substantial fruits with their victories or advantages, even when towns and cities were almost within their grasp. The truth seems to be that the Carlist cause is a weak one, and the adherents of Don Carlos, who may be compared to the Mexican guerrillas or American bushwhackers, while capable of occasional dashing exploits, are not numerous enough or serious enough to hold to what they may gain. They have acted as if animated with the belief that all Spain, except a few elements, desired Carlos for a king, and it was only necessary to flit the royal flag here and there, slaughter offensive people who fell into their hands, tear up railroads, sack defenceless towns, and make a show of fight when a formidable army confronted them, to give importance to their cause and strike terror among those who doubted it. The French border is and has always been the base of their operations, and recently the town of Hendaye has been the resort of not the head-quarters of Don Carlos and his chiefs. Through this quarter, also, have come many of his supplies, and it is this which has given rise to the pending controversy between the Madrid and French Governments. The French affirm that the charges of a breach of neutrality are not sustained, because when an official effort is made to gain information, the Carlists dance over into Spanish territory, leaving no sign of their blockade running, and skip back again when the investigation is ended. Some arrests of Carlists have been made, however, on French territory, but no important results have arisen therefrom. Yet it is expected that a more vigorous effort on the part of France will effectually estop the Carlists from their accustomed resort to French territory, while the naval movements of the Spanish Republicans upon the sea coast of Northern Spain will substantially suppress the blockade running in that quarter. This done, all that the Carlists can do will be to carry on a sort of banditti warfare from and among the mountains, until exterminated or reintegrated by the periodic Spanish revolution. In the meantime, as they seem to have run away from Irun with all their guns, they may prove troublesome yet in the field.

CHARLESTON.—For Governor—John T. Green 11,393; D. H. Chamberlain 8,727—Green's majority 2,666. For Lieutenant-Governor—M. R. Delany 11,275; R. H. Gleaves 8,712—Delany's majority 2,563. For Congress—E. W. Mackey 11,278; C. W. Bantz 8,673—Mackey's majority 2,605. For Senator—S. E. Gaillard. Representatives—Alexander Melchers, John M. Freeman, Jr., John Vanderpool, John G. Gaillard, Peter Bright, W. G. Pinckney, S. D. Russell, James Cosgrove, T. A. Davis, Richard Nesbitt, S. Wright, H. Z. Burkmeier, S. B. Dailey, J. W. Barwell, A. H. Jones, George A. Treacholm, A. C. Richmond, M. McLaughlin.

BEAUFORT.—Hilton Head box (some 400 votes) thrown out on account of irregularities: For Governor—Chamberlain, 4,523; Green, 2,086; Chamberlain's majority, 2,437. Lieutenant-Governor—R. H. Gleaves, 4,639; M. R. Delany, 1,857; Gleaves' majority, 3,212. Congress—Robert Smalls, House of Representatives—Hastings Gaunt, Reg.; Samu'l Green, Reg.; Thomas Hamilton, Ind.; N. B. Myers, Ind.; S. J. Bamfield, Reg.; Thomas E. Miller, Reg.; J. D. Robertson, Reg.

CHESTERFIELD.—For Governor—Green, 1,072; Chamberlain, 845; Green's majority, 227. Lieutenant-Governor—Delany, 1,033; Gleaves, 844; Delany's majority, 194. Congress—Bailey, 814; Lee, 1,036; Lee's majority, 192. Conservative County ticket elected. Senator—W. A. Evans. Representatives—D. T. Redfern, J. C. Coit.

CLARENDON.—For Governor—Green, 1,895; Chamberlain, 737; Green's majority, 1,158. Lieutenant-Governor—Delany, 1,796; Gleaves, 745; Delany's majority, 1,051. Congress—Mackey, Independent Republican ticket elected. Senator—Jared Warley. Representatives—A. Collins, S. Milton.

The managers of St. John's Guild, New York, say that at least 70,000 men and women are out of employment in New York city, and that whole families are without the necessities of life. Hundreds gather at the guild doors daily, clamoring for food, and the treasury of the guild, even to its reserve fund, is exhausted. Therefore, the guild's volunteers appeal to those who have food, clothing and money to give.

The Carlist insurrection is to all appearances nearly over. But the Biscayans are an uncertain people. One day they will desert, the bands disperse, the authority of the chiefs be defied, and the next they rally again and fight more desperately than ever. The end of the war in Spain is not so certain yet.

THE BEARING OF THE SOUTH.—The New York Nation, albeit the best newspaper representative of the ability and conservatism of Republicanism in this country, expressed its extreme concern, during the late election, as to the probable conduct of the Southern Democracy in the event of the defeat of Gen. Dix. The New York World says the Nation spoke in earnest, and says it has no doubt that there are hundreds if not thousands of respectably educated men in the Northern States who have gradually brought themselves during the last unhappy decade of our history to think of the people of the Southern States very much as tory Englishmen habitually think of the people of Ireland, or as the Austrian conservatives used to think of the Lombardo-Venetians in the dark days of that domination over Italy which Austria accepted to her own torment and to the discomfort of all Europe at the hands of the allies of 1815. The World conceives that most of these doubters concerning the South are for the most part people whose experience of public affairs dates no further back than the outbreak of the late civil war. To us it is almost inconceivable that in this age of steam and telegraph, intelligent men in one section of the same country should be completely befogged as to the spirit and character of the people of another section. Although subjected since the close of the war to a vexatious and irrational tyranny, which has disturbed their peace, menaced their lives and eaten out their substance, the great mass of the Southern people have remained quiet under these inflictions, and it may well be doubted whether even the violent and lawless elements, which are found in the South, as in all communities, have committed as many outrages since the war upon property and life, in proportion to population, as have been perpetrated in the same period in the Northern States. The World justly remarks that the internal history of the Confederate States during the period of the civil war, of which, unfortunately, little more is really known at the North to-day than of the internal history of Japan during the same period, bore the most striking witness to the essentially law-abiding character and the fundamental common sense of the Southern people. Public order, the rights of property, the whole of that vast police life in which the secret of the civilization of great communities most truly resides, were as little disturbed in the Southern States beyond the range of military operations as in the North. That the relations of the black and white races during that time were certainly very free from being relations of reciprocal hostility, is absolutely demonstrated by the simple fact that nothing resembling a negro insurrection occurred in any part of the South. The emancipation of the negroes has not resulted in a war of races, but on the contrary, as might be evident even to prejudiced Northern observers, from the vast products of Southern agricultural labor which continue annually to be sent to Northern ports, and from the leading articles of commercial and manufacturing enterprise, the two races are working harmoniously together for their common material welfare.

So far from the defeat of General Dix, or, what is more to the purpose, the almost universal defeat of the Republican party in the United States, having incited the Southern people to a revival of the secession spirit, or to the antagonism of whites against blacks, the very contrary, so far as our observation extends, seems to be the fact. We find Senator Gordon, of Georgia, in a meeting called to celebrate the political victory, invoking his audience to permit him to pledge them in the Senate to renewed fidelity to the constitution, while his audience received his address with enthusiastic cheers. We find other Southern speakers expressing like patriotic sentiments, and the Southern press calling for moderation and for the strict recognition of the political rights guaranteed to the negroes. Facts like these should convince candid and independent journalists in the North that the South is solidly and sensibly Conservative and law-abiding, and quite fit to be entrusted at least with local self-government, which is the height of her present political aspirations.

[Baltimore Sun.]

BISHOP ELLIOTT.—The Rev. B. B. W. Elliott, nominated by the recent Episcopal General Convention, and since consecrated as Bishop of Western Texas, is a young man, compared with most of the Bishops, being only thirty-four years of age. He was born in Beaufort, S. C., and was graduated at the South Carolina College, in this State. During the late war he held the position of major in the Confederate army. After that he turned his attention to religious matters, and was ordained deacon at Rome, Ga., by Bishop Quintard, in 1868. He afterwards went to New York, and pursued his studies at the General Theological Seminary. He was ordained as a priest in Easter, 1874, at Christ Church, Savannah, by Bishop Beckwith. In November, 1874, he accepted a call to St. Philip's Church, Atlanta, Ga., where he is said to have been very successful, the church having been enlarged twice in order to accommodate his increasing congregation.

Gen. Butler engaged a section of artillery, in anticipation of his election, to leave Boston on Wednesday on a platform car; it was to accompany him to Gloucester, to fire a gun at each stopping station between Boston and Gloucester, and 100 guns on reaching the latter place. His experience at Fort Fisher induced him finally not to waste powder.

CITY MATTERS.—Subscribe for the Phoenix—don't borrow.

Pleasant weather, yesterday, but premonitions of a change. Transient advertisements and notices must be paid for in advance. This rule will be adhered to hereafter. Wanted, a cook for a small family. One that can come well recommended. Apply at this office. Habits of thought as well as speech get control of us, and more upon the force of habit than the power of will depends the success or failure. Short dresses are coming in fashion again. The shorter the better; always provided, of course, the proprieties are observed and the shoes are small. Job printing of every kind, from a miniature visiting card to a four-sheet poster, turned out, at short notice, from PHENIX office. Try us. The Legislature will assemble on Tuesday next—one week from to-day. The Governor will be inaugurated on the Tuesday following. The best and largest oysters, from the mill-ponds in the vicinity of Charleston, are served up in every style and at all hours, at Franklin's Cottage House, next to Masonic Hall. Lionel J. Noah, Esq., the Private Secretary of Gov. Moses, has been appointed County Treasurer of Clarendon, vice Mr. Broughton, deceased. Mr. Noah was very attentive to his duties in his former position. The average female is just now crazy over hats. If she hasn't got a soft felt, with a rakish crown and a thievish looking brim, she is crazy to get one; and if she has got one, she is mad, because she didn't get 't'other pattern. The Columbia Schuetzen-Verein have another one of their pleasant pleasant dramatic entertainments, winding up with a ball, to-morrow evening, in the Schuetzen Halle. A good time. Senator Robertson and a party of friends caught a red fox, yesterday morning—the first one of the kind, we believe, which has ever been overhauled in this neighborhood. Mr. Franklin has the animal at the Cottage House. DEATH OF A FORMER RESIDENT OF COLUMBIA.—A private letter from Spartanburg informs us of the death, in that town, on the 13th instant, of Mr. Robert Bryce, a merchant and highly respected resident, after a very short illness. Mr. Bryce was a Scotchman by birth, but came to Columbia when about ten years of age, and was employed as clerk by an elder brother. He afterwards was one of the well-known firm of P. & R. Bryces. His age is believed to be about seventy-eight. He leaves several sons, daughters, grand-children and many other relatives and friends to mourn his decease. The Galaxy fully vindicates its reputation for variety in the choice of subjects; for we find in the December number an English serial story, a Norwegian story, an American story, a Swedish poem, a sketch of the late princes of Siam, a sketch of a French journalist, and, to extend our travels still further and into another sphere, there is a curious article on materialized spirits, written in the form of a narrative, under the title "Was it Katie King?" The strong articles of the number are on the duration of the executive term; reviewing the opinions of the leading American statesmen on this subject from 1787 to the present day, and an examination of Professor Tyndall's theological views by James Freeman Clarke. Mr. Richard Grant White contributes an article upon the present marriage service, and another upon the American "Interview," which he looks upon as an abomination. A fair sprinkling of poetry and the usual departments of literary criticism, science and gossip complete an uncommonly entertaining number. Sheldon & Co., 677 Broadway, New York, are the publishers, at \$4 per annum. MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—Northern mail opens 6.30 A. M., 3 P. M.; closes 11 A. M., 6 P. M. Charleston opens 8 A. M., 5.30 P. M.; closes 8 A. M., 6 P. M. Western opens 6 A. M., 1 P. M.; closes 6, 1.30 P. M. Greenville opens 6.45 P. M.; closes 6 A. M. Wilmington opens 4 P. M.; closes 10.30 A. M. On Sunday open from 2.30 to 3.30 P. M. LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Chicora Tribe, No. 2, Imp. O. R. M. D. L. Boozer—For Sale or Rent. Jacob Levin—Auction Sale. Richard Volunteer Rifle Club. J. L. Neagle—Tax Levy. Independent Steam Fire Eng. Co. H. & S. Beard—Fruit Trees. Capita Building & Loan Associat'n. B. O'Neale & Son—Oranges. C. R. Franklin—Cottage House. O. J. Laurey—Auction Sale.