

THE COLUMBIA DAILY PHOENIX.

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By J. A. SELBY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1865.

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THE COLUMBIA PHOENIX,

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BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

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Alex. H. Stephens's Account of the Hampton Roads Conference.

The *Augusta Chronicle* publishes a detailed statement of what passed at the celebrated peace conference in Hampton Roads. The materials for this statement were furnished by Alex. H. Stephens. They consisted in part of oral communications made by Mr. Stephens to the writer, and in part of the confidential written report (never before published) furnished by the rebel commissioners to the rebel president. From the report, which was signed by all three of the commissioners, we copy the following significant extract, as being more illustrative than anything else in it of the liberal temper manifested on that occasion by Mr. Lincoln:

Mr. Seward then remarked: Mr. President, it is as well to inform these gentlemen that yesterday Congress acted upon the amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery.

Mr. Lincoln stated that was true, and suggested that there was a question as to the right of the insurgent States to return at once and claim a right to vote upon the amendment, to which the concurrence of two-thirds of the States was required. He stated that it would be desirable to have the institution of slavery abolished by the consent of the people as soon as possible—he hoped within six years. He also stated that four hundred millions of dollars might be offered as compensation to the owners; and remarked: "You would be surprised were I to give you the names of those who favor that."

The *Chronicle* also makes, on the authority of Mr. Stephens, the following statement:

Mr. Stephens came home with a new cause of sorrow, and those who said he talked of coming home to make war-speeches and denounce the terms offered, simply lied. Before Mr. Lincoln's death, he thought he was doing a favor to him not to include that offer of four hundred millions in gold for the Southern slaves, in the published report, for it would be used to the injury of Mr. Lincoln by those of his enemies who talk about taxation and the debt.

These remarkable statements, which, if true, are important materials of history, raise two questions to which public curiosity will seek an answer:

1. Is it probable that the main statement—that relating to the offer by President Lincoln of the four hundred millions—is true?

2. Supposing it true, who are the parties referred to by Mr. Lincoln whose approval of the offer would have surprised the rebel commissioners?

The fact that the statement was made in a confidential report prepared by the commissioners for the information of Mr. Davis, and signed by all their names, creates a strong presumption of its truth, which can be rebutted only by evidence of its intrinsic improbability. If there be such improbability it certainly does not lie in any conflict between the offer and the tenor of Mr. Lincoln's antecedent views. In his second annual message, Mr. Lincoln said: "It is none the less true for having been often said, that the people of the South are not more responsible for the introduction of this property than the people of the North; and when it is remembered how unhesitatingly we all use cotton and sugar, and share the

profits of dealing in them, it may not be quite safe to say that the South has been more responsible than the North for its continuance. If, then, for a common object, this property is to be sacrificed, is it not just that it be done at a common charge? A comparison of this passage in the message with the statement of the commissioners, renders the alleged offer entirely credible.

The next question is, who Mr. Lincoln probably referred to in his dark intimation respecting those who approved of the offer. As he used the plural number, we can lift only one corner of the veil. Whoever may have been the surprising endorsers of this offer, it is certain that Mr. Horace Greeley was its original proposer. In his letter to President Lincoln recommending the Niagara Falls negotiation, (surreptitiously published about the time of the Hampton Roads conference for the purpose of defaming Mr. Greeley,) he suggested, as one of his six points to constitute the basis of peace, the payment of four hundred millions in United States five per cent. bonds, as a compensation to the loyal owners of slaves, to be distributed among the States in the ratio of the slave population; the share of each State to be at the absolute disposal of its Legislature. The paternity of the four hundred million offer made by President Lincoln clearly belongs to Mr. Greeley. It would seem, from the statement of Mr. Lincoln, that when he showed it to others, it had the fortune to be endorsed in some very unexpected quarters.

The facts here collated have only a historical interest; but they throw a curious light on one of the most remarkable transactions during the war. We dare say it was hardly surmised by those who violated confidences to procure the publication of Mr. Greeley's letter, that President Lincoln was, at that very time, giving the most scandalous part of it the highest sanction it could possibly receive.

[New York World.]

Interesting Sketch of Col. Mosby.

The *Boston Traveller* has been furnished with the following interesting sketch of Mosby:

The future historian will accord to Mosby a bravery and sagacity worthy to place him beyond Marion and Murat. He began at the foot of the ladder, having at first enlisted, or rather he took up arms on his own account as did many others who were in the first battle of Bull Run, where he rendered good service. His thorough knowledge of the country soon after attracted the attention of Jeff. Davis, and he was promoted, and well did he earn the rank of Colonel, which he subsequently held. His command, which at no time exceeded five hundred men, harassed us more than any other ten thousand rebels. Ever since the first year of the war, his raids have been the terror of the Union people in the upper part of Virginia. Though nominally in our possession it has been unsafe for a Union man there to avow his sentiments. If he did so, all the horses, stock, household goods, etc., were sure to be gobbled up. Mosby entered our lines with impunity, securing what he required, and returning in safety. He hung, sullen, defiant and dangerous on our rear in a retreat, driving back and burning our wagon trains, and destroying all the forage which was likely to fall into our hands. He sought to win, and rarely entered into an engagement without good chances of success.

No prisoners were treated harshly, but all were made to give up their money and swap clothes, if his men were to be benefitted by the trade. On one raid he captured two of our paymasters, and as the term is expressed by our prisoners, they went through them. On a division made among those who were on this raid

each one's share was \$2,160. In person, Mosby is not formidable. He is not over five feet seven inches high, is thin and spare, and can clasp his body with his hands. His age is about thirty years. He is insensible to fatigue; knows no such thing as fear; has the piercing eye of an eagle, and impresses a person with the idea that he can fathom his innermost thoughts. Though genial, he is exacting. He is a skillful horseman and a dead shot; drinks no intoxicating liquors, and his favorite beverage is strong coffee. He allowed no man of his command to make use of ardent spirits, and destroyed all that came within reach. Strategy was no myth with him. On one occasion, being severely wounded by our men, he ordered his aid to strip his insignia of rank from his shoulder and leave him to his fate. Our soldiers approached him, stripped him of his boots, and left him, seemingly in the last throes of life, little dreaming that there lay one feigning mortal wounds whose death would have been worth thousands of men to our men. But to him this was only another exploit.

On another occasion, Gen. Lee wished to deal with a man by the name of Delanie, who had left the Confederacy and come within our lines at Alexandria, and he detailed Mosby to capture him. In the evening, attended by a single orderly, he made his way through our lines to Delanie's house and knocked at the door, when his summons was answered by him in person. Mosby informed him that he was a prisoner, took him through the streets of Alexandria, passed the pickets in safety, and in due time delivered the man in Richmond. There were no dangerous missions to which he ordered his men which he was not willing to share with them. Not a man who was in the command has a word to say against him, and they express the opinion that he has made nothing by his raids. He loved excitement, and a sharp contest was the best place to display his coolness and daring. Before the war, he was a lawyer of no great reputation for ability.

The Gradations of Drunkenness.

Some one, who apparently writes from experience, presents the degrees of intoxication to which toppers and *bon vivants* are subject in the following pathologic style:

Sobriety.—The sober moments which immediately succeed to dinner are the most miserable in existence. The languor, the sense of utter inefficiency, mental and bodily, are dreadful. After a few glasses, you become comfortable. In this state you are not much disposed to talk. There is a tranquil luxury in your feelings, and a reverie comes on, which, if you drink no more, is likely to terminate in sleep.

A philosopher seldom passes this point, except in company.

Drink on, and you step up to *lively*. Now you begin to talk, and your remarks are smart and pertinent. You have the reasoning power in high perfection. This may be considered as a mental aurora, announcing that the scene of fancy is about to rise from the "purple wave."

Fresh.—There is more fire and color in your ideas now, for the sun has risen. You grow more eloquent and less logical. Your jokes are capital, in your estimation. Your perceptions still tolerably clear beyond yourself.

Very Fresh.—Your conversation is more and more highly colored. Your eloquence is impassioned, and you overwhelm your companions with a flood of talk. You begin to suit the action to the word. Ideas quite coherent, but language still tolerably distinct and correct.

Tipsy.—Now you begin to grow giddy. Gestures very vehement, and epithets much exaggerated. Argumentative, but not rational. Words

considerably abridged, and ideas lamentably obscured.

Very Tipsy.—You find out that you have a turn for vocal music, and regale your friends with a song. Speechify in incoherent language; and evince a most decided tendency to mischief and locomotion. Proud as a peacock and stout as a lion.

Drunk.—Perversely quarrelsome, and stupidly good-natured. Dealing much in shake-hands and knock-downs. Tongue stammering and feet unsteady.

Very Drunk.—Abortive efforts to appear sober. See everything double. Balance totally lost, and drift about like a ship in a hard gale. Vocabulary reduced to a few interjections.

Stupidly Drunk.—Head and stomach topsy turvey. Eyes fixed and glaring. Utter incapacity of speech and locomotion, accompanied with an indistinct yet horrid consciousness of your situation.

Deadly Drunk.—An apoplectic sleep, and confused dreams of the devil or your creditors.

BOOTS, SHOES AND TRUNKS!

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

STOCK REPLENISHED WEEKLY by the New York steamers. Purchases are being made in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, by Mr. Dunham, of the firm of Dunham, Taft & Co., and will be sold at the old established stand, 250 King street, sign of the BIG BOOT, at very reasonable prices; where the public and all his old friends are invited to call and inspect for themselves.

T. M. BRISTOL,

Sign of the Big Boot,

End of King street, Charleston, S. C.

July 13

+5

Just Received

FROM

NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA,

AND FOR SALE AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

A LARGE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS!!!

COBBLING!

GENT'S AND LADIES'

FURNISHING GOODS, &C., &C.,

CONSISTING IN PART OF:

CALICOES, DELAINES, LAWNES,
Jaconet and Swiss MUSLINS,
Bleached and Unbleached HOMESPUN,
Hoop and Balmain SKIRTS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
LACE MANTILLAS,
HAIR NETS, SHAKER HOODS,
CLOTHING,
UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS,
HATS, SOCKS, NECK-TIES,
BUTTERELY SCARFS,
Fancy and White PAPER COLLARS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUSPENDERS, TABLE-CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, TOWELING,
PENCILS, KNIVES and FORKS,
COTTON CARDS,
NEEDLES, FLAX THREAD.

ALSO,

A large and fine stock of

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

SEGARS!!!

FOR SALE BY

FOOT & SULZBACHER, Agents,

Assembly street, between Plain and Wash-

ington. July 15 6

Change of Schedule on the Wil-

mington and Manchester Railroad.

SUMMER, July 10, 1865.

ON and after July 10, trains will run

tri-weekly over this road, as follows:

Leave Kingsville every Tuesday, Thurs-

day and Saturday, at 4 45 a. m., for Pee

Dee and all stations on the Cheraw and

Darlington and North-eastern Railroad—

passengers reaching Charleston same night.

Returning—Arrive at Kingsville every

Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 42

p. m., from any of the points indicated

above. HENRY M. DRANE,

July 14 12 General Superintendent.

Improve your Gardens.

THE subscriber offers his services to the citizens of Columbia, to improve and beautify their gardens and grounds. Has no objection to take charge of a place in the country. Apply to H. WINTER, next door to Hook and Ladder House. July 19

WANTED.

GOLD and SILVER COIN. SILVERWARE. Securities and Valuables Highest prices paid. ZEALY, SCOTT & BRUNS. Brokers, Auctioneers and Com. Merc'ts, July 18 3 Assembly street.

For Sale.

A FINE TOP BUGGY, (new,) with a good HORSE and set of SILVER-PLATED HARNESS. Also, a Double-Set of HARNESS and one CARRIAGE POLE. Can be seen at any time, at my residence on Camden street. C. HAMBURG. July 18 3

PIANO, FURNITURE, &c.

A private sale, an elegant Rosewood 7 octave PIANO, various articles of FURNITURE, GLASS and CHINA. Also, a set of elegant LACE CURTAINS and CORNICES, perfectly new. Apply corner Bull and Lady streets, rear of Presbyterian Church. July 18 3

THOMAS C. VEAL,

Architect and Civil Engineer.

Will furnish plans, specifications and personal supervision, with all necessary details for public buildings, dwellings, cottages, bridges, &c., for city or country. Surveys for city lots made on application. Office at A. R. Phillips' Building, Row. July 6 was 3

NEW BONNETS--NEW HATS.

JUST received and for sale at the residence of Mrs. S. J. CORCHETT, on Barnwell street, between Laurel and Richland streets, an assortment of FASHIONABLE STRAW BONNETS and HATS—white and colored. Also, Ladies' GLOVES—a superior article. Ladies are invited to call and examine for themselves. July 18

W. H. EASTERBY,

Com. Merchant

Receiving and Forwarding Agent,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

PROMPT attention given to orders for the sale or purchase of COTTON or PRODUCE of any kind. July 15 +13

ORANGEBURG

AND

COLUMBIA.

THE tri-weekly express line of CARRIAGES and SPRING (covered) WAGONS leaves Columbia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 p. m., having changed the schedule. They leave Orangeburg every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, immediately after the arrival of the train from Charleston. Relays of fresh horses have been stationed at points on the road. Connection always made with the following morning's train for Charleston. Seats can be engaged by application to E. COFFIN, or J. H. FOWLES, at the store of R. M. Stokes, Columbia, S. C., or to JOHN W. WARD, Treadwell's Hotel, Orangeburg, S. C. July 19

with 3

Robert Bryce

WILL renew, on and after the TWENTH OF JULY, that part of his former business, which embraced the selling of GOODS or MERCHANDIZE and COUNTRY PRODUCE on commission.

His long acquaintance with the business and wants of this community will give him some advantages which shall be used to the benefit of his patrons. He has associated with himself his son, JOHN EDWARD, and the new firm will be known as

ROBERT BRYCE & SON.

The undersigned beg leave to call attention to the above notice, and to state that they will be found near the old stand, corner of Main and Blanding streets, No. 7 Bryce's Range, where they will endeavor to give their best attention to such business as may be consigned to their care. July 15

ROBERT BRYCE & SON.

s w s

Jacob Levin,

Auction and Commission Agent,

Corner of Plain and Assembly Streets.

WILL give particular attention to the disposal of Real Estate, Cotton Provisions and General Merchandise.

Will attend to the sale of Furniture, &c., at any part of the city, that owners may require. July 7 +13

Brass and Copper Wanted.

H. SOLOMON & CO. still continue to purchase BRASS and COPPER. The highest market price will be paid.

H. SOLOMON & CO.

West end of Assembly street.

July 8 1865

Barley Plain.