

THE DAILY PHOENIX.



DAILY PAPER \$10 A YEAR.

"LET OUR JUST CENSURE ATTEND THE TRUE EVENT."—Shakspeare.

TRI-WEEKLY \$7 A YEAR.

By J. A. SELBY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., MONDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1865.

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The South Carolina Delegation— Feeling of the People of the State.

A delegation of South Carolinians, composed of Hon. B. F. Perry, recently appointed a provisional governor; Hon. James L. Orr, C. J. Elford, J. W. Grady, W. Y. Litch and Foster Blodgett, arrived at Willard's yesterday. These gentlemen, including Governor Perry, were appointed by the people of Western and North-western South Carolina to come to Washington and as the appointment of a provisional governor for the State.

On their way hither they received information of the appointment of one of their number to that office, but concluded to continue their journey for the purpose of consultation with the President as to the measures to be adopted in the reconstruction of civil government at home. The mail facilities, and even the usual modes of intercommunication, in South Carolina had been so completely destroyed that several days had elapsed after the Charleston delegation had started to Washington before that fact was known in the Western and North-western counties, comprising the most populous portion of the State, and this delegation was appointed for those counties in order that they might be properly represented here. They are, however, much gratified at the selection of Governor Perry, who resides in this part of the State, and has always been a consistent opponent of secession, having fought against it in the secession convention of 1831 and 1832, and also in the one held in 1852, and repeatedly opposed it in public speeches since. This delegation represent the people of South Carolina to be unanimous in their acquiescence in the present order of affairs, and not only satisfied with their costly experiment of setting up a government for themselves outside of the Union, and convinced of their inability to break up the Union, but are willing and anxious to accept the result as an unavoidable conclusion, and determined to do all in their power to become a useful member of the old United States. It is their determination to use no time in repairing the damages that have accrued, and they expect to be the first of the rebel States to present their new constitution at Washington. One good result of the necessity for a provisional government is that it will afford an opportunity long desired in vain by a large majority of the people of the State to amend their constitution and establish a fair and equal and liberal basis of representation in their State government. Politically the people of South Carolina will be blessed by the reconstruction, ridding them of an insufferable tyranny by which they have until now been hopelessly oppressed.—*Cor. New York Herald.*

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* writes as follows, under date of the 21st instant: Governor Perry had, by appointment, an interview with the President this evening, for a full interchange of views in regard to the reconstruction of State government in South Carolina, and other matters pertaining to his office.

The publication of Governor Perry's speech, of July 3, has excited a storm of indignant opposition on the part of the more radical of the supporters of the Administration. The Governor has, however, had very satisfactory interviews with the President and most

of the members of the Cabinet. They express great confidence in the loyalty and patriotism of Governor Perry, and believe that he will administer the duties of his office with a loyal spirit, and with the single desire to restore as speedily as possible the blessings of assured peace and constitutional loyal government to the people of that State. The explanations which Governor Perry has given of that speech, and the circumstances under which it was delivered, have largely obviated the unfavorable impression which some passages in it are unquestionably calculated to convey.

Governor Perry and the accompanying delegation will leave for South Carolina on Monday next. The *Tribune*, of the 22d instant, says: We have heard it suggested that Governor Perry's remarkable speech at Greenville was prompted by a spirit of thorough loyalty—that he only said what he must say in sympathy with the late rebellion in order to gain the attention and influence the course of his hearers. We suspect that there is much truth in this representation, but it only deepens our conviction that South Carolina is not yet ripe for reconstruction.

Charles J. Elford has been appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District of South Carolina. STATE COTTON RELEASED.—It appears that the State of North Carolina had several hundred bales of cotton at the close of the war, and at the surrender of the State by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston as a portion of his department.

Soon after the surrender this cotton was taken in charge by the agents of the United States Treasury Department, as it was alleged that the cotton had been purchased, to be used by the State in payment for clothes, arms and provisions for her soldiers. Large numbers of bales we believe had been shipped to New York, and most of it had been sold for the benefit of the United States.

But when full and fair representation was made to the President of the true financial condition of North Carolina, he ordered her cotton to be restored to her, and the proceeds of all that had been sold to be paid to her agents.

This by the kind interference of the President our State is again in possession of ample funds to begin her civil government. The expenses of the Convention and the Legislature that must follow it, can be paid without inconvenience to any one—and if it should turn out to be absolutely necessary, it may be that enough of this money can be appropriated to pay the present United States taxes on lands—it will prove more economical to do so than to allow the citizens' lands to be forced into market and sacrificed to meet the demands of the tax gatherers.—*Raleigh Standard.*

THE SOUTHERN PLANTERS' PLAN.—The *St. Louis Democrat* says: A gentleman who has been intimate with Southern planters for thirty years, gives us information of the course which some of these cotton growers have determined to pursue in relation to the cultivation of their lands. It is simply to let the lands out to any one, black or white, who may wish to engage in such employment, at a certain amount of the product per acre, or per bale, if the article raised is cotton.

One planter, at the mouth of Red River, who has 6,000 acres to rent in this way, proposes to retain one-fourth of a bale as a compensation for his land, and for ginning the cotton a small amount additional, which will bring the price up to about one-third of the crop—the same proportion as that charged for all corn lands in other other sections of the country. This method has proved successful everywhere else, and there is no reason why cotton culture and the Southern part of the country should be an exception.

The Postmaster-General has arranged the compensation and other preliminaries for resuming the transportation of the Southern mails at the earliest practicable period, and is gradually restoring the service in those States.

The *Phoenix* at Large. We trust that our readers will pleasantly employ their eyes, this morning, in the contemplation of the *Phoenix* on the wing! She spreads new vans to the breeze. She is no longer a mere cock boat; she expands the canvass of a sloop of war, and we have reasonable hopes of rigging her out, in due season, as a first class frigate. Meanwhile, how she sails in her new rig, as a well proportioned, well rigged and admirably freighted sloop-of-war. She carries the flag of peace to all men, and good will to the rest of the people of the earth; yet she carries guns also, but only for legitimate defence. She is no pirate, no absolute war ship, but she means to sail freely in free waters. Her accommodations will be found excellent, and we cater for all tastes, the school and the bachelor, fair and pensive, damsels, heroes-of the tented field, and good, quiet, sedate families, who have the wisdom to see and enjoy the whole various world in the modest precincts of a paternal home. We shall care for farmer and planter, for crops and seasons, for the artisan, the manufacturer, the mechanic—for the interests, in brief, of all parties who have manhood enough for labor and performance; who, having found out their vocation, are earnestly resolved on its faithful exercise. We trust that our readers will be as well satisfied with our future performances as with our appearance. Verily, dear readers, the growth of the *Phoenix* has been wonderfully rapid. But a little over three months ago the bird sprang out of the ashes of Columbia, dust and ashes upon her hid wings, smouldering grievously of the smokes of ruin, scorched, shrivelled, and altogether bare of her plumage, and divested of symmetry and beauty. You all remember how small were the wings she spread; how rapidly, month after month, they grew, till now she quadruples the dimensions of that tiny bird, which first soared from the ashes on the 21st of March. We have nursed her well. It should be evident now to all our friends that we have faithfully guarded her growth, that we are resolved upon her growth, and, from the dates of the past, they will all reasonably conjecture that successive progress in the future will bring her to proportions which will enable her to soar with the proudest—the type, we trust, of the future in our beloved city.

To dismiss our figures, we may add to this, that we are now better able to supply, with various contents, the columns of our paper. We are now daily in receipt of exchanges from all points of the Union, which are sources of intelligence. We shall be able soon to afford as much information—news we call it—and we trust as much intellectual enjoyment, as any sheet in the South, however broad its surface. We shall be able to receive telegraphic despatches from the press association and perfect our exchanges with the chief cities of the country, besides procuring foreign newspapers at every opportunity. The readers of the *Phoenix* are assured that we shall not content ourselves with even the present decided improvement of our sheet, but shall, as occasion offers and need counsels, continue to enlarge our dimensions, extend our varieties and improve our qualities.

DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR AT ORANGEBURG.—We learn by a gentleman from Orangeburg, S. C., that a number of the First Ohio Cavalry have been guilty lately of some very disgraceful proceedings in that town. On Thursday or Friday last, a large party of them visited the store of Jones & Johnston, and instead of giving the protection asked for, cleared the store of everything in it, wantonly destroying and throwing in the street whatever they did not appropriate to themselves. Messrs. Jones & Johnston had a large stock of liquors, which they were disposing of to the planters in exchange for cotton and other produce. They had refused to sell liquor to the soldiers, except to officers, and it was supposed this refusal had enraged the men and led to the pillaging of the store. Their loss is estimated at between two and three thousand dollars. The Post Commandant did all in his power to arrest the parties, but was unable to save the store.

We learn that some of the same party afterwards proceeded to the hotel and caused some disturbances there, breaking glasses, furniture, &c. The next day the cavalry left for the Eastern part of the State. [Charleston Courier.]

There are but four revolutionary pensioners living: Lemuel Cook, born in Connecticut, September 10, 1759; Samuel Downing, born in New York, November 21, 1761; James Barham, birth place unknown, May, 1764; William Hutchings, born in Maine, 1764. Abraham Day, a revolutionary pensioner, 110 years old, died at Cornish, Maine, June 1.

Gen. N. P. Banks has become a practicing lawyer in the city of New Orleans.

THE GOLD MARKET.—The *Herald*, of 22d, makes the following report: The gold market has been dull, and the bulls have stoutly resisted the temporary tendency towards a decline. The opening price was 142½, after which it reached 141; but afterwards it improved, and at 5 o'clock was steady at 142¼. Gold was abundant early in the day, but at the close it was scarce. There has been no further sale by the Treasury. The steamer Europe took out \$77,000 in specie. Foreign exchange is firm at the reduced rates. Bankers' sterling at sixty days is quoted at 108½@109; short sight 109¼@109½; commercial bills 109½@109¼.

COLUMBIA.

Monday Morning, July 31, 1865.

The Phoenix at Large.

We trust that our readers will pleasantly employ their eyes, this morning, in the contemplation of the *Phoenix* on the wing! She spreads new vans to the breeze. She is no longer a mere cock boat; she expands the canvass of a sloop of war, and we have reasonable hopes of rigging her out, in due season, as a first class frigate. Meanwhile, how she sails in her new rig, as a well proportioned, well rigged and admirably freighted sloop-of-war. She carries the flag of peace to all men, and good will to the rest of the people of the earth; yet she carries guns also, but only for legitimate defence. She is no pirate, no absolute war ship, but she means to sail freely in free waters. Her accommodations will be found excellent, and we cater for all tastes, the school and the bachelor, fair and pensive, damsels, heroes-of the tented field, and good, quiet, sedate families, who have the wisdom to see and enjoy the whole various world in the modest precincts of a paternal home. We shall care for farmer and planter, for crops and seasons, for the artisan, the manufacturer, the mechanic—for the interests, in brief, of all parties who have manhood enough for labor and performance; who, having found out their vocation, are earnestly resolved on its faithful exercise. We trust that our readers will be as well satisfied with our future performances as with our appearance. Verily, dear readers, the growth of the *Phoenix* has been wonderfully rapid. But a little over three months ago the bird sprang out of the ashes of Columbia, dust and ashes upon her hid wings, smouldering grievously of the smokes of ruin, scorched, shrivelled, and altogether bare of her plumage, and divested of symmetry and beauty. You all remember how small were the wings she spread; how rapidly, month after month, they grew, till now she quadruples the dimensions of that tiny bird, which first soared from the ashes on the 21st of March. We have nursed her well. It should be evident now to all our friends that we have faithfully guarded her growth, that we are resolved upon her growth, and, from the dates of the past, they will all reasonably conjecture that successive progress in the future will bring her to proportions which will enable her to soar with the proudest—the type, we trust, of the future in our beloved city.

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J. N. ROBSON HAS RESUMED THE Commission Business AT HIS OLD STAND, 62 EAST BAY, CHARLESTON, S. C. Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Corn, etc., and from his long experience, he feels confident of giving general satisfaction. June 29 '65.

THE ORANGEBURG AND COLUMBIA STAGE LINE SENDS A CARRIAGE OF SPRING WAGON to Orangeburg at 3 P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, making connection with Charleston trains the following morning. On arrival of train on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, a vehicle starts for Columbia. For passage apply to J. H. FOWLER or E. COFFIN, at the store of E. M. STORES, Plain street. June 29 '65.

NEW GOODS. THE subscriber is now opening for sale, at the corner of Bull and Garden streets, formerly the Upper Ration House, the following articles: Canned, B. C. and Brewed SODA WATER; choice COFFEE, Sugar and Adamantine CANDLES, Cods, Butter, the No. 1 Wines and BLENDED WHISKY. FISH. SARDINES, MACKEREL, SCALLED and No. 1 HERRINGS Family and Toilet SOAPS, Extra HYSON TEA, Straw Wrapping PAPER, Nests Wooden BOWLS and BOXES, Buckets, Basins and Baskets, Sheet Glass and Placing, Glass, Oil, Salt and Lard, Blue, March, Sweet Oil, Smoked Beef, Shoes, Coat Buttons, Assorted Toys, Tobacco, Corn, Bunches, etc. Bills taken, apply to J. H. FOWLER, No. 10, July 29 '65. J. H. FOWLER, CORNER BULL AND GARDEN STS.

INSURANCE. GERMANY, HANOVER, MIAMI, REPUBLIC THE UNDERWRITERS' POLICY OF INSURANCE IS ISSUED BY H. E. NICHOLS, Agent, COLUMBIA, S. C. ONE policy of Insurance, issued by four companies, which is made to meet the necessities of the business community, by securing, with dispatch, large lines of insurance with reliable Companies, upon uniform, plain and simple conditions, thereby obviating the necessity of applying to various separate offices for insurance to the amount they are severally able to accept, and of holding numerous separate Policies, the conditions and written portions of which rarely agree, rendering it difficult for the assured to become familiar with and harmonize their various conflicting conditions. By the conditions of the Underwriters' Policy but one set of papers is required to prove a loss to the several Companies insuring under it, thereby making the adjustment simple and expeditious. The cash assets of each Company issuing the Underwriters' Policy of Insurance exceed half a million of dollars, making a security in the aggregate of three million dollars. ALSO, Agent for the Hartford, Etna, Home, Phoenix, International, Metropolitan, Commercial, Merchants, Croton, New England, City, Washington, North American and other first class fire insurance companies, and will, in a few days, resume the Life Insurance Branch for several of the largest life insurance companies in the United States. ALSO, Agent for the New York Accidental Insurance Company, insuring Travelers, Railroad Conductors, Expressmen, Mechanics and others, against all accidents. The amount premium being so small and the benefit so great this Company presents inducements for all to take out a policy. No medical examination required. For cards, hand bills and more full explanation, call at our office, at present at Bryce's, 212 Broad street, near Muller & Deary's and Kenneth & Gibson's. July 29 '65. H. E. NICHOLS, Agent.