THE DAILY PHŒNIX.

DAILY PAPER $10 A YEAR. "LET OUR JUST CENSURE ATTEND THE TRUE EVENT." TRI-WEEKLY $7 A YEAR.

BY J. A. SELBY. COLUMBIA, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1865. VOL. 1.—NO. 113.

THE PHŒNIX

IS PUBLISHED

DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY,

AND THE

WEEKLY GLEANER

EVERY WEDNESDAY.

BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Paper, six months.....$5 00
Tri-Weekly, " " 3 50
Weekly, " " 2 00

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ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted in either the Daily or Tri-Weekly at $1 per square for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion. In the Weekly, $1 a square.

☞ Special notices 15 cents a line.

How the South Faces the Facts.

It is the universal testimony of all men who have talked with the natural leaders of the South that their language is frank and their conclusions those of reason. "We held an opinion as to the relation of the States to each other under the Constitution; we fought for that opinion; we would like to have established it; we were beaten in battles, as we were beaten before battle—by numbers; we accept the situation frankly, and are prepared to be just as loyal and devoted to the United States as we were to the Southern Confederacy. It is a matter of no importance whether we had reason on our side or not; it is sufficient that we had not strength."

It seems wonderful that there is no feeling of hate against us, because these men in their hearts believe themselves to be the injured party; but, upon examination, the wonder disappears. The contest between the free and slave States was, to a large extent, upon a point of honor; consequently the war partook of the nature of a duel. In that species of redress there is very rarely any lurking hostility, even on the part of the wounded man. The combat is a tribunal, and its decision is accepted as final.

We own ourselves to be surprised at the perfect and universal acquiescence of the Southern people. It is far beyond what we dared to hope. It is a strong proof of the supremely practical nature of the American mind. No repining, no sullenness, but a complete casting behind of the past, and bending all the energies to the future. The intelligence of the Southern leaders comprehended the situation at once, and acted upon it instantly. So much political sagacity, so much practical good sense, have never before been displayed in similar circumstances. The *Times* seems to think that these phenomena arise from a want of earnest conviction; but that is not the case. They arise from rapidity of perception. The native citizen of Virginia to-day holds as firmly as ever that Virginia, and Virginia alone, is his country; but he sees that as a State in a Federal Union, not as a sovereign State, she must ever hereafter be content to remain. Such being the conclusion of his common sense, it makes no earthly difference what he thinks if the practical result be the same as if he did not think it.

If there were any more Southern institutions which the free States wanted to subject to their will, any more Southern property which they wished to destroy under special revelations from God, the case would be different; but as we have thoroughly beggared them, and uncomfortably encumbered ourselves for the sake of the negro, we have exhausted experiment, and had better set to work on both sides to repair damages, sew up sundry ugly rents in the Constitution, and try to get back a little civil liberty as fast as we can.

We own, like Sir Peter Teazle, to a horrible sensation at big phrases, and exclaim like him, "Damn your sentiments; I never want to hear a fine sentiment again in my life."

It is true Sir Peter had discovered Lady Teazle behind the screen in the room of Joseph Surface, and the people of the United States have not yet discovered the grand financial crash which the Joseph Surfaces of the Republican party have prepared for them. When the screen falls down and displays it, the Joseph Surfaces of our politics will stand as eternal objects of contempt, as the Joseph Surface of the play, and the parade of "fine sentiments" will become as odious in the ears of the people as in those of poor Sir Peter.

[*New York World.*

The *Herald's* correspondent, who has traveled from Richmond through the Confederacy to New Orleans, writes from Mississippi River:

We have traveled four thousand miles, visiting the principal towns and cities in the interior of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. Having commenced our tour shortly after the surrender of the rebel armies, and before the various railroads destroyed by Sherman, Wilson and Stoneman had been repaired, we were sometimes at a loss to obtain conveyance from one point to another, and were sometimes compelled to walk; sometimes on horseback; sometimes by rail and water, and about two hundred miles in army wagons. We have had during the whole journey, for traveling companions, rebel officers and soldiers returning to their homes, and disbanded for days beyond the reach of Union soldiers. We have been universally treated with courtesy and kindness, notwithstanding the fact was known that we were from the North, and at times differing in opinions and sentiments regarding the war; have seen or heard nothing of guerilla parties or insurrectionary bands of robbers, but found the country peaceful and quiet, the people generally anxious to settle down to business quietly and resume their relation with the Federal Government.

We also found people ready and willing to discuss the slavery question, and anxious to get all the information they could regarding the wishes of the Government, and manifesting a desire to conform as nearly as possible to all rules and regulations prescribed for their guidance. No one can form any conception of the utter ruin and exhaustion of the whole South. Railroads are worn out, rolling stock either destroyed or nearly useless, fences gone, houses, many of them burned, and what are left badly shattered.

Horses and mules each, if left by armies, stock of all kinds very scarce, negroes free and organized, and neither money or credit to obtain any to enable them to start again in life. Notwithstanding all their troubles, the people, as a general thing, are not despondent or disposed to yield to their troubles. They went into war with their eyes open, staked their all upon the result, and have lost. They now say, we have done the best we can for our cause. We don't admit our cause was a bad one, but we have failed, and are willing to abide the consequences. You have power in your hands, do with it as you will. If you allow us to come back in the Union with rights of citizenship, we will be good, law-abiding citizens, accept the emancipation proclamation, and wish to pay our share of the national debt. There are many who profess to have been Union men from the beginning; others who were out against it at the start, but were finally drawn into the current. This class, when once engaged, worked hardest for success, and lost the heaviest. Original fire-eaters, who swore hardest, and would die sooner than be subjugated, kept out of the army, and were the first to welcome our troops with open arms. On the labor question, people as a whole, whether honestly or otherwise, talk discouragingly, and express the opinion that they will be unable to cultivate the land, particularly in cotton, to advantage with free labor. They judge, as they profess, from intimate knowledge of the habits and disposition of negroes; contend he is lazy, idle and shiftless; perfectly contented as long as he has plenty to eat, and not disposed to labor unless compelled to; that to raise a crop of cotton to advantage requires constant and hard labor for many months; that planters had no means for enforcing the demand, and whenever his negroes had a little money ahead, or felt like taking a trip about the country, they were at liberty to serve him, perhaps when a few days delay might ruin the whole crop, and that under the military rule now existing at the South, negroes were allowed to leave their masters whenever they chose to do so. The negroes, with marked exceptions they talked, almost unanimously express a willingness and desire to work, and seem to feel the responsibility of their new position. Their idea of freedom is undergoing a topic change, and instead of idleness and plenty, they are beginning to feel their need to work. The Yankees, to whom they looked for aid, and whom they considered their friends, have, in many instances, proved their worst enemies.

Many, in order to curry favor with the people where they are stationed, and to prove that they have not been for the abolition of slavery, have persecuted the negroes in the most cruel manner, subjecting them to worse slavery than that from which they have been rescued. Negro suffrage is occupying the minds of the people to a considerable extent. They claim that according to the position taken by President Johnson and the Constitution of the United States, it is a question to be decided by each State, respectively, as to who shall constitute its voters; that the amnesty proclamation of the President admitted a majority of the people granting them the right of franchise and giving them all the privileges under the Constitution of the United States formerly enjoyed.

New Store.

CHOICE

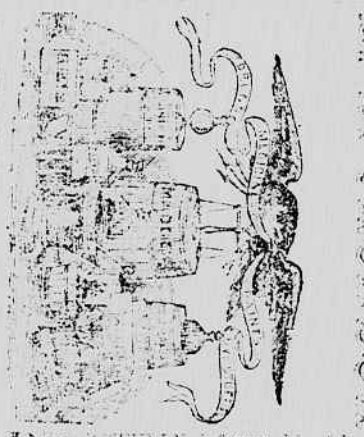
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, Liquors, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

ALSO, JUST RECEIVED:

[illegible] SIDES, BACON, HAMS and SHOULDERS.
[illegible] Tubs Choice LEAF LARD.
Kegs, Half-Kegs and Quarters.
For sale low by

L. E. MOISE & CO.,

Corner Richardson and Green streets.
Aug 10 Near Gilliland Church.



RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the citizens of Columbia, that he has opened an establishment at MIDDLETON'S Hotel, and is prepared to [illegible]

[illegible] LARD, [illegible]
[illegible] POWDER, CREAM TARTAR, [illegible]
[illegible] Cologne, [illegible] Oil and Pomades.
[illegible] Paper, Pencil and Envelopes, Candles, Kerosene Lamps, [illegible]
Snuff, Segars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, [illegible]
[illegible] Drops, Chocolate Cream, [illegible] Vanilla, [illegible] Extract Lemon, Pocket Knives, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Combs.

A general Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting in part, as follows:
Black Broadcloth, Fancy Cassimeres, Plain and Black Alpacas, Calicoes, Plaid Dress Goods, Mull Muslin, Jaconet Cambric, [illegible] Lawn, Paper Cambric, L. C. Handkerchiefs, Huckaback Towels, Bleached Jean Drawers, Merino Undershirts, Suspenders, White Cotton Hose, Brown Half Hose, Neck Ties, Barege and Tissue Veils, [illegible] Ribbons, Bonnet Ribbons, Shirt Linen.

And a complete assortment of articles in the line, all of which will be sold low.
Aug 5 JACKSON, Middleton Row.

The New York News.

DAILY and WEEKLY. THE NEW YORK WEEKLY NEWS, a great family newspaper—BENJAMIN WOOD, Proprietor—the largest, best and cheapest paper published in New York. Single copies, 5 cents; one copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $7; ten copies one year, $15 and an extra copy to any club of ten. Twenty copies one year, $30; the Weekly News is sent to clergymen at $1.50.

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS.

To mail subscribers, $10 per annum; six months, $5; payments invariably in advance. Specimen copies of Daily and Weekly News sent gratis. Address BENJ. WOOD,
Daily News Building,
No. 22 City Hall Square, New York City.

THE CHRISTIAN INDEX.

ON the FIRST OF OCTOBER, or as soon as the funds are in hand, I will resume the publication of the "CHRISTIAN INDEX" and the "CHILD'S INDEX." I have been delaying

Price of "Index" per annum.....$3 00
Price of "Child's Index" " " 50
(A deduction made for Clubs.)

Money may be remitted at once, as my determination is positive. My desire is to secure a large subscription list with which to begin, and I issue this prospectus that subscribers may have time to forward their names.

It is my intention to issue first-class papers, and no pains or expense will be spared to render that end. The best writers and correspondents will be secured, and the latest religious and literary intelligence will be given in the papers. The CHILD'S PAPER will be profusely illustrated and will, in every sense, be made to conform to its new title.

THE CHILD'S DELIGHT!

Money may be sent by Express or otherwise—if by Express, at my risk, if the Express receipt is sent me, on the resumption of mail facilities.

My connection with the firm of J. W. Burke & Co., is dissolved, but I will establish an office in Macon, Georgia, where communications may be addressed.

Aug 5 tmo. SAM'L S. TOMKIN.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED!

NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS!

THE PHŒNIX

PUBLISHED

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly,

At the Capital of South Carolina,

COLUMBIA.

1865. 1865.

THE DAILY PHŒNIX,

ISSUED every morning (except Sunday), is filled with the LATEST NEWS, by telegraph, mails, etc., EDITORIAL, CORRESPONDENCE, MISCELLANY, POETRY, STORIES, etc. This is the only daily paper in the State outside of the city of Charleston.

The Tri-Weekly Phœnix,

For country circulation, is published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and has all the leading matter of interest contained in the daily issues of the week.

WEEKLY GLEANER,

A HOME COMPANION.

As its name indicates, is intended as a FAMILY JOURNAL, and is published every Wednesday. It will contain Eight Pages, of Forty Columns. The cream of the News, Miscellany, Tales, etc., of the Daily and Tri-Weekly will be found in its columns.

TERMS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Daily, one year.....$10 00
" three months.....3 00
Tri-Weekly, one year.....7 00
" three months.....2 00
Weekly, one year.....4 00
" three months.....1 25

Advertisements inserted in the Daily or Tri-Weekly at $1 a square for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion. Weekly advertisements $1 a square every insertion.

JOB WORK,

Such as HAND-BILLS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, SHIN-PLASTERS, etc., executed promptly and at reasonable rates.

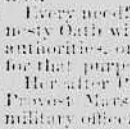
JULIAN A. SELBY.
July 31 Publisher and Proprietor.

Columbia Female Academy.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER. Parents wishing to enter their daughters as pupils, are requested to make early application to the principals.

JANE H. REYNOLDS,
Aug 5 SOPHIA M. REYNOLDS.

Bacon and Molasses.



1000 POUNDS SIDES, HAMS and SHOULDERS.
500 Gals. Sugar House Syrup.
500 Gals. Molasses.

ALSO,

A fine assortment of Crockery, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Locks, Coffee, Sugar, Green and Black Tea, Adamantine and Sperm Candles, Books and Shoes of great variety, Counter Scales, Sieves, &c. For sale low for cash by

Aug 8 5 KENNETH & GIBSON.

Bolting Cloth.

500 YDS. BOLTING CLOTH, assorted Numbers. For sale low for cash by

KENNETH & GIBSON.

Headq'rs Department of the South,

HILTON HEAD, S. C., JULY 29, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 9.

IT is announced, for the information and government of this command, that BENJAMIN F. PERRY, of South Carolina, has been appointed, by the President, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, with authority and instructions, upon the earliest practicable period, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a Convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise, within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of South Carolina to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a Republican form of State Government, as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence: *Provided*, That in any election that may be held for choosing delegates to any State Convention as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such Convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the Oath of Amnesty, as set forth in the President's proclamation of date 29, A. D. 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State of South Carolina in force immediately before the seventeenth (17th) day of November, A. D. 1860, the date of the so-called Ordinance of Secession; and the said Convention, when convened, or the Legislature that may hereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualification of electors, and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the Constitution and laws of the State, a power the people of the several States composing the Federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the Government to the present time."

It is, therefore, ordered, that all officers and other persons in the United States military service, aid and assist Governor Perry in carrying into effect the foregoing instructions, and they are enjoined to abstain from, in any way, hindering, impeding or discouraging the loyal people of the State from the organization of a State Government, as herein above authorized and directed.

All orders and instructions now in operation throughout this Department, whether emanating from these Headquarters or from Headquarters Department of the South, that are not inconsistent with the foregoing distinctly specified provisions of this order, will continue in force as heretofore, throughout the State of South Carolina.

Every needful facility for taking the Amnesty Oath will be afforded by the military authorities, on forms heretofore supplied for that purpose.

Hereafter Provost Marshals and Assistant Provost Marshals will constitute the only military officers entitled to administer the Amnesty Oath, a certified copy of which will, in all cases, be furnished to the individual taking it. The original oaths will be transmitted, semi-monthly, by the officer administering the same, to the Provost Marshal-General at these Headquarters, by whom they will be recorded in a book kept for that purpose, and then forwarded to the Secretary of State.

Persons applying for Executive clemency will send their petition (with a certified copy of the Amnesty Oath attached) to the President, through the Provisional Governor at Greenville, South Carolina. By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.

W. L. M. Burger, Ass't Adj't Gen.

Official: T. D. Borges, Capt. 35th U. S. C. T., A. A. A. G. Aug 9 4

Headquarters Military District of Charleston.

DEPARTMENT SOUTH CAROLINA.
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GEN.'S OFFICE,
CHARLESTON, S. C., July 27, 1865.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desiring to publish Newspapers within the limits of this District, are hereby informed that it will first be necessary to obtain the consent of the Major-General Commanding the Department.

By command of
Brevet Brig. Gen. JOHN P. HATCH.
LEONARD B. PERRY, Ass't Adj. Gen.

Official:
F. HAINS JEWETT, 1st Lieut. and A. A. A. Gen. Aug 7 18