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BY J. A. SELBY.

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## WEEKLY GLEANER

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### John S. Mosby.

John S. Mosby, the famous guerilla chief, was visible on the streets of Richmond recently. Somebody has described Mosby as a handsome man in personal appearance, but he is nothing of the sort. Of ordinary height, his build is good enough, but his face is very common-place, and his light brown hair, worn unkempt, olds nothing to 'ts attractiveness. Mosby's features and expression would impress you as those of a man resolute and cunning, not cautiously honest ner viciously cruel and I suspect that in the stories of kis cruelty he has been somewhat belie l.

His business in Richmond is to regain possession of some tobacco he claims, and I was sorry to hear him remark that it is all he has in the world, for I know he will not get it, and he owes the *Inquirer* for a horse and divers other articles, taken from me by some of his band last summer, and I imagine our chance of restitu-tion to be small. In another sense, it was unpleasant to hear him admit his poverty, for if he told the truth, it shows that he was grievously swindled at the final division of the spoils on the breaking up of his command, and further, it controverts the uncomfortable axiom concerning honor among

When the life of John Singleton Mosby comes to be written, it will a succession of startling personal adventures unsurpassed by those of any partisan chief on record. That was always hanging on the out-skirts of our armies, cutting off our trains, capturing our stragglers and harrassing us in every possible way, the people generally know; but they do not know that he went in and Burnside lay opposite Fredericksburg, in the winter of 1862, Mosby dined farmer from across the river, and ga-thered, with his shrewd cunning, from

One of the best things told of him occurred that same winter and in the of to be attended to same neighborhood. Burnside, that nature of the case. winter, was literally badgered by Mosby. He seemed ubiquitous, and Mosby. He seemed ubiquitous, and martial law, but the military authoriat last it became dangerous to go from ties will not be resorted to unless the camp at all, as the least ramble was civil authority fails to act, either from sure to result in capture by Mosby.

At last Burnside became wearied out, the event of a failure on the part of and determined to capture the parti-san, and to this end sent detachments of cavalry to scour the country thoroughly, and bring him in dead or alive. One day, one of these detachments, led by a lieutenant-colonel, was going up the Dumfries road, when, from a house in sight of the Federal lines, a man emerged, dressed in the uniform of a Federal captain, and attended by one orderly, dressed in our cavalry blue. At the gate were two horses, marked U. S., and fur-nished with our regulation saddle and bridle, and mounting, the captain rode up and accosted the colonel, who was still marching up the road. The colonel informed his new companion that he was in search of this - Mosby, and asked if he had heard anything of him. The captain had heard and knew to a certainty that an hour before Mosby had been at Jones', four miles up the road. Visions of promotion and newspaper paragraphs danc- king.

ing before him, the colonel ordered "trot, march," while the captain, with his orderly, dashed across a field to a farm-house, to get some milk, he said, before returning to camp. Arrived at Jones', the colonel found that Mosly had indeed been there, but also found that he had departed in the direction of Burnside's camps. Back the colonel beat in been made in the colonel back the colonel beat in been made in the the colonel beat in haste, making inquiries everywhere, but finding no trace. Arrived again at the house from which his communicative captain had appeared, the woman accest-ed him, and this colloquy ensued:

Woman—"Kurnel, who was that ere Yank capting met ye here as ye was gwine tuther way?" Colonel—"I don't know his name, but he beloaged to a Massachusetts regiment."

Woman-"Yeas, well kneew aint you sold. That air was John Mosby. Colonel—"H—!"

And he rode back to camp, and said nothing whatever about his morning's work, except to report that he had not captured him. Some of his men did. however, and that story floated about the army during the rest of the war.

Many such things as this are told of Mosby, and his power for mischief was so sensibly felt in the Valley, last summer and autumn, that Phil. Sheridan used to swear at him in his most Mosby now is a citizen of the United States, no better and no worse than the thousands of other Virginians who have laid down their arms.—Philadetphia Inquirer.

Important Letter from Gen. Themas. Gen. Thomas has addressed the following letter to Hon. A. J. Fietcher, Secretary of the State of Tennessee? HDQRS. MIL. DIVISION OF TENNESSEE,

Hom. A. J. Fletcher, Secretary of State,

Nashrille. Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communica-tions of the 10th and 11th inst., enclosing the telegraphic instructions from Gov. Brownlow. I am only awaiting the report from Col. De-Bussey, to determine what action to take in the case of Emerson Etheridge. If he has been guilty of the language charged against him, he is clearly amenable to military authority, in the absence of civil, and liable to be tried before a military commission.

Since my attention has been called to the speeches of other parties, I have carefully read all reports of such speeches which have appeared in newspapers, and, as yet, have not seen the report which would justify an intorierence of the military authorities. out of our camps at his own pleasure, and was never once detected. It is ment of the Government, at any time said (and undoubtedly true) that while, a necessity for such interference, in consequence of inability or indisposition on the part of the civil authoriwith him, in the character of a Union | ties of the State to take action, the expression of such a desire, either on the part of the Governor, or yourself information, with which he regained the rebel lines without molestation.

One of the best thin molestation. and I will cause the parties complained of to be attended to according to the

The State of Tennessee is still under the civil authorities to do their duty. the military should refrain from interfering in all minor cases, because the military should, as far as possible, sustain the civil government, and never assume its functions except in cases in which prompt action is necessary to in are public safety.

In conclusion, the Governor may rest assured that he will be fully sustained in carrying out the policy of the General and State Governments as long as troops remain on duty in the State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, G. H. THOMAS,
Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Comd'g.

The preprietor of a bathing-house in Venice has produced cotton on the sea-shore, which has been declared by dealers in the article to be supprior in fineness and length to American cot-If this be true, cotton is not yet ton.

RICHMOND, July 26, 1865. James Gordon Bennett, Esq., Editor of the New York Herald.

DEAR SIR: Your Richmond dorres pondent, in his communication published in the Herald of the 4th of July, in which he gives biographical sketches of several generals in the Southern army, mentions the fact that I had commence the practice of law in this city—prefacing it with a statement that I served in the rebel army for the first two years of the war, having, for a part of the time; full com-mand of the Polish Legion, raised by a countryman of mine, and that I resigned my commission in the army over two years ago, because of an indignity offered to the by Mr. Davis in the promotion over me of a junior officer. Each part of this prefatory statement being erroneous or founded on some narrative which misled your correspondent, the writer of an editoriel in the Heracl, of the 7th of July, whilst controversing it, and requesting your correspondent to be more care has represented me to be Southern adventurer; that I came from Germany and offered my services to the Federal Government; that being refused, I went to New Orleans, and attempted to mise a brigade for the rebel army; that the rebel authorities refused to make me either a Brigadier-General ov Celonel, and that the rebel Congress threw out a bill for three thousand dollars which I brought before them? fore them.

Every letter of this, intended to be a corrective statement, is also erro-nous, and does me great injustice; yet being unwilling to place myself before the public in any attitude whatsoever. first impulse after reading the articles in question was to remain silent, and not correct the errors they contain. By reason, however, of my contain. By reason, however, of my antecedent come tion with the affeirs of Poland; of my having held a commission as major in the army of 1830mission as major in the army of 16-06-31; of my having served as Vice-President of the Polish Council in Avignon, in France; of being well-known in the United States as a lecturer on the history of Poland and policy of the history of Poland and policy of the polish subject I addressed. Russia, (on which subject I addressed over six hundred public meetings, in-cluding the literary institutions and sixteen State Legislatures in the Western States:) of having held a contreversy for more than two years, through the public press, with the author of the "Sketches of the History of Northern Nations of Europe," which were published in the National Intelligençer, by the editor of the American (icestles), over the signature of "Tacitus"—for these reasons, I say, it is thought by my friends that silence might furnish naterial for speculative charges to implicate my countrymen, the Poles, in my Southern proclivities, and I feel, therefore, compelled to address you respectfully, to correct those erroneous reports about me which were published a the Herald, and to cheek the apprehended inferences that my taking part with the South may affect the interest of my countrymen at the North. I came to the United States in 1837; in 1843, I become a naturalized citizen thereof; and in 1845, I was admitted to the bar in Baltimore and New York, and allowed to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, all of which is matter

of record. When the wir commerced, I went to Montgomery, Ala., and offered my services to the Confederate States, not because of any hostility to the Union, but simply because it was my earnest belief that constitutional guarantees were refused to the Southern States. For this reason I never offered military services to the Federal Government. Authority was given to me to raise a regiment, and if I found it practicable, to mise a brigade, for my own command and when I raised brigade and reported it ready to take the field, only colonelcy of one of the regiments vas offered to me. rejected this offer; withdrew from the service in August, 1861; and brought President Days before the bar of Congress to obain certificate of that body that I lost the command of my brigade withou fault on my part, and to recover my expenses. Congress passed, unaninously, joint resolu-tions at the last session, fully approv-ing my conduct, tendering the thanks

of the Confonfederate States to me, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund me six thousand four hundred and twenty dollars. As those resolutions were sent to Fresident Davis only four days before the adjournment of Congress, he pocketed them and deprived me even of the

recovery of my money. I have here stated these facts for no other purpose than simply to correct erroneous reports about my services to the Confederate States, which found their way into your paper. My chief object, however, in addressing to you this correction, is to say that my countrymen, the Poles, had nothing to do with the proclivities which wedded my future to the South. There were only four Poles in my brigade, and they abandoned it when I withdrew from the service. My countrymen generally disapproved my taking part with the South, and the Polish Demo-cratic societies sent me from London (England) and Paris (Prance) a set of resolutions, disapproving it. I answered those resolutions, and I am alone responsible for my conduct in this respect. Now that the principles upon which the old Union was built and its Constitution framed, are supplanted by new ones that have survived the war, I have taken the oath of armesty under the proclamation of the late President Lincoln, being of the opinion that when the God of battles is in favor of these new prin ciples, it is the duty of every rational Southerner not to obstruct their development and growth. We should now seek happiness for ourselves and post rity, in their maturity, and do all we can to speed it. With great respect, I am your most obedient servant, G. TOCHMAN.

An English provincial newspaper An ringush provincial newspaper describes a new shell, the invention of a Mr. Thews. The new shell projectile consists of a perfectly globular shell—the shape to which Government has shown preference—containing a second, smaller shell, of the same form; this, again, contains a third shell, which, in its turn, contains a fourth. The idea may be most nounlarly or The idea may be most popularly explained by supposing one pill box en-closed in another; this, again, by a third; and lastly, a fourth. The inner shells are about a quarter of an inch thick. The sizes are so arranged that between each shell there is a clear chamber all around for about an inch. The smaller shell and the several chambers are filled with gunpowder by a very ingenious contrivance of the inventor's, and the whole would be then closed up by the ordinary fuse.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.—Gov. Pierpont has addressed a notice to the Justices of the County Courts of Virginia, saying he has reliable information that in a number of Counties in the State persons have been elected to the office of Commonwealth's Attorney, Sheriff, Commissioner and Reveney, Sherin, Commissioner and Revenue and Cerk of Court, and in some instances, Justice of the Peace, who are disqualified by a clause of the Constitution, which excludes from voting or holding offices any persons who have held any office under of been a member of any so-called Confederate Congress or Legislature. The Justices are directed to consider an offices above referred to. to which persons so disqualified shall have been elected, vacant, and to order elections immediately to fill such vacancies.

GUNNY BAGGING 'AND ROPE. 25 BALES superior Ganny BAGGING. by KENNETH & GIBSON. 3

Notice.-Charitable Appeal.

Notice.—Charitable Appeal.

THE ladies of the URSULINE CONVENT and ACADEMY are anxions to rebuild, as speedily as possible, an edifice suitable for their Monastery and Institute, theirs having been burned in the general conflagration of Columbia by the United States Army, under Gen. Sherman, on the night of February 17th. And while they are far from pressing their necessities on their fellow-sufferers of the South, will gratefully receive any contributions which the friends of education and religion may donate them receive any contributions which the friends of education and religion may donate them for this excellent work. Remittances may be made through the Express Company. Please address

THE MOTHER SUPERIOR,
Ursuline Convert and Academy,
Care Dr. John Lynch, Columbia, S. C.
Aug 2 1110

Theological Seminary, COLUMBIA, S. C.

THE EXERCISES of this Institution will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, the first day of November next. Students desiring admission to the several classes are requestances. ed to communicate with the Faculty early day. Aug

# New Goods! latest styles!

Just Received: THE BILLAN CAP.

NEWFORT FALLS.
Black and White Leghorn HATS.
Misses' ZEALY, SCOTT & BRUNS'

At Aug 11

Cabinet and Nectar Whiskey.

JUST received from Baltimore, a few cases of CABINET and NECTAR WHISKEY, which, for purity and age, cannot be surpassed.

N. B.—The above will only be sold on the

passed.

N. B.—The above will only be sold on the order of Col. Haughton.

JOHN STORK,

Rear of old stand, below the Market.

# Wm. H. Talley,

Altoracy at Law and Solicitor in Equity,

H AS resumed the practice of his profession in Columbia and the Districts adjacent. During the rebuilding of his office—No. 4 Law Range—he may be found at Rev. N. Talley's residence, corner of Gervais and Pickens streets. Aug 12 43\*

## Fresh Groceries, &c.

A FRESH SUPPLY of GROCERIES just opened, and for sale asigheap as can be had in the city, for each or barter for country produce and provisions. Call and see before purchasing claewhere, as my object is to sell low and "ready sale and short profits."

I will also attended:

profits."

I will also attend, with despatch, to the sales of any PROVISIONS that may be forwarded to me, and account for or remit as ordered.

GEO. L. PRATT,

Assembly street, one door from Richland.

Aug 10 †3\*

### ADAMS, FROST & CO., CHARLESTON, S. C.,

A RE prepared to sell COTTON or PRO-LAVETOOL, as may be most advantageous; and to make liberal advances on consign-ments to them. They will farnish planters as far as possible the usual facilities.

Mill and Hand-Saw Files, Cast Steel-I have on hand, and will sell low, a few dozen English MILL and HAND-SAW FILES.
A small lot English half-inch Cast Steel, A few bars? Round Sweed Iron, A handsome Carriage, suitable for one or two borses.

two horses,
A Leather Top Buggwand Harness in

good order, One large size Letter Press, Aug S tu3\* JOS, MARSH.

CALL AT. .

# C. S. Jenkins' STORE,

Assembly Street,

DENTISTRY.

DRS. REYNOLDS REYNOLDS the REYNOLDS, being now fully prepared, resume the practice of their profession in all its departments.

Est Office, for the present, at the Columbia Female Academy.

T. D. DAVIS.

T. D. DAVIS. W. T. McFEAT.

Commission and Forwarding Notice.

Commission and Forwarding Notice.

THE undersigned, late officers of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad at Columbia, will, until the said road is repaired between Alston and Columbia, uddertake to forward, with despatch, articles of every description, to and from all stations on that road and Columbia.

They will also buy or sell on commission, and attend to business of any kind offered to them.

Address them at either Newberry or Co-DAVIS & McFEAT. lumbia.

W. B. JOHNSTON,

### Magistrate.

Office on Pickens street East end of Lady.

WILL attend to all official business brought before him; will also attend to drawing up Deeds, Conveyances, Mortgages, Contracts, and other ordinary legal instruments of writing. Fair copies of any document executed with neatness and despatch.

document executed with neatness and despatch.

School for Girls.

THE MISSES MARTIN will open a School for Girls on the FIRST MONDAY in October. Besides the usual English sundies, lessons will be given in Latin, French and Music. A few boarders will be received into the family. Apply at their residence on Blanding street.

Nagust 17