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 17, 1865. VOL. 1.—NO. 119.

THE PHŒNIX

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AND THE

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EVERY WEDNESDAY.

BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

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☞ Special notices 15 cents a line.

The Necessity of Regaining the Old Cotton Crops.

Cotton is not king. That is settled. But for all that, it is a magnate of the very first rank. And it will be a most serious mistake not to be prompt to recognize it as such, in this new era. It must hereafter, as before, be the great regulater of foreign exchanges, and thereby the great conservator of our financial soundness. Herein it has a certain divine right which we could not alter if we would. Providence has ordained that the belt of North America embraced between the Atlantic and the Rio Grande, covered by the Southern States of this Union, shall be the region adapted above all others, upon the face of the globe, for the growth of the best qualities of the cotton plant. This can be said, of no other American production. Wheat and all the grains, sugar, rice, tobacco, every agricultural staple produced by us, can be raised elsewhere, nearly if not quite as well. Other lands are dependent upon us for them only to a very limited measure, They can meet but comparatively little of the heavy balance that yearly accrues against us. Without cotton, gold, the life-blood of our currency, must be continually drained away to satisfy these demands.

How soonest to get our cotton production back to its amount before the rebellion—five millions of bales—is one of the most important problems of the day. Two things only are in the way; a civil insecurity, repelling capital, and the disorganized condition of labor,

The first of these we trust will soon disappear. We cannot reconcile it with any current idea of the practical sense of Americans to suppose that the Southern people will prefer to be in discord rather than harmony with the National Government. The sober second thought will prompt them to bury all past resentments, and to cooperate with the Government for an establishment of every civil safeguard necessary to universal protection. We cannot help believing that after a little time every Southern State will exhibit the same respect for all the great personal rights, as prevails here in the North; that all forms of political and social persecution will disappear, and that capital will be able to plant itself anywhere in the South without the slightest misgiving of any sort.

The more serious difficulty is the disorganized condition of labor. We have no feeling but contempt for the men who are eternally finding fault with the freedmen. Doubtless they are faulty enough; but what Gov. Johnson, of Georgia, said of them the other day, in the City Hall of Macon, is true to the letter: "Under the peculiar circumstances with which they are surrounded, no people ever behaved better than the blacks have done." Of course, they do not easily adapt themselves to their new situation; probably not more easily than do the masters themselves. * * * *

It is doubtful whether they ever contract industrious habits as freedmen which will make good the amount of labor forced out of them under the old system. It is certain that, at the very best, this cannot be realized for many years yet. If we rely upon emancipation to restore soon the old cotton crop realized by slavery, we shall certainly be disappointed. The training of the freedmen to be capable of this will require far longer time than we can afford to wait. There must be other resources and other helps. What are they?

Northern and European laborers must be encouraged to become tillers of Southern soil. Applications have already been made to our Foreign Emigrant Commissioners, from Southern planters, for field hands. The pretence that white men cannot work under the blaze of a Southern sun is too stale now to be heeded by anybody. The non-slaveholding Germans of Texas long ago proved that Southern cotton-raising is no greater tax upon the white man's constitution than Northern corn-raising. The lands which produce cotton are generally dry and healthy, and the white laborer needs only to be a little careful to be able to meet with perfect security every requirement in the cultivation of cotton, from the first plant to the last pick.

But the great agent for the agricultural restoration of the South ought to be labor-saving machinery. It is this which has enabled the great Northwest to develop its resources at such a marvelous rate. It was this which made good the great drain of the strongest laboring men of that section, occasioned by the war; so that, though hundreds of thousands were taken from the field to fight through the four years' war, the crops, instead of being reduced in amount, actually become larger than ever. It is a well-known fact, that labor-saving farm implements enable the farmers of the Northwest to accomplish three times the amount of labor that they could without them, with the same number of teams and men. These implements are applicable, good judges say, to the planting and cultivation of cotton in all its stages up to the picking, which must be done by hand. Yet they have never been used for that purpose to any extent worth mentioning. Slavery never had enterprise enough to venture upon new methods. * * * * It was content with mere brute force to produce its gains. Being rid of it, an opening is now made such as did not exist before, for the great inventions of civilization. If a prompt resort is had to them, and if their management is consignod to intelligent and faithful hands, they will very soon restore the old cotton crops, however backward the mass of the freedmen may be in coming up to the white standard of work. The importance of securing this end speedily forbids its being left to the contingency of the disposition or indisposition of the freedmen to do regular labor. It should be subject to no contingency; and this may be secured by relying primarily upon white labor, and its mighty auxiliaries, labor-saving implements.—*New York Times.*

PARDON-SEEKING AMONG THUNDER AND LIGHTNING AND BURSTING WATER-PIPES.—While ex-Speaker Orr, of South Carolina, was beseiging the throne of the Presidential grace, on Saturday afternoon, for pardon, one of Horace's Roman storms burst over Washington, and sent down dire hail and floods of rain, amidst the roaring thunder and the forked lightning, the wind all the while rising almost to a hurricane. A friend who was in the Executive ante-room waiting to see the President, tells me the scene was terrific enough to frighten the office and pardon-seekers out of all propriety, but, as if to add to the horrors of the occasion, one of the water-mains of the mansion burst all at once and flooded the building. Nothing could exceed the confusion. The damage done, he thinks, will amout to five or six thousand dollars. The President may now exclaim:

Jam satis terris nivis atque dere
Grandinis misit Pater, et rubento
Dextera sacra jaculatus arces
Terruit Urbem.
Terruit gentes.

The St. Paul's *Press* is "glad to state that the bloodhound stock is on the rise. A handsome fund has been subscribed, and an agent has been sent South to procure the animals. They are to be used in hunting the Indians."—*Exchange.*

Bloodhounds to hunt Indians! Were they only negroes, this would be shocking, but as the game is Indians, humanity and philanthropy are not in the least disturbed.—*Boston Courier.*

In view of the importance of the approaching Convention, it is of vital consequence to us that we should be represented by men, not only of patriotism and experience, but of legal acquirements. I beg, therefore, to present to the voters of Richland the names of the following gentlemen, who are eminently fitted for the responsible post for which they are nominated:

CHANCELLOR CARROL,
HON. WM. F. DESAUSSURE,
COL. WM. WALLACE,
COL. F. W. McMASTER. Aug 3

THE following gentlemen are respectfully suggested as candidates for the Convention to be held in September next:

WADE HAMPTON,
A. R. TAYLOR,
W. A. HARRIS,
J. G. GIBBES. July 31 *

For the Convention.

The friends of the Union and of their State, desiring to bring into her councils practical knowledge, sound patriotism and devotion to her best interests, respectfully nominate the following gentlemen as delegates to the State Convention from the District of Richland:

JOHN CALDWELL,
WADE HAMPTON,
A. R. TAYLOR,
W. A. HARRIS. August 1*

War Department,

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
WASHINGTON, July 6, 1865.

CIRCULAR NO. 9.

WHEREAS it is reported officially that a large number of destitute refugees, taking advantage of Circular No. 5, from this Bureau, have been transported South, against their interests, to places where it is extremely difficult to procure food, and, in most cases, impossible to do so except when provided by military authorities, it is ordered that hereafter no transportation be granted to refugees, except where humanity evidently demands it, and then only by the requisition of the Commissioner of this Bureau.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commissioner.

Official: S. W. SAXTON, Brevet Major and A. D. C. Aug 15

Headq'rs Freedmen's Bureau.

CITY OF COLUMBIA, S. C.,
August 9, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 1.

IT having come to the knowledge of this office that in several cases planters have discharged and driven the freedmen from their plantations without sufficient cause: Therefore, as the present crops are nearly matured and laid by, it is hereby

Ordered, That in no case will the freedmen be discharged or driven from the plantations, without permission from this office or some officer or agent connected with the Freedmen's Bureau.

Brevet Brig. Gen. RALPH ELY,
Act. Ass't Com. Freedmen's Bureau.
Aug 15

Valuable Family Residence,

With a full supply of Furniture, in fine order, at Private Sale.

THE above is situated on Plain street, in the vicinity of the Female College, located on 1¼ acres of ground. The house contains eight rooms, with servant's house of eight rooms, and all other buildings required, and a fine well of water. Attached to the grounds are a choice variety of fruit trees and shrubbery.

Particulars, with the list of furniture, can be had on application at my office.

JACOB LEVIN,
Auction and Commission Agent,
Corner Plain and Assembly streets.
Aug 9 †10

Railroad Notice.

FROM this date, the train on the Spartanburg and Union Railroad will leave Spartanburg C. H. Tuesdays and Saturdays of each week, at 6 a. m., and arrive at Shelton at 11 a. m.

Returning, leave Shelton at 12 o'clock m., and arrive at Spartanburg at 5.15 p. m.

THOS. B. JETER, President.
Union C. H., S. C., August 2, 1865.

☞ The Newberry, Chester and Charlotte papers will please copy twice a week for one month, and forward bills to office S. & U. R. R. Co., Union C. H., S. C. Aug 14 †7*

DENTISTRY.

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

☞ Office, for the present, at the Columbia Female Academy. Aug 12 7

Notice.—Charitable Appeal.

THE ladies of the URSULINE CONVENT and ACADEMY are anxious 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 for this excellent work. Remittances may be made through the Express Company. Please address

THE MOTHER SUPERIOR,
Ursuline Convent and Academy,
Care Dr. John Lynch, Columbia, S. C.
Aug 2 1mo

JUST RECEIVED,

FRESH LEMONS and FRENCH CONFECTIONERY, at wholesale and retail, by HARDY SOLOMON & CO.
Aug 15 3

Just Received,

A LOT of VERY FINE SYRUP, at retail, at 60 cents per gallon.
Aug 16 3 H. SOLOMON & CO.

CALL AT

C. S. Jenkins' STORE,

Assembly Street,

THIRD DOOR FROM PENDLETON.
Aug 10 10

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

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, 5.50; five copies one year, 8.75; ten copies one year, 17; and an extra copy to any club of ten. Twenty copies one year, 30; the *Weekly News* is sent to clergymen at 1.60.

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 free. Address BENJ. WOOD,
Daily News Building,
No. 19 City Hall Square, New York City.
Aug 9

THE CHRISTIAN INDEX.

BY the FIRST OF OCTOBER, or as soon as the mails are re-established, I will renew the publication of the "CHRISTIAN INDEX" and the "CHILD'S INDEX" I have been publishing.

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 remittances.

It is my intention to issue first class papers, and no pains or expense will be spared to secure that end. The best writers and correspondents will be secured, and the highest religious and literary talent will be given to 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 1mo SAMUEL BOYKIN.

FENNER, BENNETT & BOWMAN,

(Suc'sors to Hotchkiss, Fenner & Bennett,)

COM. MERCHANTS,

40 VESSEY STREET, NEW YORK,

AND

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

THOS. FENNER, H. BENNETT, D. W. BOWMAN.

MR. T. A. TOBIN, who was for a length of time connected with the old firm of Hotchkiss, Fenner & Bennett, has an interest in the present firm, and will devote his attention principally to the State of South Carolina. His address will be Clinton, Laurens District. Aug 4 1mo

South Carolina—Richland District.

By Jacob Bell, Ordinary of said District.

WHEREAS Edward Hunt hath applied to me for letters of administration on all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of Henry Hunt, late of the District aforesaid, deceased:

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Columbia on Monday, the twenty-first day of August instant, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the ninetieth year of American independence.

JACOB BELL,
Aug 12 s2 Ordinary Richland District.

Headq'rs Ass't Com'r of Freedmen,

FOR S. C., GA., AND FLA.,
BEAUFORT, S. C., June 20, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.

THE following Circular from Headquarters Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands, is republished for the information of all whom it may concern:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF FREEDMEN, REFUGEES AND ABANDONED LANDS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1865.

Circular No. 3.

Whereas a large amount of land in the State of Virginia, and in other States that have been in insurrection, has been abandoned by disloyal owners and is now being cultivated by freedmen; and whereas the owners of such lands are attempting to obtain possession of them, and thus deprive the freedmen of the fruits of their industry: It is ordered that all abandoned lands in said States now under cultivation by the freedmen, be retained in their possession until the crops now growing shall be secured for their benefit, unless full and just compensation be made for their labor and its products and for expenditures.

The above order will not be so construed as to relieve disloyal persons from the consequences of their disloyalty, and the application for the restoration of their lands, by this class of persons, will in no case be entertained by any military authority.

O. O. HOWARD, Maj. Gen.,
Commissioner of Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 22, 1865.

All military authorities will sustain the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and aid him in the execution of the above order.

By direction of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

II. The provisions of the above circular will be strictly enforced throughout the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Complaints have been made at these Headquarters that in many instances former owners of plantations and slaves, who are now allowed to remain on their lands upon condition that they announce to their former slaves that they are free, and make with them fair and equitable agreements, whereby full and just compensation shall be made for their labor and its products, are, in defiance of this order, still forcing their former slaves to work for them, and continue to hold them in slavery, even to the extent of shooting them down if they dare to assert their freedom, and fail utterly to admit or announce to them in any way that they are free. Such acts are disloyal to the Government and in plain violation of its policy.

It is hereby ordered that all persons employing the freedmen in agricultural and mechanical pursuits within the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, who fail, by the 15th of August, to announce to those in their employ the fact that they are free, and fail to recognize them as free men and to make suitable agreements with them whereby a just and equitable compensation will be secured to them for their labor, will be held as disloyal to the United States Government, and their property will be subject to seizure and division among the freedmen, in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of an "Act to Establish a Bureau for the Relief of Freedmen and Refugees," approved March 3, 1865.

III. As the harvest time is near, and the freedmen have been regarded as free by the United States Government since January, 1863; and as a measure of necessity, to prevent them from becoming paupers on its bounty, the freedmen must be paid for their labor on all lands, not abandoned since the commencement of the preparation of the ground for seed up to the harvest time of this year; and unless full compensation is made, to the satisfaction of this Bureau, the freedmen will be entitled to and will receive one-half of the crop raised.

IV. Any person who shall whip or otherwise maltreat any freedman because he asserts that freedom, or for other cause, will be held guilty before the law, and punished for assault and battery; and any one who shall take the life of any freedman for like cause, will be held guilty of murder.

V. No person will be permitted to drive the aged, infirm and helpless from their present places of abode; they must be allowed to remain where they are until such time as the Government shall make proper provision for their support.

VI. The Assistant Commissioners in the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida are required to enforce this order to the extent of their power, and to report to these Headquarters all violations of it. The aid of every friend of justice and fair dealing between man and man, is also requested to bring to the notice of the Freedmen's Bureau any failure to comply with its provisions.

When the rules of exact justice shall be observed in the relations between all employer and employed, and each shall regard the other's rights, then will be practically demonstrated, so clearly that none can doubt, the advantages of the free labor system.

By order of
Brevet Maj. Gen. R. SAXTON,
Ass't Com. Freedmen for S. C., Ga. and Fla.
S. W. SAXTON, Brevet Major and A. D. C.
Aug 15

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. August 1