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BY J. A. SELBY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1865.

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## THE PHOENIX DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY AND THE WEEKLY GLEANER EVERY WEDNESDAY. BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

**TERMS—IN ADVANCE.**  
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Special notices 15 cents a line.

Stonewall Jackson.—The Peculiarities of his Genius.

A late correspondent of the New York World has furnished the readers of that journal with some graphic remarks upon the genius, in strategy and military resources, of Stonewall Jackson. We make a few interesting extracts:

**HIS CLOSE CALCULATION.**  
Jackson's military movements were always based upon close calculation, and he was certainly not wanting in foresight and caution. He seems to have known perfectly well what it was in his power to achieve, and as though he had his hand upon the strings of fate, he appears to have been justified in his calculations of the ultimate result.

It will be objected to him by military men, that he hazarded too much, at times, and was only extricated by good fortune. There appears to be some justice in this; but the resources of his genius were enormous, and doubted his numbers. Some of his ideas seem absurd when they are looked at. When asked what he would have done in the battle of Winchester, the corresponding columns of the Army and Navy Magazine at St. Louis, he replied:

"I would have taken back upon Maryland for reinforcements." Such a movement must, it would appear, have terminated in his destruction; and it would be difficult to find a man in his old command who would have ventured his subordinate troops even there.

His genius was for great movements and decisive blows; and, thus, his services became more and more valuable as his rank increased. He was better as Brigadier than as Colonel; better still as Major-General; and as Lieutenant-General was best of all. It is useless to ask what he would have done as Commander-in-Chief, without a superior at Richmond. But the brain which conceived and executed the campaign of the valley, must have been equal to any position.

**HIS LINE ALWAYS OPEN TO RETREAT.**

He kept open, generally, his line of retreat, and provided for disasters—though it was hard to realize that failure ever entered into his calculations. He had the soldier's eye for position, and chose his ground both for infantry and artillery with the exactness of genius; but if all his arrangements were made, and his plans required battle, he would give it on any ground. He depended most upon his infantry, but loved artillery from his early association with that branch of the service, never appearing so well pleased as when directing in person the fire of his cannon, amid a shower of shot and shell. When once engaged, he seemed to discard all idea of defeat, and to regard the issue as assured. And, what was more important, his men seemed to share his conviction. A man less open to the conviction that he was whipped, could not be imagined. His indomitable combativeness, it might have been said, made him set his teeth against fate, and endeavor to place his heel upon destiny itself.

**HE NEVER TRUSTED TO LUCK.**

It may be said of him with truth, that he deserved victory. No man was more careful in the use of every precaution to insure success. The idea that he blundered without prudence or system, and achieved his success only by some mysterious good

fortune, is a mere fancy. No soldier was ever less indebted to "luck;" no one ever proceeded in military matters upon profounder logic. He knew his strength and his weakness, but the difference between him and others was this, that he made his estimates more correctly. He did not look to numbers only, but to morale, the situation, the spirit of his troops. With the three hundred of Leonidas he would have attempted great things; with the fifty thousand survivors of Napoleon's Grand Army, crushed in moral by Waterloo, he would have attempted nothing.

**HOW HE CONDUCTED A MARCH.**

In every point of view, as we have said, he deserved success. No general ever made a greater use of mystery. He saw from the first that he commanded men of education, thought, speculation—the most inquisitive of private soldiers. Without due precaution taken they were certain to know what it was inexpedient for the private soldier to know; his designs would be penetrated, and be noised abroad. Hence his inscrutable mystery. He would not permit his men to inquire the names of the towns through which they passed, and on the march against Gen. McClellan at Richmond, issued a general order directing the troops to reply "I don't know" to every question.

Meeting a man straggling toward a cherry tree, he said:

"Where are you going?"  
"I don't know," was the reply.  
"To what regiment do you belong?"  
"I don't know."  
"What do you mean?"  
"I don't know."

Jackson laughed quietly and passed on. He said that if his coat knew what he designed, he would take it off and burn it. He would encamp for the night at cross roads, and the quidnuncs were in despair at their inability to determine toward what point of the compass he would march on the morrow. About to abandon the valley, he publicly directed careful maps to be made of the region, although intending a campaign therein. When one of his staff engaged a dinner a few miles ahead of his advancing column, he admonished him of error. How did he know that the column would pass that point?

**"OLD STONEWALL" ON THE FIELD.**

There were few who failed him at such moments. The sight of Jackson upon these occasions seemed to turn the heads of the troops. They forgot all else and grew reckless; and when men become reckless, they go far. Cedar Run furnished an instance of this. The left wing, formed of Jackson's veterans, was broken, and in ten minutes the battle would have been lost. There were no reserves to put in, and Jackson rallied the troops in person. The result was such as we have described. A single shout of "Stonewall Jackson!" ran along the line, and it was reformed in a moment. In front of them, they saw a sword shining through the smoke of action, and recognized the old faded cap and piercing eyes of their chief. The result was a new assault and one of the most important of Jackson's victories.

His tenacity and strength of will seemed to have no limit. Nothing appeared to affect that supreme resolution. Such a man is the master of fate, and, with his iron hand, directs events. Napoleon trusted to his star, and Jackson, it is said, believed in his destiny—a word which he construed, apparently, to mean success against his enemies wherever he encountered them.

**HIS HABITS IN CAMP AND PERSONAL APPEARANCE.**

He was a man of great kindness, of an extraordinary sweetness of temper, tender hearted, easily moved to pity and all pure emotions. He was simple and unostentatious in his manners and habits. He cared not what he ate, and would sleep in a fence corner as willingly as in a bed. His old coat was covered with dust collected from the battle-fields of many regions, as he slept upon the earth in rude bivouac, after the hard-fought day. All this endeared him to his soldiers, at whose camp-fires he would stop to talk in the friendly fashion of the officers of Napoleon, and whose rations he would frequently share. The sight of his faded coat and cadet cap was

the sign to cheer, and "Old Jack" was personally adored, as in his military capacity he was regarded by his men as the greatest of leaders.

His manner was stiff and his voice curt, but his smile was one of extraordinary sweetness. A lady declared it "angelic." It was certainly the most friendly imaginable, and charmed all who conversed with him. Even his peculiarities became sources of popularity, and endeared him to his troops. It was said of Seward that his men mimicked him, gave him nicknames, and adored him. It was the same with Jackson. His men laughed at his dingy old uniform, his cap tilting forward on his nose, his awkward strides, his abstracted air, and christening him "Old Jack," made him their first and greatest of favorites. There was one peculiarity of the individual, however, which they regarded with something like superstition. We refer to the singular position he had of raising his hand aloft and then suddenly letting his arm fall at his side. On many occasions, he made this strange gesture as his veterans moved slowly before him, advancing to the charge. At such moments, his face would be raised to Heaven, his eyes closed, and his lips would move evidently in prayer. The gesture was observed in him at Chancellorsville, while gazing at the body of one of his old command. He was plainly praying, with his hand uplifted, for the welfare of the dead man's soul.

## FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A. BENTLEY BARK "EXCHANGE" is now ready to receive freight. Apply to WILKES & CHISOLM, Aug 18 6

Notice.—Charitable Appeal.

THE ladies of the URSULINE CONVENT and ACADEMY are about to rebuild, as speedily as possible, on a suitable site for their monastery and convent, those 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-citizens of the South, will gratefully receive any contributions which the friends of education and religion may donate them for this excellent work. Contributions may be made through the Express Company. Please address:

THE MOTHER SUPERIOR.

Ursuline Convent and Academy, Care of John Lynch, Columbia, S. C. Aug 2 1865

NOTICE.—To correct the many erroneous reports in circulation, the Mother Superior wishes to say that she has paid \$25.00 for one month's insurance of the "Charitable Appeal," and has received not one cent, nor even the return of one cent, towards the erection of the "Convent and Academy," or the purchase of ground whereon to build.

## NICKERSON'S HOTEL,

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THE undersigned, having leased the LARGE and COMMODIOUS BUILDING known as the "Columbia Methodist Female College," will open it as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, on September 7. T. S. NICKERSON, Proprietor.  
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## COPARTNERSHIP

COLUMBIA, AUGUST 15, 1865.

THE undersigned, having formed a business connection with the firm of ZEALY, SCOTT & BRUNS, under the style of HUTSON LEE & CO., for the purpose of conducting an AUCTION, GENERAL COMMISSION and EXCHANGE BROKERSHIP, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. HUTSON LEE.

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## DAVIDSON COLLEGE,

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THE exercises of the College, and of the Preparatory Department, connected with it, will be resumed on the 28th of SEPTEMBER.

As a measure necessary to the support of the Institution in the existing derangement of its finances, the Board of Trustees have suspended, for twelve months, the privilege of using Scholarships in the payment of tuition. Tuition \$20 for the session of five months, and Board \$10 per month—payable in advance, in specie, or its equivalent in currency or provisions. It is desirable that Students should bring with them such books as they may require, also such articles of furniture for their rooms as they may be able to transport. For other particulars address the subscriber, to the care (for the present) of Dr. E. Nye Hutchison, Charlotte. J. L. KIRKPATRICK, President. Aug 23 1mo

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## Headq's Dept of South Carolina.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., JULY 20, 1865.

## GENERAL ORDERS NO. 9.

IT is announced, for the information and government of this command, that BENJAMIN F. PELTBY, of South Carolina, has been appointed, by the President, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, with authority and instructions, "at 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 hereafter 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 May 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 be thereafter 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, within the State of South Carolina, and all Assistant 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 hereinabove 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 useful 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. Official: W. L. M. BURGESS, A. A. G. Aug 16

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 dispatch.

August 1