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., TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1865. VOL. I.—NO. 139.

THE PHŒNIX

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WEEKLY CLEANER

EVERY WEDNESDAY.

BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

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Important Letter from Bishop Elliott, of Georgia.

A remarkable letter from Bishop Elliott, of Georgia, touching the possible re-union of the Episcopal Church, appears in the New York *Church Journal*, to a letter from the editor of which it is a rejoinder. The letter is dated Augusta, August 1st, 1865. After expressing an opinion that a re-union of the Episcopal Church, North and South, will soon take place, Bishop Elliott remarks:

"I think it our duty to guard the memory of our deceased Bishops Meade, Otey and especially our beloved Polk. Not that we should expect any endorsement from the General Convention of their views and actions, but that we should feel assured that no reproach, either direct or implied, will be cast upon their graves. About ourselves—the living—we care but little; we are here, and can defend ourselves; but the reputation of the dead is in our keeping, and we can fraternize with nobody who would willingly disturb their ashes. They have lived and died for us, and however wrong others may think them, we revere their testimony and weep over their graves. Nor (I frankly say it) do I anticipate, when recalling the worthy, high-toned men who once formed our General Convention, any action that would be disparaging to them or painful to us; but yet I feel it to be the duty of the church over which I have been called temporarily to preside, to guard against any such possibility. Silence, if you please, but let it be distinctly understood that there shall not be a word of obloquy or dispraise. Let them stand or fall to their master and our master; one far more competent to judge of them and us than we are of each other.

In pursuance of these preliminary views, my opinion is, as I have already expressed to Bishop H. Potter, in reply to the letter to which you make allusion in yours, 'that if, at the meeting of the General Convention in October, that nobody was to pass a joint resolution returning thanks for peace, expressing the hope and desire that it might lead to a re-union of the diocese, and appointing a committee of bishops, clergy and laity to meet a like committee from our own council, who sits in November, with full power to conclude an arrangement, there will be no further difficulty.'

God knows that I, for one, desire nothing more heartily than peace, but then it must be peace which is pure, sincere, and without hypocrisy. I have been, probably, as earnest as a Southern man as anybody, and yet I never found any fault with the church up to the moment of our secession. What has happened since, on either side, has not arisen from the moral action of our organization, but from extraneous influences, which have now partially ceased, and will soon entirely cease. * * * * *

It is very easy for you, sitting in the midst of plenty, with everything flourishing about you; with a world fawning upon you because of success, with a future seemingly as bright as prosperity can make it, to wonder at our backwardness in acknowledging the blessings of peace and re-union; but the case is very different with us, whose homes are desolate, whose friends and relatives and children are utterly impoverished, whose social order is totally subverted, whose future is dark and almost hopeless. I can humble myself under the mighty hand of God, and I can call my people to patience and endurance; but, even through grace, I can do no more. I do not mean to complain; we entered upon this struggle which was irrepressible and forced upon us, after having counted the cost; but I should be a hypocrite if I came forward with any smile upon my face and said that I rejoiced in it. I do not rejoice in it; but I have taken the oath of allegiance, and mean to keep it; and I have advised my people to take it and be good citizens, and above all to do the best for the poor, unfortunate negroes, whose future is dark and miserable beyond conception. Already are they perishing by thousands, and the whole race will now go out before civilization (so-called) and competition, as the Indians are doing. We can survive the change, and one day flourish again, but not they; their fate is sealed, and the edict of Puritanism has already gone forth: 'I and you cannot and will not work—you must die.' The farthest I can go in behalf of these fanatics is to cry, 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do!'"

Debate on Negro Suffrage.

THE EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES AND THE BLACK FRANCHISE THERE.

The debate on the negro suffrage, which commenced some time since, was continued Monday night at Metropolitan Hall. Although it had been announced that Mr. R. W. Johnson, a gentleman from the West Indies, would deliver an address on the result of the emancipation there, the audience was not as large as that which attended the previous session. Mr. Cook, the spiritualist, presided, and explained the object of the meeting.

Mr. Johnson prefaced his remarks by stating that he was a stranger among his hearers, but he supposed they desired to hear the truth about the West Indies and the condition of the blacks there. Last week a speaker in that hall declared that the political privileges bestowed on the negroes was the cause of the popular eruptions in the West Indies. But such was not the fact. He could speak from personal knowledge of the West Indies; and he knew by reading, of the social and political position of the colored people in the Central American States. The disturbances there were not attributable to the position of the negroes, but to the deficient and vicious education of the present generation. This country had two or three hundred years to prepare for freedom, yet, although it had the example of conservative England to guide it, it has just passed through the most gigantic rebellion they had ever seen. As to Jamaica it l[illegible] in it before the emancipation of the blacks, the seeds of decay. Freedom only served to bring on a catastrophe which was inevitable. Negro suffrage had nothing to do with it. The great difficulty the West Indies had to meet was in the slave labor of Cuba being placed in the same condition with the free labor of Jamaica, and the competition between them was unequal. As for negro representation in Jamaica, there were only two colored men elected to the lower house since emancipation; and these two men were turned out as incompetent persons ——

The chairman interrupted the speaker with the remark, that his alloted time had expired, and he left the platform for his seat.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S OPINION OF NEGROES.

An old Englishman, whose name was not announced, next obtained the floor, and said the subject of negro suffrage was all wrong. A black was a very inferior being—very much so indeed. Upon his conscience, and he was sincere, he had grave doubts if a colored man was not a monkey. He never met a man with whom he could argue the subject, for when he spoke about it they laughed at him. Now, if the negro was a monkey, he was not fit to vote. (Laughter.)

The Britisher's time here expired.

A SCOTCHMAN'S VIEWS.

A stout-built venerable Scotchman next spoke. He looked on the preceding orator as a regular John Bull, who came here to oppose negro suffrage as the Tories opposed white suffrage in England, and he politely hinted that the Britisher should go home. The speaker then advocated negro suffrage at length, and said the votes of the blacks were required to keep down the disloyal South.

AN IRISHMAN'S IDEA ON THE SUBJECT.

Mr. Kelly, a sandy-haired and strong-built Celt, followed. He said he had been an Abolitionist; he wanted the negroes to be free; but neither he nor the meeting had a right to give them the franchise. The Southern States, now that the rebellion had been suppressed, had alone the power to do so. Let them beware, lest they extend the franchise to ignorant men. Mr. Kelly then gave his views about the Southern climates, which were far in advance of Pritchard's, and which, he said, had made the negro an inferior race. He was often very short of words, and this circumstance, with his attempt to illustrate physical geography and African cranology, called forth loud and continued laughter.

SUPERIORITY OF THE NEGRO RACE.

Mr. Young, a gentleman of sixty, next rose, and commenced a brief address by remarking that he believed in the superiority of the colored race, and he could prove it. The heads of white people were angular, but those of blacks were well-balanced and uniform. All the negroes knew how to sing, and the whites did not. It was nothing more than jealousy of the black race, and the fear that they may excel our own race, that prompted opposition to negro suffrage. In the South, the blacks were far superior to the mean whites. The negroes lived in cleaner and better houses, and they had a finer taste for dress than the whites. They should have the franchise, for their votes were wanted to put down the foreign element of the country, as well as the disloyal people of the South.

The debate was then adjourned.

[*New York News.*

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Aug 15 ‡6m

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*

South Carolina—Richland District.

By Jacob Bell, Ordinary of said District.

WHEREAS Wade A. Lorick, John D. A. Kebler and Ann Drafts have applied to me for letters of administration on all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of Jesse Drafts, 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 Friday, the first day of September next, 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 seventeenth 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 22 tu3 Ordinary Richland District.

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 BROKERAGE, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

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☞ LIBERAL ADVANCES made on CONSIGNMENTS. Aug 15 2mo*

DAVIDSON COLLEGE,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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 22 1mo

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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

NOTICE.—To correct the many erroneous reports in circulation, the Mother Superior wishes to say that she has paid $39.50 for one month's insertion of the "Charitable Appeal," and has received not *one cent*, nor even the *value of one cent*, towards either the erection of the "Convent and Academy," or the purchase of ground whereon to build.

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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

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Headq'rs Dep't 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. PERRY, 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, 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 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 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.
Official: W. L. M. BURGER, A. A. G.
Aug 16

W. B. JOHNSTON,

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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