

# COLUMBIA.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 9, 1865.

## Approach of the Pestilence.

The cholera demon has given the world due notice of his approach, and our people will do wisely to take their precautions in advance of his coming. We were in Philadelphia and New York, in 1832, when he first made his appearance on the American continent. We beheld his horrible aspects, witnessed daily the dreadful extent of his ravages, and the terrible sweep of his besom, to which science vainly strove to offer its impediments. He swept them away, even as the housemaid sweeps away, with her broom, the frail web-work of the spider. From two to three hundred persons perished daily in those two great cities in that season of his first advent. Twenty-four hours sufficed for the overthrow of the most vigorous frames. Many perished in less than four hours after attack. Men and women were stricken down in the streets, suddenly, in their usual walks and avocations, and the collapse followed the blow. You might see them borne away in carts, every limb convulsed and thrown out in all directions, writhing with spasms of agony, which soon became spasms of death. The intemperate in food and drink were usually the first victims. Temperance in all things, especially diet, avoidance of great fatigue in hot weather, moderate exercise, moderation in every respect, furnished the only securities. While no material change should take place in the daily habit, those guilty of any excess were required to curb their appetites, and endeavor to re-establish in season the regular exercise of the digestive apparatus. Coffee was considered a danger. Black tea was preferred to green, though we fancy there was not much danger in the use of either. All fermenting liquors were avoided—all varieties of food. The more simple the food, the more safe the party. Much condiment was objected to, though the cakes used on an evening at table had generally a small portion of ginger in them. Each person carried with him, wherever he went, a small phial of spirits of camphor, to which he resorted immediately whenever he felt any abdominal uneasiness. Eight drops, in a cordial glass of water, was considered the proper dose on such occasions. You were required to avoid all unnecessary exposure to the sun; to walk slowly; to keep in at night, and not sleep in any direct draft of air; to keep a cool head and warm feet. Above all, you were not to suffer your mind to brood with apprehension on the one subject of danger, or on any subject of annoyance. Keep your mind calm, cheerful and always properly employed about your proper business. Bathing the feet in cold water nightly, at morning the head, and, if possible, the whole body, we found beneficial, and calculated, in the case of most persons, to determine the blood gratefully to the surface. But your ablutions in cold water should never be continued more than four minutes, rubbing off with a thick crash towel. You need not fear cold water, even when covered with perspiration, provided you are not fatigued as well as heated. The danger does not lie in the heated condition of our frame, but in its temporary exhaustion, which makes recuperation difficult. There is a passive as well as active perspiration—that is, you may be covered with sweat from the mere sultriness and intensity of the atmosphere, without any exertion of your own, and in this state may take the cold bath with impunity; but beware of it, should the perspiration be induced by your own active physical exertions. It is, then, dangerous to all but the most powerful physiques. We have repeatedly encountered the cholera, since 1832, in various towns and cities, and think that we may confidently assert that

these precautions, properly taken, are rarely known to fail. Keep your mind, especially above the moon. We doubt that the cholera will reach our continent this season. The season is probably too far advanced, but you may look for it in New York somewhere about June of 1866—hardly before. Our city authorities must, in the meanwhile, watch its march in Europe, and take their precautions accordingly. The quarantine restrictions should be enforced with promptness and firmness whenever the demon shall reach those ports in Europe with which our American cities have much intercourse. The streets and cellars of a town should be duly cleansed. Houses should be well ventilated and purified. Ventilation is much more necessary for purification than drainage; and few of our houses are properly built with regard to this prime and essential object. Crowded quarters of a town should be distributed, and where the cholera appears in country precincts, the inhabitants cannot do better than to take to the pine woods and go into camp, hutting it in log cabins. It would be well, meanwhile, if some of our most experienced and scientific physicians should, in all the towns, give such instructions, in detail, as to the treatment of the disease, as to enable the patient to resort to some temporary remedies until medical aid can be procured. But, after all, and before all, prevention is much more easy than cure; and precaution will be found more valuable than any supposed remedies, however excellent in ordinary maladies. Cholera is no ordinary malady. It is a winged demon, sent especially, like war, for the purging of a race, and aims at a moral result, while acting specifically on the physical.

So far as we have seen, the members chosen for the Convention are generally men of sound judgment, large information and sound discretion. They are certainly among the best that could be found in the several communities. Richland has no reason to be ashamed of, or dissatisfied with, her choice; and Charleston may felicitate herself on the good sense which has presided over her choice of delegates. It would be impertinent for us now to suggest the details of the work before the august body about to assemble in this city. Of the solemnity and permanent import of the duty before them, they should, and most probably have, an adequate idea. The State is about to be launched anew, for a fresh voyage, under new auspices. It is now a dependency. It is an integral of a vast and powerful consolidated empire, which at one blow has shivered to atoms all the principles and tenets which it has always been proud and pleased to assert; and under an over-ruling destiny, to which we could offer no resistance. We have succumbed to the decree; we have accepted the fiat, which we could no longer gainsay, and yield that submission which our conscience will not construe to mean loyalty in the old chivalric sense of the word. But our submission does not the less imply good faith and the recognition of the law. We shall not be false to these professions, which, however reluctantly, have been made by our people; and with this resolution fixed, our Convention will no doubt decide to do all that is required as preliminarily necessary before the resumption of our relations with the National Union. Let us do what is simply necessary, and attempt no more; and, above all things, avoid all unnecessary complications, on topics which might delay our proper action.

The Louisville Journal says: "Two Northern men, who had opened a trade store near Tuskegee, Macon County, Alabama, detected a negro in stealing something from their stock. They tied him up and whipped him all night with such severity that he died soon after being released next morning. The traders afterwards fled to Cuba."

We counsel our readers, such as desire to leave their children in possession of the necessary records, to preserve carefully all the pamphlets and publications of whatever sort, and all the newspapers that they can, which have been issued from the Southern press during the last five years. In the wide spread destruction of such publications, which must have followed the ravage and havoc of invasion, these things will be found very scarce. They form absolutely necessary materials for the future historian, and when we consider the vast influence upon the future, of the events of the late wonderful episode in our own career, as a section, and as a portion, now, of the United States, the proper preservation of these publications for history is of the greatest consequence. We beg to add, that we ourselves shall be pleased to receive copies of any such publications, during the last five years, from any parties not desiring themselves to make a collection.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, in an article headed "Our Policy toward the South," says that a prominent Confederate general, on being unexpectedly befriended by a citizen of the North a few days since, replied to him:

"I never expected to receive such treatment at the North. Could the South but know and believe that such is the spirit of your people toward them, all animosity would cease, and a lasting re-union would take place."

"Our restored country," continues the Commercial Advertiser, "may rest assured that we cherish none other than the friendliest feelings toward them, and entertain the liveliest interest in their welfare and prosperity. The North never prosecuted the war in a spirit of hate or revenge. It was only when forced to do so in self-defense that we resorted to arms, and then not a shot was fired in anger. With the surrender of the insurgents and the termination of hostilities, a spirit of forgiveness pervaded the North; and notwithstanding the sudden and terrible removal of the beloved head of the nation by Southern assassins, we have ever since stood ready and anxious to welcome back the wanderers to the Union fold."

"Whatever may be the apparent policy of the Government, the people are disposed to treat the masses of the restored States in the most lenient manner; to let them off with the punishment which they have already incurred in the loss of property and slaves. That those in authority are animated by similar motives, is shown in their treatment of the rebel leaders. With but very few exceptions, they have been liberated and permitted to return to their homes. Not one of the civilian offenders whom the terms of capitulation did not cover has been put on trial for treason, when both the South as well as the North expected that many of them would be arraigned in the tribunal of death. In various other ways the Government has shown that it is disposed to treat the people of the late Confederate States kindly. An entire absence of animosity or revenge has been witnessed in the conduct of President Johnson, who received so much persecution at the hands of the rebels, and was compelled to flee from his native State."

THE FENIANS IN IRELAND.—Wilmer & Smith's European Times, August 10, says:

"The Fenians, it appears, are not confined to the South or Western part of Ireland. They are to be found in the North as well. A body of them has appeared in the County Down—a district where their existence was never dreamt of. They marched through several towns with their insignia, and would have been attacked by the Orangemen, but the constabulary force interfered and prevented any serious breach of the peace. It would really seem as if the accounts which have come from the other side of the Atlantic, respecting the preponderance of the Fenians in Ireland, were a fact, and not, as many persons on this side of the water believe, a fiction."

A correspondent of the Louisville Journal says he overheard the following conversation between two urchins: Says one, "Aint you got no grand-mother?" "No." "I tell yer," responded the first, "they're tip top. Let yer do as you please; give yer as much good stuff as yer can eat, and the more you sarse them the better they like it."

## Northern Sentiment.

The New York Evening Post, one of the very oldest and ablest of the anti-slavery journals, which, in a long and admirable article, takes a hopeful and fraternal view of the kindly and loyal feelings of the South, and which has published, from time to time, extracts from Southern papers, demonstrating the prevalence of those sentiments in this section. Now, as to the feelings of the North towards the South, let us hear what the Post says:

"We notice in our Southern exchanges frequent allusions to a supposed hostile spirit in the North. They complain that certain journals and people here continue to regard the Southern people with suspicion and dislike; and they urge very earnestly that this is all wrong, and that the Southern people desire only peace, good will, and a fair chance in the Union. These complaints have no proper grounds. There may be here and there a foolish speech or paragraph in the North, but there are no such feelings here as are attributed to the Northern people; and it is a pity that anything of the kind should be suspected. There is not a man, probably, in the North that will not rejoice to see peace, law, justice, prosperity and happiness firmly re-established in the States lately torn by war; if no other motive caused this desire, that of self-interest would alone suffice. It is for our benefit that the Southern States should do well; that Southern men should be prosperous; that their natural wealth should be developed; that they should be able to govern themselves, so that our armies may be withdrawn and disbanded."

"Of course, we are waiting anxiously to see how far and how quickly these hopes and expectations will be fulfilled. We see that there are some things, perhaps many, in the way of the people of the Southern States; some of us, doubtless, expect too much, and are disappointed because a few months do not bring forth the work for which a few years will, in all probability, be required. But in all this there is no ill will; and we here, as they down there, are daily learning patience."

FRENCH TROOPS.—In view of possible complications on the Mexican frontier, it may be of interest to know what kind of an army Louis Napoleon is spending his *fete* day with at Chalons. The correspondent of the London Daily Post writes:

"The French cavalry is decidedly inferior to ours, except in numbers. The best corps they have, in my opinion, are the Chasseurs a Cheval, or mounted light troops. They are certainly the lightest of light horsemen, but extremely well mounted. All that I have seen have Algerian horses, entire animals, stallions, very like the Arabs, on which the Tenth Hussars and Twelfth Lancers were mounted when they arrived at Sebastopol from India, overland. The horses of the Chasseurs a Cheval are not more than fourteen hands two inches, English measurement, but they look, fully fifteen hands, owing to the men being so very small. I am told the French have seventeen of these corps, each of which consists of six squadrons of a hundred men. That would make ten thousand men of the most workmanlike light horse I have seen in Europe. There is nothing to be compared with them in the Austrian army."

"The Lancers are a fine body of men. They have eight regiments of them, each numbering 600 men and horses. The men are much larger than the Chasseurs a Cheval, more like our hussar regiments. The Cuirassiers are great heavy fellows, as lumbering, but much more provincial than our Life Guards, and I should think quite as useless. The dragoons I don't admire, although the French think so highly of them. They are trained to act as cavalry as well as infantry, and consequently spoil both. The artillery cannot hold a candle to our fellows. Even the crack corps, the horse artillery of the Imperial Guard, cannot be compared for a moment to our horse artillery. The infantry, I must admit, is magnificent, and is certainly now the best dressed infantry in Europe. In their firing, their gymnastic exercise, their bayonet, fencing and every other exercise, the Emperor seems determined to bring the whole infantry up to the standard of excellence which was once to be seen exclusively with the Zouaves."

Accounts of horrible atrocities by the Indians on the border of Texas are given, and United States military forces have been appealed to for protection, and Gen. Merritt is using his cavalry to aid them.

W. Izard Bull, Esq., has been elected a member of the State Convention from St. Andrew's Parish.

## Local Items.

To insure insertion, advertisers are requested to hand in their notices before 4 o'clock p. m.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Divine service will be held in the Baptist Church to-morrow. Rev. C. H. Pritchard will preach at 10 o'clock a. m., and Rev. F. Auld at 4 o'clock p. m.

THE CONVENTION.—As the proceedings of the Convention may be expected to be of absorbing interest to all persons in the State, and as the Phoenix will make daily reports of its progress and the results from it, besides publishing in full the new Constitution the moment it shall be ratified, it will be well that persons desiring to subscribe should do so in due season. In the present scarcity and cost of printing paper, publishers cannot venture to print upon a mere speculative or possible demand. We shall publish but a few more copies than will suffice for our customers, and unless they come forward promptly, they may find themselves too late for the supply.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Our "Local" congratulates the fair sex and their gallants of Columbia, at the pleasant prospect which they now have of perpetuating the charms of the beloved object in enduring memorials. The sun has been subsidized, as a miniature painter, by that excellent photographic artist, Mr. Richard Wearn, and you may now confront his beams with your beauty, and array yourself in his rays, at any hour when he is pleased to shine for your benefit, at the neat little brick studio of the artist, in Assembly street. Go thither and be made immortal. Mr. Wearn has a reputation among the highest in this province of art. He has achieved the prize of gold and silver medals, in competition before numerous institutes; unhappily, these testimonials were Shermanized on the great raid, and it is now incumbent on Mr. Wearn to prove his ability to achieve still other prizes. That he will feel this duty incumbent upon him, we believe, and this will prompt him, no doubt, to make every damsel who sits to him a beauty, and every gentleman a hero. Go, then, young ones—go it while ye are young—and be glorified in the admiration of your grand-children—that is, of posterity.

To-morrow, his Excellency Governor Perry has appointed to arrive in this city; and during all the three next days, we may look for the arrival of the members elect to the Convention, and numerous guests besides. And now, we doubt not that all our good housewives will begin to be busy, preparing to give them a gracious reception. Floors will be scoured with due industry—silver, plated and tinware will be burnished; pewter will be made to shine; wines will be drawn off; decanters, long neglected, will gleam once more with crimson and amber-colored liquors. There will be found, in some spider-covered vault or crevice, an odd bottle or two of golden Sherry. Purple Maddiras and able-bodied Port, the relics of some ancient cellars, now vacant, will sparkle upon boards, where the assembled party will meet only to recall those days when there was not a cloud in our heavens. Well, we must forget the past; for, as Dante hath it,

"Nessun maggior dolore,  
Che ricordarse del tempo felice,  
Nella miseria."

There is bad policy in perpetually blinding ourselves of the raptures and blessings which we have lost—perhaps forever. Let us hope for better things and better times. Let us make them. All is in the will. The heart of courage, and the head of thought, and the soul of energy, have but to will and work together, in order to insure the triumph. Let our citizens give to the members of the Convention a cheering and encouraging reception. Let them throw wide their doors and spread their boards wherever this can be done, and by their genial countenance warm the hearts of their visitors, and inspire their hopes, and stimulate their patriotism, so that they shall address themselves to the work of recuperation and regeneration, as well as reconstruction, with the resolution to bring the good old ship of State into port, refitted, repaired, rebuilt—masts standing, sails flowing to the wind, flags flying, all well found, and prepared for a glorious voyaging for the next hundred years; and a hundred years is an immortality in the case of a modern ship of State.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attention is called to the following advertisements, which are published for the first time this morning:

Mrs. C. E. Loomis—Boarding.  
W. E. Rose—Daily Four-horse Coach.  
Dr. J. Gadsden Edwards—Medical Card.  
Jacob Levin—Iron.  
Corner Senate and Bull sts.—White Cooks.  
Dr. Zimmerman's Female Institute.  
Harral, Bissley & Tompkins—Druggists.  
Richard Caldwell—Butter, Lard, &c.  
Apply at this Office—Brooch Lost.  
J. E. Meister—Coopers Wanted.  
—Hands Wanted.

A FENIAN FUNERAL FORBIDDEN.—A despatch from St. Louis says:

"It having been announced that the funeral of Henry O'Clarence McCarthy, late Deputy Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood, would take place on Sunday from St. Patrick's Church, Archbishop Kenrick has forbidden the ceremonies, and instructed the superintendent of Calvary Cemetery not to admit any procession of men or women bearing the insignia of Fenianism within the cemetery. This has created quite a sensation among the Fenians; and it is not yet known what course they will pursue."

"Show your spirit," is the slang for bring out your whiskey, in New York.