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"Let our Just Censure

Attend the True Event."

Tri-Weekly \$7 a Year

BY J. A. SELBY.

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The South.

I.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT AND THE CONSERVATIVES OF THE NORTH ALIKE DEMAND OF THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH.

"The North will not accept any condition of restoration which does not embrace the extinction of slavery by positive constitutional law. The patriotic and eminent President of the United States has informally declared this fact; and his lamented predecessor emphatically avowed it when he referred the ultimate question on his emancipation proclamation to the courts. Contraband of war, slavery has perished by the sword, and it is only a renewal of civil war to assert any claim to it. It has met the fate to which in the order of Providence it was doomed, and this fate was decreed by yourselves at the moment when the flag of our country was fired upon as it floated over Fort Sumter. Pray do not deceive, do not stultify yourselves on this point! Whatever absurd politicians in the North may say or attempt to the contrary, slavery is doomed by the people, and those are only your enemies in the North who seek for party purposes to defend you that there is the slightest hope for that institution in the future. Just so long as any claim is set up for the resuscitation of slavery by anything that can be made to look like a conspiracy to that effect among the politicians North and South, just so long will the masses of the North justly insist that you shall be held down in a territorial condition, and that you shall be denied equality as States within the Union."

II.

THE CLASS OF PERSONS WHO SHOULD BE ELECTED TO OFFICE BY THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE.

"So with regard to such men as you shall put forward to fill offices of dignity and trust. If these are selected to fill your local posts of honor and credit from among notorious rebels—men whose names have been associated with the conspiracy that led to the rebellion—such acts will be received as evidence and such evidence will ripen in judgment, that the tone of the South is seditious, and that the rebellion is unsubdued; while it is simply impossible that men of that class can be admitted to the Congress of the United States. Let us admonish you to look these facts in the face with the keen sight of patriotism and common sense, and to regulate your conduct accordingly. It will be only 'kicking against the pricks,' it will be only overturning conservatism and enthroning radicalism in the North, it will be only prolonging military rule in the South, if you shall insist on the experiment of seeking to restore such old traitors, or to give position to new ones with like sentiments in regard to the issues which the nation means shall now be forever settled. And these remarks apply with like force to all State legislation which diverges from the great judgment pronounced by the American people who have now suppressed the armed rebellion."

III.

THE SOUTH MUST SPEEDILY AND WITH A WILL, BY ITS LEGISLATURES, CONVENTIONS, NEWSPAPERS, PUBLIC MEETINGS, RESOLUTIONS, &c., SHOW ITS GOOD FAITH AND HONESTY OF PURPOSE.

"And therefore it is indispensable to Southern interests, to their speedy equality, to the life of commerce, to their national representation, to the supremacy of civil law, to the freedom they covet from the military power established among them, that they shall fly as it were to put at rest the possibility of future national disturbances on account of slavery, by accepting the amendment to the Constitution of the United States and by ratifying the same unanimously, if possible, which interdicts slavery forevermore upon our soil. Let this be done with a will, and superadd to this the selection of candidates for office from among men of honest intentions and sentiments towards the new order of things; give expression by conventions and resolutions to the sentiments which your newspapers declare that the great masses of the people of the South entertain; throw away as unworthy, even of the few who so act, such mottoes as 'Subdued but not conquered,' 'strive daily against disturbances with the wretched and often insolent blacks.' Do these things, and it will be out of the power either of the enemies in your midst who malign you to the President and to the public through interested sources, or of the extreme radicals of the North, to subject you long to the burdens and humiliations of

which you complain. You will thus relieve the President and his administration, as we feel quite sure, of a weight of doubt and sadness; you will baffle your enemies, because you will thereby empty their magazines of offence, and you will entitle yourselves to the open and earnest support of the Northern masses as against all the tricks of conspiring politicians. Then these Northern aggressives will yield voluntarily, or be forced to yield by a just people, who, while they are resolved that the South shall give up forever all the points acquired and won by the hard-fought war—and this for the sake of the future of the whole nation—are, nevertheless, the defenders of the South even as their brethren, against mere cruelty, bigotry and persecution."

IV.

THE PRESIDENT WILL NOT FORCE NEGRO SUFFRAGE ON THE SOUTH.

"The President of the United States—we affirm this from his public acts—has no design to force negro suffrage on the South. Therefore let this 'bugbear' die! Such an issue would defeat any party in the North—that is, unless the South shall turn out in the end to deceive the hopes of its Northern friends. The Chief Magistrate reposes on a clear and immovable position. His policy, in effect says: 'You see the provisions of my act of amnesty; I have also given you the form of civil life; I also desire to see a new order of patriotism in the South. While I recognize the States as within the Union, I demand likewise for the nation all the results for which the war was fought. It is for you to do the rest. I garrison the South for an obvious reason. It is for the South herself to say whether her probation shall be long or short.' And these things he has a constitutional right to say and to demand."

V.

THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH MUST NOT CONFOUND RADICAL PARTY TRICKERY WITH NORTHERN SENTIMENT.

"There may, and probably will be, candidates of bad antecedents presented, and silly resolutions passed by political bodies in the North, whose efforts will surely be crushed by utter defeat, whose effect may be to feed Northern radicalism in its unconstitutional demands against the South; but it is in the power of the South, by public meetings and addresses, to disavow and to rebuke these jugglers, who are not incorporated with any great Northern organization, but who only play local parts for local ends. Be not deceived by such! The great body of the North marches one way, under the present guidance of the President, and that way the war has demonstrated as we have herebefore explained. So, on the other hand, other parties will desire to get up the rebellion only to knock it down again, as so much political thunder, *brutum fulmen*. But let not the South be discouraged or dismayed on that account, for these likewise are but the games of local politicians, and they will simply *re-act* and strengthen the South, if the South will only promptly instantly assert itself in *act* as it represents itself in the Southern journals and through the voice of well-known Southern gentlemen. The South must hasten to place itself above suspicion by all its public acts, if it would get rid of the numerous 'misrepresentations' of which it complains. The time is short, for prejudices soon harden into adamant walls of separation—and the Union is the only place of refuge and of hope for the South—the Union, where the loyal Northern masses long to see and to welcome her."

VI.

THE CHARACTER, POLICY AND INTENTIONS OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

"Above all, if their intentions are good, they must not despond, but cheerily and courageously they must bear the thorns of punishment, though they bleed; remembering always that the President of the land is the President and father of the whole people, and that he is not the head of a merciless and barbarous party, bent on Southern humiliation and destruction. We believe him to be an able, sound-headed, patient, patriotic, humane, firm, cautious and candid man, whose heart's desire it is to crown his administration with the union of these States—a reward higher and brighter than any other within mortal power to confer; and he is shrewd enough to see through tricksters when their game is clearly before him, if it shall be exposed as a foul game by the *underlying loyalty* of the South; and, furthermore, let the South be assured, if they are patient and true, that behind the President there is a Northern sentiment even stronger than his—'a myriad of restless armies, and which shall that our Union of consent and equality shall be restored on the basis of universal freedom and of one over-ruling sovereign nationality. Let the South instantly accept, and everywhere declare, and politically act upon this platform, and our glorious Union is alive again in all its original spirit. Then those foul birds called demagogues will flee, for a time, at any rate, from before the face of a re-awakened and united nation, and we shall indeed be one people. All our hopes rest with you, men of the South—in your patriotism, patience, self-denial and sagacity."

A London merchant recently advertised for a clerk, who could "bear confinement." He received an answer from one who had been upwards of seven years in jail.

COLUMBIA.

Sunday Morning, September 17, 1865.

Thieving as One of the Fine Arts.

It has not hitherto been customary to recognize thieving as one of the fine arts, though the moral propriety of the practice has long been admitted. It is that venerable big-wig, Lord Coke, we believe, who records stealing as one of the legitimate modes, in former days, for the acquisition of property. It came under the law of *Descentes* among the Scottish Highlanders. But all the ancient processes were rude, violent, heathenish, and implied nothing graceful; no elegance, no art, no ingenuity, no such polish and dexterous elegance of manner, as distinguishes the modern operator. When we take a review of the field during the last four years, in all sections—see the superior facility with which the transfer of property was made from one hand to another—how men could insinuate their fingers into their neighbor's pockets and coffers—with what smiles on their face, what gentle words on the tongue, with what blandness of air and manner, what courtesy, ease and loving assurance—we cannot but rise to a proud consciousness of the superiority of our own over all preceding times. Briefly, stealing, from being originally a most rude, ungracious and offensive practice, has risen into the rank of a fine art; and already the professions are crowded, the competitors are numerous, and it is difficult to say where the limit can be found to the continued progress of an art so attractive in its own exercises, and so well calculated to reward the professors. The laws of this art are not yet sufficiently defined, perhaps, to enable us to display them as so many rules for the proper education of the young. But this we may say, that it cannot be practiced as we practice in the ordinary professions, admitting mere *hod-men* and drilled sergeants to its exercise. Thieving implies an original endowment—a gift—is briefly an evidence of genius, and genius itself is a sort of outlawry, giving full opportunity for the development of every sort of power. Nothing can stifle its infinite variety; and we feel that we are rapidly reaching a condition when this one art will supersede all others. The ambition of men will no longer persuade them into the professions; and to be a mere politician will satisfy no appetite for distinction. Themis will be given up for Mercury, and instead of the antiquated law, "Thou shalt not steal," it will be written boldly, dropping the negative, "Thou shalt do nothing else but steal." And the ordinary lesson to the professor will read, as in the ancient book called the Bible, "What thy hands find to take, that take with all thy heart and all thy soul, all thy strength and all thy fingers. Amen!" As great men inevitably succeed each other in all the professions, we are not without hope and consolation, even when we record the demise of a distinguished master. We have but recently been apprised of the death of one of the most eminent masters of the art that South Carolina has ever produced. Our poor little State, rich in other representative and typical minds, has held but a humble rank, among sister States, in this branch of the fine arts. But we certainly produced one master in the person of David Theophilus Hines. David is dead, we are told; foully murdered, it is said, by some miserable wretch, who envied his greatness, or, possibly, with the ambition of Erostratus, who aimed to acquire glory for himself as a destroyer of glory in another. We know not the particulars of Hines' death, and would like to get them from some good authority. Such men must not be allowed to go out from life like a farthing candle. The grave of such a man must not be left in obscurity. There should be some memorial, for verily, he was the only great master of the art, ever born in South Carolina. Let us trust that, in the glorious times about to be inaugurated—when all old things shall pass away, and all things shall become new—when we shall have fully gotten rid of vulgar morals, effete principles, vain traditions and common humanities—David Hines will have a successor—nay, many successors—emulous of his fame, and wearing the mantle which he has dropped conveniently somewhere between the sea-board and the mountains. He did not work in vain. His

art survives. His example will endure for ages. We shall be pleased if any of our correspondents can furnish us a proper biography of this great man, under the several aspects and names which he was pleased to assume in his singularly various career. He has left us two biographies of himself, it is true; but both are incomplete. We entreat some admirer of his fame, some zealous worshipper of his memory, some emulous genius, expert in his art, to address himself to the task, that so great a master in this branch of the fine arts may not be obliterated from the world.

What is Decreed for Us.

The old maxim of the free people is in our case reversed. It is not as we will, but as the winds will. Our condition denies us a will. We must submit to a decree, and adopt it as our will, and the only question with us is as to the performance that is required at our hands. On our compliance with this decree, without humming or hawing, we are to be accorded certain privileges of life, a certain toleration in a comparative civilization, which is supposed to guarantee the right to live, to labor, and pay taxes. We are, at the same time, to partake of the pride and satisfaction of being a part of a great empire, spreading from sea to sea, and destined, in process of time, according to the faith of all democratic perfectionists, to ascend to eminences of fame and power infinitely beyond anything ever known to Roman, Greek and British achievement. All of which is very delightful to contemplate. The question occurs, what are we to do in order to secure this condition of mendane felicity and state? The answer to this question is one which we have need to know without any unnecessary delay, since the promises of fortune and authority do not often wait upon tardy footsteps, and our *lachesse* may incur a forfeiture of the good things of the future, which, hereafter, we may bitterly regret. We assume that our public have concluded to submit to the requisitions made upon them, and only need to know what these requisitions are. We give, accordingly, a series of short chapters, from the *National Intelligencer*, which seem, more fully than anything we have seen before, to embody the substance of the decree to which we are counselled to submit, with the reasons which prompt the requisition and justify it, and an array of the advantages to the South of a speedy compliance with them. The *Intelligencer*, we are told, is that organ of opinion at Washington which, more than any other, commands the respect and confidence of President Johnson. This being the case, the publication has a sort of official character, which entitles it to special consideration, and we commend it to the careful perusal of our readers, as well as to those who now preside in judgment upon the destinies of our State. It will be found in another column, segregated into six short chapters, the perusal of which may well prepare the mind for its Sunday meditations, all of which should be well grounded in the one emphatic text which counsels humility as the first beginning of all wisdom. Upon our knees, and with a prayer to be lifted up, we may persuade ourselves that we are on the threshold of enlightenment, if not deliverance.

THE REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day promulgated the President's proclamation of the 29th ult., for the information and guidance of officers of the Treasury Department, and says:

In conformity with its terms, articles heretofore regarded as prohibited may be transported to places in States heretofore declared in insurrection, without any restriction, except guns, pistols and ammunition. Applications for the shipment of these should be made in writing to the proper officers of customs, who will forward them to the department for its decision, accompanied with such recommendations as they may be disposed to make.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

French, Music, Painting, German, Italian.

Mons. and Madame DOVILLIERS will receive into their family SIX YOUNG LADIES desirous of perfecting themselves in the above branches. The French language is the only one spoken in the family, and is obligatory on the part of the pupils. They will enjoy superior advantages in Vocal Music, both Italian and English. Painting comprises oil and pastel, coloring, photographic portraits, drawing in crayon, pen, file, lead pencils, &c. For particulars, apply at the residence of
E. DOVILLIERS,
Corner of Washington and Bull streets,
Columbia, S. C.
Sept 16 2

Brick Offices to Rent.
TWO BRICK OFFICES, Nos. 8 and 9, in Bryce's Range, have been completely reshingled and are now in good order, and being in a very central business part of the city, will answer either as offices or small stores. Inquire at my office, No. 7 Bryce's Range.
Also, for sale, a large, likely young HORSE, not over six years old, accustomed to all kinds of harness, and very gentle. Inquire as above, at No. 7 Bryce's Range.
ROBERT BRYCE,
Sept 15

HOOP SKIRTS AND BALMORALS.
1 CASE AMES PATENT HOOP SKIRTS.
1 case Bruner's BALMORAL SKIRTS.
1 case Scotch Stripe " "
OPENED THIS DAY.
J. G. GIBBES,
Sept 16 2 New store, next to Court House.

IRISH LINENS &c.
2 CASES 4-4 IRISH LINENS.
1 " DOWLS.
10 pieces CRASH.
10 " BROWN HOLLANDS.
10 " HUCKABACK, for Towelling.
Just opened and for sale by
J. G. GIBBES,
Sept 16 2 Next to Court House.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLES!
A Sept 16 2 E. E. JACKSON'S, Bedell's Row.

Groceries!
1 BBL. PICKLED SALMON.
5 kegs DUTCH HERRINGS.
5 bbls. CRUSHED SUGAR.
5 " BROWN SUGAR.
10 boxes LONDON PORTER.
10 boxes PALE ALE.
Boxes Claret, Port Wine, Castilian Bitters.
10 doz. very fine French Brandy.
10 boxes Adamantine Candles.
400 lbs. Mixed Candy.
1 case Segars.
30 kits No. 1 Macaroni.
5 bbls. new Syrup.
Raisins, Currants, Citron.
Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Chocolate.
Soda, Lemon Syrup.
Together with a variety of other articles in the grocery line, which will be sold LOW by
J. G. GIBBES,
Sept 16 2 Store next to Court House.

JACONETS, CAMBRICS, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSE, &c.
1 CASE JACONET CAMBRIC.
1 " Dotted SWISS MUSLIN.
1 case Stripe and Plaid COTTON CAMBRIC.
25 doz. Ladies' Cambric Handkerchiefs.
20 " Men's "
10 gross Gent's Silk "
50 doz. Gent's and Ladies' Gloves, assorted.
50 " Ladies' White Cotton Hose.
50 " Gent's Brown and White Cotton & Hose.
20 " Misses and Children Balmoral Hose.
Opened to-day and for sale by
J. G. GIBBES,
Sept 16 2 Store next to Court House.

TABLE DAMASK, DIAPERS
2 CASES 8-4 and 10-10 TABLE DAMASK and DIAPERS.
1 case Damask Cloths, Napkins and Doilies.
1 case Bird-Eye Diaper. For sale by
J. G. GIBBES,
Sept 16 2 Next to Court House.

CROCKERY.
2 CRATES CROCKERY, opened to-day.
J. G. GIBBES,
Sept 16 2 Store next to Court House.

A CHOICE STOCK OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERIES AND KEROSENE LAMPS!
A Sept 16 2 E. E. JACKSON'S, Bedell's Row.

WHITE & RED FLANNELS
1 BALE WHITE FLANNELS.
1 " RED "
1 bale White and Brown CANTON FLANNELS.
Opened this day and for sale by
J. G. GIBBES,
Sept 16 2 Store next to Court House.

Shoes and Hats.
THE subscriber is now opening a fine assortment of LADIES' MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES, of the latest styles.
Also, GENTLEMEN'S HATS.
At the old stand of G. M. Thompson & Co.,
Sept 16 3 First store above Court House.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE BEST OF WINES, LIQUORS & CORDIALS.
N ONE but PURE and UNADULTERATED WINES and LIQUORS are kept by me; as I do still claim the reputation I had for many years, of having the best and purest Wines and Liquors in this or any other city in the South.
JOHN STORK,
Sept 15 3 Main street, South of Market.