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Attend the True Event."

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BY J. A. SELBY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1865.

VOL. I—NO. 148

THE PHENIX

IN PUBLISHED
DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY.
AND THE
WEEKLY CLEANER
EVERY WEDNESDAY.
BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.
SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily Paper, six months, \$5 00
Tri-Weekly, " " " 3 50
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Single Copies of the Daily and Tri-Weekly, 10 cents; of the Weekly, 15 cents.
ADVERTISEMENTS
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Special notices 15 cents a line.

The President's Speech.

The speech of President Johnson has elicited an editorial from the New York Evening Post, under the caption of "Two Views," which we think, considering the Post's position, is entitled to reproduction. It contrasts the tone of the President's remarks with those of Mr. Stevens as follows: Mr. Stevens does not trust the Southern men, and believes we are not safe unless we exercise all the rights and privileges of conquerors, by despoiling those we have conquered. President Johnson, on the other hand, believes that kindness may be even more effective than violence, and that we are strong enough to accept the professions of the Southern men, and trust them to reconstruct their local governments under the Union.

Mr. Stevens is for confiscation of Southern estates; the disfranchisement of Southern men; the total suppression of the class which has no doubt been the leading class in the rebellion—the former slaveholders namely. The President, on the other hand, addressing a number of persons of that very class, told them that he would trust their professions of conversion; their assurances that they had seen the error of their ways; that he would help them and the Southern people in general to re-establish law, order, society, industry, all under the Constitution.

The President's idea of reconstruction, or re-organization, as he prefers, we believe, to call it, seems to us those of a statesman ready to work with the means placed in his hands, wise enough to see that his place is to oil the machinery of Government to prevent friction, and thus to get the ponderous and important engine to move with even more of its former smoothness. Mr. Stevens cares nothing for friction; he believes in what seamen call "main strength."

After some other remarks bearing upon the same subject, the Post thus proceeds to define the country's position:

We are in the condition of a man and wife who have had a quarrel, to whom a divorce has been refused, who cannot live apart. The President says: True, we quarrelled, but let us now act sensibly; let us join hands in friendship; we have destroyed that which bred discord between us; we have reason to hope for many peaceful and prosperous years; let us forgive offences, and try if by mutual and joint efforts we cannot do better and live more happily than ever before.

Recurring to Mr. Stevens' argument, the Post says:

Now, if we were not going to live with this partner again, if our interests were not identical, if her health and beauty and prosperity were not amongst our most vital interests, Mr. Stevens might be right. Or again, if she were not helpless, and loudly asking for kind treatment, but on the contrary mulish, perverse, obstinate, determined to make further trouble, then it might be prudent in us to use certain precautionary measures, especially if we had a doubt of our own strength and of her weakness. But this is not the case; the leading men of the Southern States, with a very few exceptions, promise to be good citizens; they accept frankly, and, as they assure the authorities most solemnly, in good faith, the situation;

many of the most eminent of them have already committed themselves publicly to use all their influence and energy and authority toward the establishment and maintenance of freedom and equal rights in their States. Others, like General Lee and General Johnston, who have not made any such promises, yet have quietly entered upon useful industries, with the open declaration that while they do not like the issues of the war, yet they mean here after, while they stay in the country, to be law-abiding citizens.

Now, in this state of affairs we think it the part of wisdom in us, the stronger side, to eschew all mere measures of revenge. We are conquerors by arms, but we can afford to be conquerors also by kindness. Southern men profess publicly their readiness to do right—how can we spurn these professions? Even if we do not altogether believe in them; even if we believe that faults of temper and wrong theories of social life may so far embarrass them that they will not at once come up altogether to our hopes and expectations—can we not do more with them by trusting them, by throwing the responsibility upon them, by holding them to their promises, than by embittering them? Speaking as himself a Southern man, the President said:

"The issue has been made and decided; then, as wise men—as men who see right and are determined to follow it, as fathers and brothers, and as men who love their country in this hour of trial and suffering—why cannot we come up and help to settle the questions of the hour and adjust them according to the principles of honor and of justice? The institution of slavery is gone. The former status of the negro had to be changed, and we, as wise men, must recognize so patent a fact and adapt ourselves to circumstances as they surround us. [Voices—we are willing to do so. Yes, sir, we are willing to do so.] I believe you are. I believe when your faith is pledged, when your consent has been given, as I have already said, I believe it will be maintained in good faith, and every pledge or promise fully carried out. [Cries—It will.] All I ask or desire of the South or North, the East or the West, is to be sustained in carrying out the principles of the Constitution."

Are not these words of true wisdom? And wherever we find them cordially responded to in the South, is it not wise to give a trial to those who profess their readiness to be good citizens? Some day or other they will have to be trusted. Is not now a better time than any other likely to come in the future? Is it for the public benefit that we should, under Mr. Stevens' ideas, maintain a state of war in the South? Will not returning prosperity, renewed intercourse, the voice of a free press, have their influence, all potent for good? And if South Carolina does not become Massachusetts in six months, need we be discouraged? Our work down there is not that of months, but of years; it is not to be completed by armies, but by the spread of knowledge, the dissemination of correct principles; by convincing the people that justice and liberty are profitable.

THE POLISH REBELLION.—The more fully the particulars of the late Polish rebellion come to light, the greater and graver appears the struggle of that unfortunate race. In making up accounts, the Russian Government have now discovered the significant fact that the number of people who left Warsaw to join the insurrectionary bands in 1862 and 1863 amounted to no less than 8,128, out of a population of 216,000. Of these, eighty-three were children, between ten and fourteen years old, 1,902 were between twenty and twenty-five, 1,463 between twenty-five and thirty, 869 between thirty and thirty-five, 568 between thirty-five and forty, 376 between forty and forty-five, 207 between forty-five and fifty, 110 between fifty and fifty-five, sixty-two between fifty-five and sixty, forty-three between sixty and sixty-five, eighteen between sixty-five and seventy, nine between seventy and seventy-five, four between seventy-five and eighty, three between eighty and eighty-five.

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Black Broadcloth, Cachmere, Kentucky Jeans, Black Delaines, Cold " Poplins, Black Alpaca, Cold " Gingham, Cold Calico, Black Table Cloths, white, " brown, Irish Linen, Longcloth, Sheeting, Balmorals, Marboro Stripes, Red Flannel, White Brown Homespun, Gent's White Shirts, " Cold " S. Collars, " White S. " Black Cravats, " Cold Merino Shirts, white Ladies' Hose, Gent's Half Hose.	Brown Sugar, White Gran. Rio Coffee, Java Black Pepper, Tobacco, Starch, English Cheese, Baking Powder, Yeast Sardines, Mustard, Black Tea, Green Cognac Brandy, Catawba Brandy, Fine Whiskey, Allsop's Ale, Crackers, Wine, " Oyster, " Soda, " Graham, " Boston, Mackerel, Spice, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Ginger, Nutmegs.	Epsom Salts, S. C. Soda, Flor's Sulphur, Bluestone, Copperas, Dover's Powder, Calomel, Rhubarb, Flax Seed, Sulphur, Brimstone, Quinine, Chloroform, Castor and Sw't Oil, Mercl Ointment, Nit. Silver, Morphine, Camphor, Pul. Cubeb, Ipecac, Chlor. Potash, Snuff, Scotch, Cod Liver Oil, Opium, Borax, Cream Tartar, Liquorice, Prep'd Chalk, Gum Assafetida, And a variety of other articles in the Drug line.	Lasts, of all sizes, Boot Trees, Spring Keys, Shoe Nippers, Punches, Pincers, Eyelet Machine, Knives, Shank Irons, Heel Sickers, Shank Wheels, Scam Setts, Sewing Awls, Pegging Patent Bristles, Hammers, Boot Webbing, Boot & Braid Laces Sand Paper, Shoe Pegs, a n d every other article in this line. STATIONERY. Writing Paper, let'r " note, " fcap, Envelopes, white, " yellow, Steel Pens, PERFUMERY, In great variety. We use a call before making their purchases. We have a complete assortment of the various kinds of goods as above stated. Our goods will be sold at the lowest prices.
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Sept 19 2

New Store

AND
NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received, direct from New York, a full supply of Ladies' and Gent's FALL and WINTER GOODS, of all kinds, such as CALICOES, DELAINES, MERINOES, FLANNEL, Balmoral Skirts, Ladies' Cloaks, Long cloth, Linen, Handkerchiefs and Fancy Dress Goods, &c.
GENT'S WEAR—Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Under-shirts, &c.
A good assortment of CROCKERY and GLASS-WARE.
Citizens and persons generally would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Sept 13 Imo P. LYONS & CO.,
Corner Assembly and Washington sts.

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H. E. NICHOLS, Agent,
FOR the following FIRST CLASS COMPANIES:
New York Underwriter's Agency, Capital, \$3,000,000
Home Insurance Company, New York, Capital, 2,000,000
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Home Insurance Company, Savannah, Capital, 2,500,000
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With several other well known and reliable companies, the aggregate capital amounting to
\$20,000,000.
Risks taken on reasonable terms and in any one spot to the amount of
\$200,000.
ALL LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED.
Office at Mr. Hussutg's house, corner of Assembly and Washington streets, Columbia, S. C.
Aug 15 46m

NICKERSON'S HOTEL

COLUMBIA, S. C.
The undersigned, having leased the large and commodious building known as the "Columbia Methodist Female College," has opened it as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.
T. S. NICKERSON, Proprietor.
Sept 11

TRI-WEEKLY BOAT LINE.

CONNECTING with the DOWN TRAIN on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad.
The Broad River Boat Company, being now thoroughly organized, is prepared to transport FREIGHT and PASSENGERS between Alston and Columbia. A reliable agent meets the trains of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad on their arrival at Alston, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and will take charge of all freight consigned to this Company.
Storage in Columbia, at the boat landing, has been secured, and a wagon will be in readiness on the arrival of the Boats, to take PASSENGERS or PACKAGES to any part of the town.
Forwarding of packages also attended to. (usual charge).
Boats leave Columbia at 6 o'clock A. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leave Alston at 6 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday.
Persons desirous of taking passage to Columbia on the Boats, (decidedly the cheapest route,) can be comfortably accommodated for the night, at Alston, at Mrs. Elkins' boarding house.
TARIFF OF CHARGES.
Cotton per bale, \$2 00
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Flour per bag, 1 00
Bacon per 100 lbs., 75
Corn per sack, 75
Other freights per 100 lbs., 1 00
Passengers each, 2 00
W. E. HASKELL, Jr., Agent,
Assembly street, Columbia.
J. W. CALL, J. G. RINGGOLD, Agents on Boats.
Sept 19 2

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BLAKELY & WILLIAMS, Charleston, and J. M. BLAKELY & CO., Columbia, is dissolved this day by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to settle the affairs of the late concerns.
All parties indebted to the late firms of Caldwell, Blakely & Co., Blakely & Williams, J. M. Blakely & Co., and to the estates of Richard Anderson and Lyles & Anderson, are requested to make payment to either of the undersigned.
J. M. BLAKELY,
Columbia, S. C.
W. B. WILLIAMS,
Charleston, S. C.
Sept. 1, 1865.
A Card.
W. B. WILLIAMS will continue the Factorage and Commission Business in Charleston, and offers his services to the friends and customers of the late firms of Caldwell, Blakely & Co. and Blakely & Williams.
Sept 14
School Furniture.
TEACHERS' DESKS and CHAIRS.
Tables, Bank and Office Desks, &c.
Lecture Room and Sabbath School Settees.
All kinds of School Material.
ROBERT PATON,
Sept 17 Imo 24 Grove st., New York.

The New York News.

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A native Carolinian, the publishers will naturally look to the interests of their own State and to that of the South; and as citizens of the United States, they will not be wanting in the proper amount of devotion and respect for the General Government. Every effort shall be made to make the DAILY NEWS a first-class newspaper, and in every way worthy of the patronage of the public.
Our terms for the present will be at the rate of ten dollars per annum. Subscriptions received for three, six and twelve months, payable in advance.
Postmasters and others throughout the country, who may interest themselves in procuring subscriptions, will be allowed the usual per centage.
CATHCART, McMILLAN & MORTON,
Proprietors, No. 18 Hayne street, Charleston, S. C.
aug 30 13

United States Type Foundry,

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TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.
THE undersigned beg to call your attention to their new series of SCOTCH CUT FACES, from Pearl to Pica, just finished, specimens of which can be furnished on application; surpassing, if possible, their original Scotch Cut Faces, which have given such universal satisfaction throughout the United States.
THE FANCY TYPE DEPARTMENT exhibits an unsurpassable quantity of styles, of home origin, and selected from England, France and Germany. And their new American Scripts, Round Hand and Italian Scripts, Bolding, etc., are not to be excelled in this or any other country; and this the undersigned make bold to say of their specimens—as they have reached a point originally aimed after—that is, to excel in quality of the article furnished, and in the variety of styles presented for selection—surpassing all similar establishments. The several styles have only to be seen to be appreciated.
Particular attention is called to their German department, wherein is shown as splendid German faces and styles as can be seen in the German Confederation or the United States. Particular attention having been given to the selection, in obtaining the styles from the best type foundries throughout Germany, whether for Book, Job or Newspaper Printing.
All Type cast at their establishment is now manufactured from the metal known as Conner's Unequaled Hard Type Metal.
Every article necessary for a perfect Printing Office furnished as above.
Sept 4 JAMES CONNER'S SONS.

THE PHENIX

IS PUBLISHED IN
COLUMBIA!

1865. 1865.

THE DAILY PHENIX.

ISSUED every morning except Sunday, is filled with the LATEST NEWS, (by telegraph, mails, etc.) EDITORIAL, CORRESPONDENCE, MISCELLANY, POETRY, STORIES, etc. This is the only daily paper in the State outside of the city of Charleston.

The Tri-Weekly Phoenix,

For country circulation, is published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and has all the reading matter of interest contained in the daily issues of the week.

WEEKLY CLEANER,

A HOME COMPANION.
As its name indicates, is intended as a FAMILY JOURNAL, and is published every Wednesday. It will contain Eight Pages, of Forty Columns. The cream of the News, Miscellany, Tales, etc., of the Daily and Tri-weekly will be found in its columns.
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" three months, 3 00
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Advertisements inserted in the Daily or Tri-Weekly at \$1 a square for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion. Weekly advertisements \$1 a square every insertion.

JOB WORK,

Such as HAND-BILLS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, SHIN-PLASTERS, etc., executed promptly and at reasonable rates.
JULIAN A. SELBY,
Publisher and Proprietor.
July 31