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., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1865. VOL. I—NO. 154.

THE PHŒNIX,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY,

BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

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Sympathy with the South.

It is still a reproach in certain circles to be called a sympathizer with the South. An American may sympathize with Mexico or Brazil, Russia, India or China, without any imputation upon his patriotism or morals, but to have a friendly feeling toward his own flesh and blood, his countrymen of the South, is in these circles still discreditable—still "disloyal." To speak well of the Southern people in any respect, commend their courage, advert to the sudden and wonderful development of mechanical skill and industry among them during the war; to their perseverance and endurance; or to praise the good faith and spirit in which, the war over, they have submitted to its award and gone to work to re-instate themselves as faithful citizens—all this exposes one to malevolent imputations. With the people to which we allude, nothing upon the subject is acceptable that is not depreciatory, condemnatory, defaming, insulting. A fallen foe excites no pity in their hearts; the Gospel of hate which has fed them for so many years has eradicated the very germ of all gentle sentiments toward the objects of their hostile passion.

And yet to an unwarped nature nothing would seem more deserving of pity and sympathy than these eight millions of our fellow-citizens. It is true their leaders led some and forced more of them into the rebellion, but how have they suffered for their fault? War never more thoroughly scourged, impoverished, ruined any country in four short years than that. All the accumulated capital—the result of decades of prosperous agriculture—is swept away. This may be replaced, it is true; but it will never be replaced by those who have lost it, and but in a small degree even by their descendants, for they are dead. Over two-thirds of all the men enlisted in many of the States have disappeared. Another generation of another people must replace them, and inherit the poor remains of what was theirs. Thousands upon thousands of families once comfortable and happy in their homes as any that the world has seen, are now destitute, suffering, deprived of all stay and support, and dependent upon charity and the scanty returns of their own labor for a bare subsistence. It would seem that any degree of enmity might be satisfied with this—even that of a philanthropist.

But the temper to which we allude, though it exists, is not the dominant temper of the people. They do sympathize with their lately rebellious countrymen, and none more warmly than those whose hands have chastised them for their treason. A brave foe, bravely vanquished, and now submissive, excites in the soldiers of our armies no feeling but a desire to aid him in restoring the prosperity of the past, and rebuilding the republic in more than its pristine grandeur and glory. And, indeed, this is in a degree the actual work awaiting our disbanded heroes. After a brief visit to their old homes, multitudes of them will return to the South, and find there better opportunities for their energies than the North can now afford them. They will go to assist in building up a free South, carrying with them Northern thrift and Northern methods of labor, and by their assistance and example, firing the Southern heart with friendly emulation in the work of renewing the old, and opening new ways of prosperous enterprises. Settling in the South, they will feel its interests to be their own, and will heartily join the native people in resisting tyranny, claiming and asserting the same liberties for their new home that was theirs by right in the old. There is nothing in the way of complete fraternization between emigrants from the North and the Southern people who are even now calling for them to come and help. The same blood flows in the veins of both, the same thoughts and aspirations, the same courage to encounter and subdue the obstructions of nature, the same principles of liberty, and the same glorious recollections of the old past, the brotherhood of the revolution, the war of 1812, and the Mexican campaigns—all bind them far more strongly than the past struggle can separate; and the same future now assured to both, guarantees a unity and community of heart against which no narrow sectional hatred can ever prevail.

[*Boston Courier, Sept.* 1.

ABUSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.—We clip the following from that ably edited sheet, the St. Louis *Republican*. Why will not the press throughout the entire South speak their sentiments boldly? A free expression of opinion in political matters is the "wind by which truth is winnowed." The *Republican* says:

If there is on earth a Government that assumes a more paternal control over the people of the territory with which it is in connection than our own Federal Government, let it be pointed out. Perhaps the chiefs who rule Egypt and Abyssinia may be more intrusive and all-protecting. But the principles which our Government seems to be acting upon would carry it legitimately to any extreme of interference that seems good in the eyes of Ali Pacha or King Theodore. It is now assumed that not only may Congress emancipate the slaves in the several States, but may take them all, by millions, under cover of a veritable guardianship, make special laws in their behalf, and organize institutions looking to the care of them, and regulating their relations with the whites, so as to make them a distinct, pet and almost privileged class in the community. Does our Constitution and frame of Government uphold any such creations as these? Do they countenance, in the least degree, such interferences with the people of the several States? There is but one answer to such a question. They do not. If the Federal Government is competent to erect this extraordinary system, which we see developed in the Freedmen's Bureau, there is nothing which it may not do. The Constitution warrants any and every other namable usurpation as clearly as it does this.

GEN. BEAUREGARD.—For so quiet and unobtrusive a citizen, Gen. Beauregard is made by the Northern journals to appear to be the most restless and perturbed spirit and most ubiquitous personage of this remarkable era. Awhile ago we had the General in some Northern city, about to take passage for foreign lands. Again, we heard of him as actually in France, soliciting a General's command in the army of the Emperor. The very latest bulletin, however, which appeared in the papers on Sunday last, placed him in Mexico, by invitation of Emperor Maximilian, to take command of the armies of "the imperial persuasion."

What was our surprise after reading these authentic accounts of Gen. Beauregard's movements, to meet him yesterday on the street, looking as innocent and indifferent to these serious dispositions of his person, without his will and consent, as a lamb regards the preparations of the butcher to serve him up for the market. There may be a Gen. Beauregard in New York, Paris and Mexico, but the real simon pure general, who is known in this State as the man who figured rather conspicuously some months ago at Petersburg, and previously at Charleston, Corinth, Manassas, etc., is now a sedate, quiet citizen and civilian in his native city, who has no idea of leaving his country, and will remain here to meet all the responsibilities and discharge all the duties of a citizen.

[*New Orleans Picayune, 7th.*

The wrecking steamer Alpha has gone to Wilmington, North Carolina, to raise the sunken blockade-runners.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.—From an able and lengthy article in the New York *Commercial* on the above subject, we extract the following:

There exist at the present moment a greater number of circumstances favorable to a resumption of specie payments, than are likely to be united together again for a long time to come. Money is easy and trade prosperous. Commerce has been carried on for some time past mostly for cash, and consequently the mercantile and industrial communities have few or no engagements to be injuriously affected by resumption. Stocks of goods of every description are light, not only in first hands, but also in the hands of the jobbers and retailers, so that the fall of gold to par at the present moment will less injure them than in ordinary times. The crops of the present year will soon come to market and furnish ample means to liquidate our importations and our other indebtedness to Europe, thus preventing, for some time to come, any demand for coin for export, which is the only demand that we can have so long as the community have confidence in our currency. As soon as there are undoubted indications of an approaching resumption of specie payments, gold will decline, and large amounts of capital which have been transferred to Europe since the enactment of the Legal Tender act, will return here and thus insure a favorable state of the foreign exchanges, even before large shipments of our products are made. And so every one fears that resumption will be accompanied by a tight money market, and falling prices, the orders for foreign commodities and products would at once be greatly reduced, were resumption expected to take place shortly. Thus all things combine to make next January a most favorable moment for the resumption of specie payments.

THE REAL FOES TO A RESTORED UNION.—Not a Republican State Convention has yet fully and fairly endorsed President Johnson's policy, while every Democratic State Convention has. One Republican State Convention (Minnesota) has directly condemned the President's policy, and the rest of them having taken exception to, and by inuendo condemned, his "mild and generous method of reconstruction." Not one Democratic Convention has done so. Some of the Republican Conventions have set Stannton above the President, and four others have endorsed negro suffrage, to which Johnson is opposed. No Democratic Convention has thus "opposed the Government." Taking all these facts together, we find the only true and efficient support which is accorded the President in his arduous labors at a restoration of the Union, comes from the Democratic party. We find, also, that the only obstacle to a restoration of the Union, North or South, is the radical wing of the Republican party.

[*Washington Union.*

The question whether women shall vote is getting practically decided in Europe. The inhabitants of Aine, in France, chose the other day nine of their townswomen to be of the municipal council there; and lawyers in England are ready to contend that if the rate-payers of a parish should take it into their heads to depute half a dozen benevolent ladies of their number to the Board of Guardians by a clear majority of votes, no legal obstacle would prevent their admission. John Stuart Mill proposes to discard, in all future reform bills, any distinction of sex; while, says an English writer, to show how it would work, we have just been favored with a specimen election speech by Lady Jenkinson, who, so to speak, unsuccessfully contested Dorcestershire in her husband's name.

A letter from Nantucket says: "The grass grows on the middle of the streets that once echoed to the busy feet of trade. Vast edifices—sperm candle manufactories, oil cellars, ship chandlers' stores—are abandoned to the mercy of the elements. Whole blocks and rows of buildings are deserted.

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.

GENTS WEAR—Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Under-shirts, &c.

ALSO,

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 1mo P. LYONS & CO.,
Corner Assembly and Washington sts.

SELLING OFF,
SELLING OFF!
H. VAN PELT

OFFERS to the citizens of Columbia the following articles at greatly reduced prices:

GREEN TEA, BLACK TEA.
BROWN SUGAR, CRUSHED SUGAR.
RIO COFFEE, JAVA COFFEE.
FINE TABLE SALT, FLOUR.
CHEESE and CRACKERS.
BOOTS and SHOES.
BROOMS.
HERRINGS and MACKEREL.
CANDLES, SEGARS.
CHEWING TOBACCO.
SMOKING "
BLACKING.
CANNED FRUITS, of all kinds.
CONDENSED MILK.
SARDINES.
LEMONS.
HATS.
SOAP.
STARCH.
SODA.
WINES and LIQUORS of all descriptions.
And various other articles.

H. VAN PELT,
Sept 24 6* Basement College Chapel.

New Goods,
NEW GOODS!!

Just received and for sale by

SIMONS' & KERRISON,

OPPOSITE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

DRESS GOODS—Colored and Mourning—consisting of:
Alpacas, Delains, Calicoes,
Cassimeres, Broadcloth, Jeans, &c.

ALSO,

Misses' Hoop Skirts, Towelling.
Love Veils, Black Silk Cravats, Gloves.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs, for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Fancy Hair Nets.
Hair Brushes and Combs.
Irish Linen, of all qualities.
Longcloths, Corsets.
Buttons, of all varieties.
Gent's Half Hose, Felt Hats.
China Dolls, of all sizes.
Crying Dolls, Wax Dolls.
Perfumery, Soaps, Suspenders.
Head Handkerchiefs, Belts.
Belting Ribbons, Tooth Brushes.
Bleached and Brown Homespun.
Paper Collars, Thimbles, Needles.
Pins, Spool Thread, Sewing Silk.
Hair Pins, Hooks and Eyes.
Misses' and Children's Shoes.
Gent's and Ladies' Shoes.
Perfumed Velvet Chalk, &c.

ALSO,

A small assortment of SPECTACLES.
Sept 24

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 1mo 24 Grove st., New York.

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,
sept 11 Proprietor.

Headquarters 1st Sub-District,
DISTRICT OF WESTERN S. C.,
COLUMBIA, S. C., September 25, 1865.
GENERAL ORDERS NO. 3.

ALL restrictions heretofore imposed upon the sale of intoxicating liquors in the city of Columbia, S. C., by order from these Headquarters, are hereby removed, except so far as they relate to enlisted men of the United States army and United States Government employees.

By order of
Brevet Brig. Gen. W. P. RICHARDSON,
Commanding.
JOHN WALTON, Lieut. and A. A. A. G.
Sept 26 3

STOLEN,

FROM my premises, on the 2d instant, a medium-sized Bay Mare MULE, blind in right eye and both fore hoofs split. She was taken by a black man named Jerry, formerly a slave of Mr. John Beard, of this place. His right arm is artificial, and he wears a glove on the hand. I suppose him to be about Charleston, S. C., or Augusta, Ga. I will give a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS for his arrest and delivery to proper authority, and a liberal reward for the recovery of the mule.

W. S. SLOAN,
Sept 22 10* Columbia, S. C.

The Rear House!
CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS, &c.

CRACKERS and CHEESE at 11 a. m.

"DROP IN," as you are on your way down town.

T. M. POLLOCK,
Near Main street,
Sept 23 Directly opposite City Hall.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

L. C. CLARKE,

At his New Store, Washington Street, just Opposite the Old Jail.

DRESS GOODS, Colored and Mourning, consisting of:
Plain, Plaid and Striped ALPACAS.
LUSTRES and DELAINES.
Also, CALICOES.
BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMERES.
TWEEDS, &c.

ALSO,

UMBRELLAS, BALMORAL SKIRTS.
CRASH, for Towelling.
LOVE VEILS.
LINEN SETTS, with and without Lace, and with Mourning Edges.
Black Silk and Colored Silk Cravats.
Elastic Garters, Men's Buck Gloves.
Ladies' Gauntlets and Gloves.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Gent's Linen Collars.
Fancy Hair Nets, for Waterfalls, and plain Silk Nets.
Hair Brushes and Combs.
Scent Papers.
Irish Linen, of all qualities.
Longcloths, Ladies' Undervests.
Rubber, Coat and Vest Buttons.
Gent's Half Hose, of excellent quality.
Men's fine Felt Hats, black and colored.
Colored Woolen Shirts and Drawers.
Corsets, China Dolls of all sizes.
Hoop Skirts, Perfumery.
Castile Soap, Suspenders.
Head Handkerchiefs.
Fancy Dress Buttons.
Belts of every variety, Belting Ribbon.
Scissors, Tooth and Nail Brushes, &c.

GROCERIES.

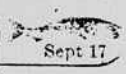
White and Brown SUGAR.
Green and Black TEA, COFFEE.
Starch, Soap, Candles.
Molasses, Brooms, Herrings.
Sardines, Matches, Blacking.
Ruta Baga Turnip Seed, &c. Sept 20

RESTAURANT.

MRS. EMMA ROE has opened an EATING HOUSE, on Lincoln street, one door from Lady, where gentlemen can procure their REGULAR MEALS, LUNCHES, etc., at all hours. The very best of everything in the market will be furnished. Sept 14 1*

THOMAS' RESTAURANT.

On Gervais street, near Gates. Meals served at all hours. Sept 17



LIQUORS,
GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS.

CONSTANTLY on hand, and at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES, a fine and varied assortment of

LIQUORS,
GROCERIES
AND DRY GOODS.

Best BOURBON WHISKEY by the barrel, gallon or by bottle.

SIMONS' & KERRISON.
Assembly street, opposite Cathedral.
Sept 11 1mo