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BY J. A. SELBY:

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BY JULIAN A. SELBY

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ADVERTISEMENTS
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A recent demonstration at the North has sent a thrill of horror through the heart of the nation. The "free niggers" of the great State of New York have solemnly declared "that the reconstruction policy of the President does not meet their approval, and that they have no confidence in Andrew Johnson." Alas! alas!

The President is in an agony of grief, and suffers almost as acutely as Governor Pierpont is supposed to have done when a portion of the late negro Convention at Alexandria agreed with the State Journal in declaring that they were not his friends. It is feared that this terrible blow, if it does not drive the President and his Cabinet to some desperate act of self-destruction, will at least force them to resign—but paralyzed as the nation now is by this terrible calamity, it is impossible to say what will be done.

This fearful misfortune fell upon the Administration and the South on the 22d of the present month—truly a very "black day" in our national history. The mortal blow to the policy of President Johnson was struck between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m., on Friday last, at "Hanft's Myrtle Avenue Park," in the city of New York.

The day was a very sultry one, and therefore well suited for a strong not to say "overpowering COLORED JUBILEE," as the Herald terms it. Fierce, fragrant, firm and ferocious, "one thousand colored persons of both sexes" assembled on the memorable day aforesaid to excommunicate the President of the United States. The procession was most appropriately formed with a "squad of police and a drum corps in front," and "Dr. Conover and Union League No. 2 in the rear." Their order of battle was precisely like that of Napoleon's, the "savans and jackasses" having been "sent to the rear." About 2 o'clock p. m., the united forces of Sambo and Dinah made a fierce assault upon President Johnson. The attack was commenced by a picket line of drums and gongs, and the savans and their companions in the rear raised a fearful clamor. One thousand Sambos and Dinahs then assailed President Johnson with great ardor, [as we make our "a's" and "o's" precisely alike, we hope "ardor" will not be spelt "odor" by the compositor, as the mistake would be both natural and suggestive.] When it is recollected that day was a hot one, we can well imagine the fearful nature of that "charge of the one thousand."

Their commander-in-chief, a person named Broom, swept the President fore and aft like a broadside of grape. Amid loud and fervent ecstatic exclamations of "Glory!" "Bress de Lord!" "Amen!" the aforesaid Broom denounced the President as a "traitor" and a coward. He also called him a dog "who barked bravely," but who did not bite the legs of the secessionists half as much as he, "Broom," wanted him to do.

The aforesaid "Broom," [having doubtless upon many occasions startled impetuous passengers who were snugly stowed away in the shady places of a Hudson river steamer, by loudly ringing a bell and asking them to "step up to the Captin's ofis and settle,"] declared that General Butler, or some one else, was "ringing a bell in Massachusetts which would toll the death knell of every traitor in the White House." Having exterminated President Johnson, the "colored jubilee" wound up with "refreshments" and "a dance." Phew!

Since the first of January, there have arrived in this country 33,000 emigrant women. Bad news for the anxious and aimless.

TRAGIC AFFAIR—FATHER AND SON SHOT.—On Saturday last, a dreadful and apparently well-planned assault, with intent to kill, was made upon Dr. Theodore Dehon and his son, Theodore Dehon, Jr., by negroes, while the former were returning from their plantation at Ashpoo to Walterboro. We have not received full particulars of the assault, but learn that the assailants were the former slaves of Dr. Dehon. They were all armed, and fired several shots. The son was dangerously, and, it is feared, mortally wounded. Dr. Dehon received four shots, and, though severely wounded, is considered out of danger. Six of the negroes, including the driver of the plantation and his son, have been arrested. The cause of the attack was unknown. Dr. Dehon is the son of the late Bishop Dehon.

[Charleston Courier, 28th.

A COLORED MAN EXCLUDED FROM A STREET CAR.—Yesterday afternoon, as a car on the Belt Railroad (North River) was passing along Battery Place, a colored man attempted to get on the back platform, but was driven off by the conductor. The colored man then approached the front platform of the car, but appeared to change his mind, and did not attempt to get on. He then walked over to the sidewalk. The conductor, passing through the car, said to the driver: "Did you drive that — off?" The driver replied: "No; he did not attempt to get on, or I would;" and so the affair ended.

MEETING OF NEGROES IN GLOUCESTER.—A meeting of negroes was held at Gloucester Court House, Virginia, a few days since. The prevailing idea with those in attendance was that they were to have lands given them. A letter to the Fredericksburg Era, says:

"The agent of the Freedmen's Bureau also made a speech to them, saying that he wished to disabuse their minds of the impression that they were to own lands except by purchase. I hear that the negroes afterwards called him a d—d 'secchsh,' and said they intended to report him."

Reliable information from East Tennessee proves that the young man Baker, who was hung by the mob of citizens and soldiers, was first assailed by Hall, whom he killed. The mob was the logical consequence of the evil teachings of Gov. Brownlow. A spirit of lawlessness and cruelty prevails in that section, and Gen. Stoneman declares that he cannot suppress it so long as it is encouraged by the Executive of the State. The negro soldiers have been killing white persons, and have become so insolent in their bearing that even Gov. Brownlow calls for their removal.

Bishop Whitehouse, of the Episcopal Diocese of Illinois, some months since, prohibited the Rev. J. W. Cracraft from officiating at Grace Church, Galesburg, for the technical irregularity of not having presented his dismissory papers from the Diocese of Ohio, and for political preaching. His congregation refused to give him up, and the Convention now in session at Chicago voted to expel them from the Diocese. It is said this will be the subject of an appeal to the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, which is soon to meet at Philadelphia.

The Cincinnati Gazette learns, on the most reliable authority, that the reports circulated by the Eastern press relative to the speedy trial of Jefferson Davis and Chief Justice Chase's connection with it, are unfounded. It says the Chief Justice has very properly declined all conference on the subject, and it is not at all likely that he will hold any court in Virginia or North Carolina until after Congress shall have had an opportunity of legislating in regard to the circuits in the rebel States.

A woman in Newton, N. J., was lately saved from a violent death at the hands of her husband by her "waterfall." He broke a Springfield rifle over her head because she would not give up her money. The barrel striking the mass of hair at her neck prevented serious injury.

Mr. W. H. Trescott, of Charleston, has been appointed by his Excellency Governor Perry, to represent the State and the interests of the people of the State at Washington, in accordance with a resolution of the Convention, requiring an appointment to be made to that effect.

For the Legislature.
J. H. BOATWRIGHT,
WM. WALLACE,
JOHN H. KINSLER,
W. H. TALLEY. Oct 1 1

The friends of Dr. E. S. J. HAYES respectfully announce him as a candidate to represent Lexington District in the next Legislature. Being a thoroughly self-made man, a graduate of the South Carolina College, and having an extensive acquaintance throughout the entire State, Dr. Hayes would carry with him into the Legislature an amount of influence enjoyed by few in the District. He will receive the support of

MANY FRIENDS.
Oct 1 15

For the Legislature.
The following gentlemen are suggested as fit persons to represent Richland District in the next General Assembly:
WM. WALLACE, WM. K. BACHMAN,
WM. H. TALLEY, JAS. G. GIBBES.
Sept 28

FOR STATE SENATOR.
The many friends of E. J. ARTHUR, in consideration of his past valuable services, beg leave respectfully to nominate him for re-election to the office of SENATOR from Richland District, at the ensuing election.
Sept 27

For Congress.
We are authorized to announce JAMES PARROW, Esq., of Spartanburg, as a candidate to represent, in the Congress of the United States, the Fourth Congressional District, comprising the Districts of Anderson, Pickens, Greenville, Laurens, Spartanburg, Union, York and Chester.
Sept 30

FOR CONGRESS.
The friends of GEO. D. TILLMAN, Esq., respectfully announce him a candidate for CONGRESS, at the ensuing election, in the Third District, embracing Orangeburg, Edgefield, Lexington, Abbeville, Newberry, Richland and Fairfield.
Sept 28

To the Voters of Orangeburg, Edgefield, Abbeville, Newberry, Lexington, Richland and Fairfield.
FELLOW-CITIZENS: After much hesitation, I have consented to be put in nomination for your Representative in the Congress of the United States. I publish this card, because the District is so large and the time before the election so short that I could not, if I desired, canvass the District. If a canvass were possible, however, I do not think it becoming or desirable. In my judgment, this is no time for a scramble for office. It seems to me that no one properly impressed with the solemnity of the crisis, and the delicacy and importance of the duties to be discharged, could seek the position merely for the gratification of personal ambition. For myself, I declare that I have no wish but to serve the State.

In 1788, South Carolina, through a convention of her people, became one of the United States. She remained a member of the Union until December, 1860, when, through another convention of her people, she repealed the Ordinance of 1788, seceded from the United States, and with certain other sister States entered into another government, known as the Confederate Government. We believed that we had the right to secede and that our security required its exercise in co-operation with our Southern sisters. South Carolina, in 1852, proclaimed by solemn ordinance the right of secession. It had long been the settled opinion of the State that she was sovereign and entitled to all the rights of sovereignty. She asserted self-government in order to secure her institutions and principles from great evils, believed to be imminent. Secession was in the nature of a proceeding *quia timet*. It was conceived in the spirit of self-preservation—not to injure others but to save ourselves. It cannot be necessary to say that I am one of those who believe that it was an honest effort for honorable purposes. The United States Government denied the right of secession and waged war upon the Confederate States, which stood upon the defensive. A terrible war of invasion and desolation followed, and finally the Confederate States were overwhelmed by force of numbers and dissolved. At the end of the war the State of South Carolina found the Confederacy broken up, her citizens who survived the terrible ordeal exhausted and impoverished, her

institutions destroyed, and the whole country occupied by the military forces of the United States. Under these painful circumstances, the President of the United States invited the States lately composing the Confederacy to re-organize their governments and restore their connection with the Constitution and Government of the United States, upon certain conditions, the principal of which was an acquiescence in the abolition of slavery, which had been accomplished by the military authorities. The State, wisely in my judgment, responded favorably to the invitation. It is true that the mere issue of battle does not prove right any more than did the old "wager of battle;" but it does prove power which cannot be disregarded. A Provisional Governor was appointed, who called another convention of the people, which has lately repealed the Ordinance of Secession, and by an article in the State Constitution, recognized the abolition of slavery and prohibited its re-establishment. By repealing that Ordinance, the Ordinance of 1788, through which South Carolina became a member of the Union, was *ipso facto* revived, and we are this day in the Union precisely as we became in 1788 and remained up to 1860.

We are now in a very anomalous position. Relying upon the good faith and patriotic intentions of the President of the United States, we have done all that was required of us to restore our old relations to the Constitution and the Union; but still we have not been received into fellowship at Washington. That important part of the plan of reconstruction remains yet to be accomplished. It is understood that a party will oppose the President's plan of reorganizing the States and giving them equality of rights, and will insist upon still farther despoiling and crushing the States of the South as conquered provinces. This radical fanatical party opposed our leaving the Union, and now they oppose our returning to it. When we were in the Union, they abused us on account of slavery. They waged war upon us because we tried to separate from them, and now that we propose to return without slavery, they still object. In this emergency, the State needs the assistance of all her true men. Much remains to be done, and not the least is to secure a prudent, faithful and patriotic representation in Congress, to assist and forward the work of restoration which the State has commenced. I arrogate not to myself fitness to form part of such a representation, but friends have urged me forward, and if you are willing to try me, I will give my best efforts.

In some respects, we are at the beginning of our policy, as if we were a new State about to assume new relations with our sister States; but we must never allow ourselves to forget that in other respects we are an old State—a State having antecedents—a name to maintain and a history to preserve. Whatever may betide us in the uncertain future, the past, at least, is secure. South Carolina has never swerved from the path of honor, as she conceived it. We have a record of which none need be ashamed; and when any apostate son of hers disclaims or disparages it, may she cast him out as unworthy of her. The devotion of every true son of the State adheres to adversity as well as in prosperity—is loyal through evil as well as through good report; and in the midst of the greatest misfortunes, "sticketh closer than a brother."

After the delegations from the Southern States shall have been received into Congress, many delicate and important duties will devolve upon them, especially in reference to the freedmen of the South, and the control which Congress, or a party in Congress, may desire still to exercise over them. It may not be improper in this connection, to say that, whilst I have approved the course of the State in seeking to restore her old relations with the Government of the United States, it has been upon the faith and expectation that the State, as soon as reconstructed, is to have entire control of the whole subject of her domestic affairs. The State, and the State alone, must be left to decide to whom she will give the right of suffrage or other political rights. A new code *novæ* must be enacted to protect and govern the population lately made free—to prevent idleness, vagrancy, pauperism and crime. I am not prophet enough to foresee whether we can succeed, but I solemnly believe it will be impossible to live in the country at all unless the State has exclusive control of the whole subject. I have hope that this will be permitted, and I think it is in accordance with our interests and true policy to sustain the President and the Democratic party in their efforts to restore the States to their position of equality and to give them equal rights in the Government.

With these views, if the voters of the District think that I can serve them or the State in this critical emergency, I will do my best for them; but I have too high a sense of my own incompetency and of the difficulties and responsibilities of the position, to solicit it by a personal canvass.

SAMUEL MCGOWAN.
ABBEVILLE C. H., Sept. 27, 1865.

Medical College of Georgia, Augusta. THE regular Course of Lectures in this institution will be commenced on the FIRST MONDAY in November next, and be continued four months.
Sept 17 mfs L. A. DUGAS, Dean.

Security Insurance Company of New York. CASH CAPITAL PAID IN \$1,000,000. RISKS taken at reasonable rates by HUTSON LEE & CO., Agents.
Sept 21 48 Assembly street.

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JOHN A. KAY,

CITY SURVEYOR.
OFFICE at residence, in rear of the Presbyterian Church, Columbia, S. C. Sept 20

COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,

COMMISSION AND Forwarding Merc'ts, NEWBERRY, S. C.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting a general COMMISSION and FORWARDING BUSINESS, at Newberry, S. C.—the present available terminus of the Greenville Railroad. Consignments of Merchandise for all Depots on the Greenville Road and its branches; and orders for the purchase and shipment of Cotton, &c., solicited.

Our covered wagons, for the present, leave Orangeburg on the 5th, 15th and 25th of each month, in charge of a trustworthy wagon master. WM. A. COURTENAY, Sept 11 n5 P. C. TRENHOLM.

Dr. D. H. Trezevant

HAS removed from the Theological Seminary to the house on the corner of Taylor and Gates streets, opposite to the Park, and immediately back of the Catholic Church-yard. He will attend to all business entrusted to his care, and punctually respond to all calls, whether they be in the day or the night.

Office hours from 12 to 1, and any hour after dark.

P. S.—I wish the public mind to be disabused of the idea that I will not attend to negroes, nor business at night nor in bad weather. Those reports originated in interested motives, and when circulated, were known to be false by those who disseminated them. The continuance of the reports has compelled me thus publicly to notice them, in the hope that they will now be stopped. I have never refused to attend to black or white when called upon; nor has the rain, the sun or the night ever prevented me from the performance of my professional duties. D. H. T. Sept 8 1865

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

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, TWEEDS, &c. BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMERES.

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. Fancy Hair Nets, for Waterfalls, and plain Silk Nets. Hair Brushes and Combs. Gent's Linen Collars, 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, Beiting Ribbon. Scissors, Tooth and Nail Brushes, &c.

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