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Tri-Weekly \$7 a Year.

BY J. A. SELBY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1865.

VOL. I—NO. 163

THE PHENIX,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY,
BY JULIAN A. SELBY

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.
SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily Paper, six months.....\$5 00
Tri-Weekly, " " " " " " " " 3 50
Single copies 10 cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS
Inserted at \$1 per square for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent. Special notices 15 cents a line.

Jennings at Newport.

In New York, the stranger must go to a watering-place to see a system of high prices flourishing in full glory. Here, for instance, at Newport, where "all the world" of America comes at this season of the year, the unavoidable expenses are such that a rich man in England would feel some reluctance to pay them. In the hotel, for two rooms, decorated with furniture which must have been brought by the first settlers, and never mended since, the charge is \$20 a day, (£4.) Supposing the guest makes himself content with a sort of closet, far away above earth, as a bedroom, he can get off for \$5. His meals must be taken at tables common to the whole company, and he is particular on the subject of cookery, he will very soon starve. There are, no doubt, a variety of dishes, but as they all taste precisely alike through being cooked in the oven, probably it is immaterial which the guest may choose. Supposing that he takes a pint of cheap wine, (Claret or Rhine wine,) he will have to pay 8s. for it. There is nothing cheaper than this to be had fit to touch. Should he wish to take a drive in the evening, his bill will include an item of 88 (£1 12s.) for the vehicle—a trap not a whit superior to the "flys" to and from railroad stations in provincial towns. The servants must be fed heavily, or the guest may hew his own wood and draw his own water. Yet Newport is crowded, and there is manifestly a large sprinkling of that class of persons who, in England, are accustomed to travel in third-class carriages, and put up at lodging-houses in back streets. The better class of citizens have handsome villas here. The display of dress would astonish fashionable European milliners, (sometimes with good reason,) although a lady's wardrobe costs nearly money enough to buy a cottage and a piece of land. Men are not much better off, since a suit of clothes which no one could wear in London without feeling abashed, knowing he was outraging public propriety, costs here \$100, (£20.) This, indeed, is the most disagreeable part of the expensive life here—you get nothing for your money. Bad food, indifferent wines, poor lodgings, cost more than the best of everything would cost in England. Let any man go into a decent dining-house in New York, (Delmonico's or the Maiseñ Doree,) and he will not get a plain dinner for less than \$5, (£1.) He might get a better one at a club in London, or even at a restaurant, for 3s. or 4s. In point of fact, if the people are not all rich here, they ought to be, to enable them to live properly. It is probable that a far larger proportion of current income is expended here than in Europe, where saving habits prevail much more extensively than anywhere in America, except in New England. There the ground does not yield its riches without labor and trouble, money is hardly earned, and the simple and frugal habits of the people have not undergone much changes since the pilgrim fathers laid the foundation of the settlement.

[New York Cor. London Times.

The steamship Kangaroo, which arrived at New York last Saturday from Liverpool, landed over 150 artisans and factory hands from England and Ireland, who came to seek employment in the great manufacturing centres of the New England States.

The white ship caulkers in Baltimore have demanded of the shipbuilders that they shall discharge the negro caulkers—they will not work with them. Trouble is apprehended.

For the Legislature.
JOHN H. BOATWRIGHT,
WM. WALLACE,
A. G. BASKIN. Oct 4

For the Legislature.
Dr. J. H. BOATWRIGHT,
Dr. WM. P. GEIGER,
J. H. KINSLER. Oct 3

A Card.
BEING now about to return home to my own city and District, after an absence of some years, at the solicitation of my friends, I have consented to become again a candidate for the Legislature in Richland, and hope to get home at least in time to see my friends before the election. W. SHIVER. Spartanburg, S. C., Sept. 21, 1865. Oct 3

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 but few in the District. He will receive the support of
MANY FRIENDS. Oct 1

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

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 FARROW, 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 State to compose the Confederacy to re-organize their governments and restore the 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 of Secession, 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 to 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 in 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 *not* 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 forecast 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.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS!

THE undersigned, having just completed his large and commodious AUCTION AND COMMISSION SALES-ROOMS, situated above his NEW STORE, on Main street, adjoining the Court House, is prepared to sell all kinds of MERCHANDIZE, REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE, HORSES, VEHICLES, etc., etc., either at AUCTION or PRIVATE SALE.

Having secured the services of Mr. C. F. HARRISON, so long and favorably known for his qualifications in this line of business, he thinks he can guarantee perfect satisfaction in all transactions entrusted to his care.

As soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, he designs inaugurating a system of REGULAR WEEKLY SALES, which will present RARE FACILITIES to all persons desirous of disposing of MERCHANDIZE, etc., at auction. Oct 1

JAMES G. GIBBES.

New Goods. New Store

AND

DRY GOODS, NEW GOODS.

GROCERIES

FANCY ARTICLES.

CALICOES, Crush and Pulv. SUGARS,
DELAINE, COFFEE SUGARS,
Merences, Fancy and Soda Crackers,
Loye Veils, Herrings, Mackrel,
Ribbons, Eng. Dairy Cheese,
Hair Nets, Lard, Pickles,
Belt Buckles, Spices and Pepper,
Buttons, all v'ts, Table Salt,
Handkerchiefs, English Mustard,
Gent's Felt Hats, French
Syrups, Brown and Fancy Soaps,
White Wine Vinegar,
Imperial Arrack Punch,
Brandies, Wines, Segars, &c.
For sale low for cash by
Oct 4 SPECK & POLOCK.

Beach, Root & Co.,
Liverpool, England.

Marshall, Beach & Co.,
Charleston, S. C.

Salomon, Root & Co.,
Commercial Building, 42 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 1, 1865.

WE have this day entered into copartnership, for the purpose of conducting a GENERAL COMMISSION and BANKING BUSINESS at each of the points above named.

Our attention will also be devoted to filling orders and making collections for our Southern friends.

Advances made on consignments of PRODUCE to either firm. Very respectfully,
J. N. BEACH, of Liverpool.
E. W. MARSHALL, of Charleston.
S. ROOT, of Atlanta, Ga.
E. SALOMON, late of New Orleans.

UNION BANK, Liverpool.
H. R. CLAFLIN & CO., New York.
J. H. BROWER, Esq., New York.
H. ROBERTS, Savannah.
C. M. PURMAN, Esq., President Bank of State S. C., Charleston.
E. J. HART & CO., New Orleans.
JOHN CALDWELL, Columbia, S. C.
Sept 26

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

A. L. SOLOMON,

General Commission Merchant,
Second Door from Shiver House, Plain st. COLUMBIA, S. C.

DEALER in foreign and domestic merchandise. The highest market price paid for COTTON and COUNTRY PRODUCE in gold or currency. Consignments solicited, which will receive my usual prompt attention. Refer to
G. R. Crump & Co., Augusta, Ga.,
LaRoche & Bell, Savannah, Ga.,
Gibson & Co., Charleston, S. C.,
Koopman & Phelps, Charlotte, N. C.,
Fuller & Wilkerson, Leesburg, N. C.,
R. P. Richardson, Reidsville, N. C.,
James K. Lea, Yanceyville, N. C.,
Chambers & Patrick, Danville, Va.,
Brownly & Co., Petersburg, Va.,
Kent, Paine & Co., Richmond, Va.
Aug 4 1867

J. M. Blakely and G. P. Copeland

HAVE this day entered into copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the style and name of BLAKELY & COPELAND. They will give their best attention to the sale and purchase of COTTON, as well as other things consigned to their care. They have ample store-room and will take charge of cotton, and sell here, Charleston or New York, as may be desired. Store and office on Main street, corner of Boundary, near Cotton Town, Columbia, S. C.
BLAKELY & COPELAND.
55 Charleston Courier copy six times and forward bill to this office. Sept 24

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, DELAINE, MERINOS, FLANNEL, Balmoral Skirts, Ladies' Cloaks, Long cloth, Linen, Handkerchiefs and Fancy Dress Goods, &c.

GENT'S WEAL—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.

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 DELAINE.
Also, CALICOES, TWEEDS, &c.
BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMERES.
UMBRELLAS, BALMORAL SKIRTS,
CRASH, for Towelling, LOVE VEILS,
LINEN SETTS, with and without Laces, and with Mourning Edges.
Black Silk and Colored Silk Cravats,
Elastic Garters, Men's Buck Gloves,
Ladies' Gantlets 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,
Sets of every variety, Belting Ribbons,
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 28

SPECK & POLOCK,

General Commission Merchants,
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &c.
Plain street, 2d door from Assembly,
Sept 7 COLUMBIA, S. C.

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

Mounce & Calhoun,

COMMIS. MERCHANTS,
CORNER Gervais and Gates streets, (near S. C. and G. & C. R. R. Depots,) Columbia, S. C., receive and forward all kinds of Merchandise, Tobacco, Cotton and all Produce, or store the same. Parties consigning to us will find their freight shipped with despatch from Orangeburg, Alston, Winstboro or other points, by wagon, during the breakage on said roads. We keep two two-horse wagons for city hauling.

R. H. MOUNCE. J. W. CALHOUN.
REFERENCES.—J. G. Gibbes, Edwin J. Scott, Columbia; Johnston, Crews & Co., Charleston; Linton & Dowdy, Augusta, Ga.; Wm. Taylor & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; Cox, Braynard & Co., Mobile, Ala.; W. A. J. Finney, Danville, Va.; Robert Lumpkin, Richmond, Va. Sept 14 1mo