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Attend the True Event."

Tri-Weekly \$7 a Year.

BY J. A. SELBY.

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## THE PHOENIX,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY.

BY JULIAN A. SELBY

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### True Heroism.

We doubt if there is recorded more sublime heroism than that of some of the officers of the ill-fated steamer Brother Jonathan, wrecked in July last in the Pacific. Some years ago, a British transport went down off the coast of Africa with 400 officers and men. The battalion stood to its arms, quietly and soldierly, while the women and children were placed in the boats, and then, with no hope of escape, sank with the ship. The women and children of these noble Britons were saved, and the dead struck Europe with admiration. In the excitement and roar of battle, with the rush of masses of men, it is not difficult to face death, and men tremble not to meet their Maker. But coolly and deliberately to meet the certainty, doing your duty, and giving up your own life for those committed to your care, for the weaker sex, the helpless infant, is the death of the hero. and must earn immortality. Such is the story told of Capt. DeWolf, of the Brother Jonathan, and his mate, John Hensley. Farrell, the steamer steward, in his statement, says "the Captain, who was standing on the hurricane deck, just aft of the wheel-house, spoke to me and told me to put the plugs into the boat swinging at the starboard davits, just astern of the last that had been swamped. I did so, and he then told me to remain in her, for the purpose of keeping the men out of her, and told me to take as many women as would go. I did so."

This was the last time he saw Capt. DeWolf. Like Herndon, of the Central America, he went down with his ship. Farrell continues: "John P. Hensley brought two women and tried to get them into the boat, but could not succeed; they begged him to let them go, which he did. Seeing that the women would not get in, I said, 'John, you had better get in yourself,' but he said he would not, that he would stay and assist others in saving their lives. I then said, 'John, if you will not go, give me a bucket.' He leaped from the hurricane to the upper or pilot deck, and gave me one of the fire-buckets that were in a rack on the wheel-house. I tried again to induce him to come, but he would not, saying that there were already enough in the boat. Mr. Allen then commenced lowering us down. John Hensley was the last man I spoke to, and his last words to me were, 'Keep cool and save yourselves—good-bye!'" Was there ever anything more grand? Did any of the "Six Hundred," at Balaklava, in that terrible charge, bear themselves more nobly than these brave sailors, taking their last leave of earth? No labored funeral oration, no carved epitaph, nor elaborate monument could do them justice. But as long as brave, unselfish deeds are honored, the names of Capt. DeWolf and John Hensley will not be forgotten.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—Marshall P. Stewart was arrested in February, 1865, brought to Louisville, Ken., on some trivial charge, and whilst he was in prison he was identified by Mr. William Maulty as having been one of the party under the guerrilla Webster, who murdered Capt. Johnson, McGlasson and Miller, at Maulty's house, in Grayson County, Ken., February 10, 1865. He was tried, and three witnesses testified to his identity. Three other witnesses, however, testified that, on the day of the murder, he was in Hardin County, Kentucky, fully twenty-three miles from the scene of the murder. Several witnesses testified to his having

been a member of Captain John Aubury's company of Home Guards, and that he had been, and was at the time of the murder, acting in good faith with them against the guerrillas. The witnesses for the prosecution were so positive in their statements as to his identity, that the Commission found him guilty on all the charges and specification. He was sentenced to be hung, by the approval of the General commanding, June 13, 1865. Barkley and Watts were his attorneys. They believed their client innocent from the first, and they fought the case with perfect desperation. They made two trips to the scene of the murder, endeavoring to develop the truth in the case—and succeeded. Three different respites were granted, and finally, upon the evidence of more than forty witnesses, proving beyond question that Stewart was not only not guilty as charged, but perfectly innocent. He was on yesterday, after a short confinement—the greater part of the time in shackles—of nearly eight months, pardoned and released.

[Louisville Journal.]

**For the Legislature.**  
J. H. BOATWRIGHT,  
WM. WALLACE,  
JOHN H. KINSLER,  
W. H. TALLEY. Oct 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, Edgeland, Lexington, Abbeville, Newberry, Richland and Fairfield. Sept 28\*

**To the Voters of Orangeburg, Edgeland, 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 1862, 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 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 every 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 *non* must be enacted to protect and govern the population lately made free—to prevent idleness, vagrancy, pauperism and crime. I am not prophesying 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.

## Auction and Commis'n 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 1mo

JAMES G. GIBBES.

## PHOENIX IRON WORKS,

Situated on the Foot of Richland Street, near Greenville Railroad, Columbia. GOLDSMITH & KIND, PROPRIETORS.

THE above works are now completed, and the undersigned beg to inform the public that they are now prepared to execute all kinds of IRON CASTINGS, such as are needed for agriculturists and machinists, RAILROAD IRON, MILL IRON, IRON FENCING, etc. They are also prepared to furnish BRASS CASTINGS of every description. Orders are solicited and will be promptly attended to. M. GOLDSMITH. P. KIND. Oct 8

### Land for Sale.

A VERY DESIRABLE PLANTATION, consisting of 1,210 acres of Land—somewhat neglected during these war times. The Dwelling is a two-story frame, building, with seven rooms and four fire-places, with all necessary out-buildings, such as a Kitchen, good Barn and Stabling, attached; two good Gin Houses and one Screw, five or six framed Negro Houses, with brick chimneys, Carriage House, &c. An Orchard of Peach and Apple Trees is on the premises, near the house—seldom failing to yield its fruit. This healthy and valuable plantation is situated within fourteen miles of Columbia, on the main State Road running to Winnsboro. To a suitable purchaser, a bargain will be given. Payments easy. Address Mrs. H. E. RUFF, on the Plantation. Oct 6 13\*

## THE ABBEVILLE BANNER.

I DESIRE to say to the old proprietors of this paper and the public generally, that its publication will be resumed on or about the FIFTEENTH OF OCTOBER INST., under my proprietorship and the editorial control of a gentleman eminently qualified for such a position, and a well known and prominent citizen of the District. It is my aim to revive the BANNER and conduct it as it was before its discontinuance, to wit: to make it a first-class, high-toned, NEWS and LITERARY PAPER. The terms of the paper will be as formerly, viz: \$2 a year in advance—in specie, or provisions at specie valuation. T. B. CREWS, Abbeville C. H., S. C.

## SPECK & POLOCK,

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

William Elliott, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HILTON HEAD, S. C. Oct 11 w1

State South Carolina---Richland Dist. COLUMBIA, OCTOBER 4, 1865.

PURSUANT to an Ordinance of the State Convention, polls will be opened at the several election precincts of this District, on WEDNESDAY, October 18, 1865, for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and one Senator and four Representatives to the State Legislature. J. C. JANNEY, Oct 5 Chairman Board of Managers.

CALNAN & KREUDER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WHOLESALE dealers in GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS and SEGARS. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of COTTON, MERCHANDIZE and PRODUCE. Gervais street, between Main and Assembly, opposite State House. Sept 28 1mo

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. Charleston Courier copy six times and forward bill to this office. Sept 24

At Home Again! IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS. I WILL PATCH, ALTER and REPAIR STEAM BOILERS, within fifty miles of this place; also, do any heavy or particular MILL FORGING. I may be found by applying at this office. S. J. PERRY. Sept 24

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

## NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY L. C. CLARKE, At the 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, TWEEDES, &c. BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMERES. UMBRELLAS, BALMORAL SKIRTS. CRASH, for Towelling, LOVE VEHICLES. LINEN SETTS, with and without Lace, and with Mourning Edges. Black Silk and Colored Silk Cravats. Elastic Garters, Men's Buck Gloves. Ladies' Gaunlets 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, 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 30

## 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.

## Mounce & Calhoun, COMMIS. MERCHANTS,

CORNER Gervais and Gates streets, (near S. C. and G. & C. E. R. Depots), Columbia, S. C., receive and forward all kinds of Merchandize, Tobacco, Cotton and all Produce, or store the same. Parties consigning to us will find their freight shipped with despatch from Orangeburg, Alston, Winnsboro 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 & Doty, 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\*