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"Let our Just Censure

Attend the True Event."

Tri-Weekly \$7 a Year

BY J. A. SELBY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1865.

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THE PHENIX,
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BY JULIAN A. SELBY
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Striking and Significant Coincidences.

Parallels between distinguished men are frequently made, but it is rare that they are very close. Special incidents may coincide, but the whole career seldom. Hence, when such a case is found, it is a matter of interest, not to the curious alone, but also to the reflecting and thoughtful.

In an article published several days ago, we alluded casually to a close parallel between the careers of Andrew Jackson and our present Chief Magistrate, Andrew Johnson. Not pursuing the parallel to any extent, but mentioning the fact which was so patent as to excite mark, we were much gratified in finding the parallel drawn fully in a recent speech of Mr. H. R. Helper, the American Consul at Buenos Ayres. The similarity of the careers of these distinguished men will appear, upon examination, to be wonderfully close, and reasoning of the future from the past, we hazard the prediction that the name of Andrew Johnson will be regarded by the people with the same affection and reverence they have borne, and will always bear, for the name of Andrew Jackson. The coincidence is not the work of chance merely, but is the result of similar circumstances acting upon similar characters, influenced by attachment to the same truths, and inspired by the same incorruptible virtues. It was the mission of Jackson to consolidate the Democratic elements of the country, and to demonstrate the fact that the improvement and happiness of the people were best attained by adherence to those grand principles which constituted his system of national politics. It is President Johnson's mission, we firmly believe, to perpetuate the democratical elements of the country, and thereby secure to the people forever, undisturbed, that happiness and improvement which the spirit of Jacksonian Democracy contends to be the sole legitimate end of Government. This great work we believe to be entrusted for perfect and complete realization to the hands of Andrew Johnson. God speed him in the issue!

We give below the parallel so happily drawn by Mr. Helper. It will be at once perceived that it could be pursued much more closely, and in far greater detail; but it is sufficient to show that in Andrew Johnson we have another "Old Hickory," able and willing to work out to its glorious end the happiness and advancement of the people:

"Not the least among the seventy odd names of distinguished army and navy commanders from the South, who have historically proved their devotion to the Union in the late terrible conflict—names which, in a great measure, constitute the modern roll of Southern honor—is that of Andrew Johnson, formerly of North Carolina, now President of the United States, who is, perhaps, in many particulars, more like Andrew Jackson than any other man in America. They were both born in North Carolina, of which State President Polk was also a native. Both emigrated to Tennessee, and while residing there were elected to the Presidency. The full name of each is composed of thirteen letters, the number being suggestive of the original thirteen States, which, more than three-quarters of a century since, achieved their independence of Great Britain. Each has (and very properly, a showing that their parents were persons of sense) but one pre-nomen, and that is Andrew. The cognomen of each is a word of two syllables, and the terminating syllable of each is son. The prefix of the one sur-name is Jack, while that of the other is John. Now Jack and John, as is well known, signify one and the same thing. It follows, therefore,

that in Andrew Johnson we have a man who is neither more nor less than Andrew Jackson—the same tough "Old Hickory," the able and incorruptible statesman, for whom it is said the patriotic Dutchmen of Pennsylvania have been steadily voting at every Presidential election during the last forty years. But the parable does not end here. Both received appointments as general of militia. Before becoming President, each served his adopted State first as a Representative in Congress, and afterwards as a Senator of the United States. Both were called to the Presidency in times of great national peril; both were Southern men, and it became the duty of both to deal stringently, and both did deal stringently with the disaffection and treason of their slaveholding neighbors. One annulled nullification, and the other suppressed a gigantic rebellion."

[Washington Union.]

For the Legislature.

Dr. J. H. BOATWRIGHT,
Dr. W. M. P. GEIGER,
WM. WALLACE. Oct 12*

For the Legislature.

J. H. BOATWRIGHT,
WM. WALLACE,
JOHN H. KINSLEY,
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, 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 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 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 *novus* 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.

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., 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.

PHENIX 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.

Oct 5 M. GOLDSMITH,
P. KIND.

COURTENAY TRENHOLM, COMMISSION

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

THE undersigned have formed a copartnership 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 trusty wagon master. WM. A. COURTENAY,
Sept 11 mo P. C. TRENHOLM.

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.,
Gibbon & Co., Charleston, S. C.,
Koopman & Phelps, Charlotte, N. C.,
Fuller & Wilson, Leesburg, N. C.,
R. P. Richardson, Reidsville, N. C.,
James K. Lee, Yanceyville, N. C.,
Chambers & Patrick, Danville, Va.,
Brownly & Co., Petersburg, Va.,
Kent, Paine & Co., Richmond, Va.
Aug 4 1/2 27

SPECK & POLOCK,

General Commission Merchants,
DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, & C.

Plain street, 2d door from Assembly,

Sept 7 COLUMBIA, S. C.

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. Especial 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.
437 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 cloths, 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 streets.

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.
UMBRELLAS, BALMORAL SKIRTS.
CRASH, for Towelling, LOVE VELS.
LINEN SETTS, with and without Lace, and with Mourning Edges.
Black Silk and Colored Silk Cravats.
Elastic Garters, Men's Buck Gloves.
Ladies' Gauslets and Gloves.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Fancy Hair Nets, 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, Broms, 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, 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 Merchandize, Tobacco, Cotton and all Produce, or store the same. Parties consigning to us will find their freight shipped with dispatch from Orangeburg, Alston, Wimsboro 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, Greys & Co., Charleston; Linton & Dowty, 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