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Tri-Weekly \$7 a Year

BY J. A. SELBY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1865.

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THE PHENIX,

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BY JULIAN A. SELBY

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NEIL S. BROWN ON THE SITUATION.
This distinguished Tennessean, at the meeting held in Nashville on the 23d ult., was called upon for a speech. The Nashville Gazette gives the following report:

Neil S. Brown having been called for, he took the stand, and said that he felt some delicacy in taking a prominent part in the proceedings of the meeting. The resolutions met his hearty concurrence, and he intended to give President Johnson his hearty support. Let the past pass away; to history it belonged, and to history he commended it. If he could show that the South was right and the North wrong, or vice versa, what effect would it have? It would not bring to life the thousands of brave men who had died in maintaining their opinions, nor soothe the sorrows of the widows and orphans. Our duty now is to set to work and repair, as far as possible, the damage sustained, and to kindle in the minds of the people a patriotic feeling. Many had lost wealth, but what of that? The conflict, over which all mourn, is ended, and he has yet to see the man engaged in the rebellion who is not heartily in favor of harmony and good-will. There may be, and doubtless are, dissatisfied persons, but their occupation is gone. The Government of the United States must be sustained, ardently and honestly, and he rejoiced that President Johnson promises to pursue a policy so wise, broad and patriotic. "Let us not despair. We may meet hard cases, but let the machine run on. We already begin to see the light of day breaking around us, and all will soon be at peace. The President has issued his amnesty proclamation, and is granting pardons to those accepted. Let each of us pass an act of amnesty and forgive all who have injured us. Every man who has a soul big enough to be saved should forgive and be forgiven."

DESPOLIATION IN THE SOUTH.—A letter from Columbia, Chicot County, Arkansas, mentions the fact of a gentleman's riding fifty miles through the adjoining section of Louisiana and not seeing a house standing, nor being able to get corn to feed his horse with. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says:

In the resumption of mail service in the South, continued evidence of the despoliation of the land is brought out. An employee of the Post Office Department, now superintending mail matters in Arkansas, writes that on the mail route from Fort Smith, in that State, to Caswell, in Missouri, there is not a house nor habitation where a mail carrier could refresh himself or beast, in a distance of nearly two hundred miles. From Fayetteville to Caswell, by the old mail road, the distance is seventy-five miles, and there is not a house or garden fence left standing, nor a field under cultivation.

We have been shown a very interesting statement concerning the manufacture of flour and meal in the Southern States, in 1860. The statements represent that there were 3,806 establishments, employing 5,943 male, and 21 female hands; capital invested, \$14,059,911; cost of grain used, \$32,083,045; cost of labor, \$1,454,736; yielding in the year ending June 1, 1860, \$37,996,470.

New Orleans papers announce that Hon. Pierre Soule is soon expected to arrive in that city and make it his permanent home.

NOBLE AND GENEROUS.—A short time ago, an elderly man named Blackman, in the employ of A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, was knocked down and robbed of sixty dollars. The thief, Brady, was arrested and sent to Sing Sing. Since, Stewart has prosecuted Blackman for embezzlement. The poor old man holds that he was not to blame for being robbed; that as he has no work he cannot refund the money, and says he is willing to labor for the firm, if they will pay his board, until the money is earned. This is the case as represented by the Express. The income of A. T. Stewart is over a million a year.—*Albany Journal.*

EDWIN J. SCOTT is respectfully nominated for the Legislature from Richland District by

MANY FRIENDS AND VOTERS.
Oct 15 3*

For Representatives.

WM. WALLACE,
A. G. BASKIN,
E. J. SCOTT,
W. K. BACHMAN. Oct 17 3*

For the Legislature.

Dr. WM. P. REIGER,
WM. WALLACE. Oct 12*

For the Legislature.

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. 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 EARROW, 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, Edgfield, Lexington, Abbeville, Newberry, Richland and Fairfield.
Sept 28*

To the Voters of Orangeburg, Edgfield, 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 out 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 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 trusting 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 be 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 postulate 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 *novi* 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 when or 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.

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.
M. GOLDSMITH,
P. KIND.
Oct 5

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

H. E. NICHOLS, Agent,

FOR the following FIRST CLASS COMPANIES:

New York Underwriter's Agency, Capital, \$3,000,000
Home Insurance Company, New York, Capital, 2,000,000
Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Capital, 2,000,000
Home Insurance Company, Savannah, Capital, 2,500,000
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston, Capital, 5,000,000
New York Accidental Insurance Company, insuring against accidents of every description resulting in LOSS OF LIFE or PERSONAL INJURY.

With several other well known and reliable companies, the aggregate capital amounting to

\$20,000,000.

Risks taken on reasonable terms and in any one spot to the amount of \$200,000. ALL LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED. Office at Mr. Hussung's house, corner of Assembly and Washington streets, Columbia, S. C. Aug 15 46m

THOMAS C. VEAL, ARCHITECT, CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

Will furnish Plans, Specifications, Details, Estimates and Bills of Material for public or private buildings, bridges, &c. Surveys and Leveling for city or country done on application. Office corner Richland and Sumter streets, residence of R. Keenan, Esq.—up stairs. Sept 30 sw2mo

SPECK & POLOGK, 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 23 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. For Charleston Courier copy six times and forward bill to this office. Sept 24

JOHN A. KAY, CITY SURVEYOR.

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

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.

ST. JOHN'S MALE HIGH SCHOOL.

SPARTANBURG C. H., S. C., Oct. 1, '65. THE exercises of this School, discontinued for some time, are resumed. Tuition per month, \$ 5 00
Tuition and Board, (including fuel and lights,) per month, \$30 00
Payable in current funds, 2d months in advance. For further information, address the subscriber. WILLIAM IRWIN, Oct 7 45 Principal.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY L. C. CLARKE, At his Men's Store, Washington Street, opposite the Old Jail.

DRESS GOODS, Colored and Mourning. consisting of: Plain, Plaid and Striped ALPACAS, LESTRES and DELAINES. Also, CALICOES, TWEEDS, &c. BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMERES. UMBRELLAS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, CRASH, for Towing, 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' 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, 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 20

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. 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, 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. Gibbs, Edwin J. Scott, Columbia; Johnston, Crews & Co., Charleston; Linton & Dowry, 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