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BY J. A. SELBY.

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Policy of the Government.

The Political Portion of Secretary McCulloch's Speech, at Fort Wayne, October 12.

But you will expect, perhaps, that I say something of his (Mr. Lincoln's) successor. In any other place, and under any other circumstances, I should not feel at liberty to make any particular allusion to the President of the United States, holding, as I do, a seat in his Cabinet. But knowing that many of you—my townsmen and neighbors—have been of the opinion that the settlement of the great questions which would necessarily come up for settlement at the close of the war would require on the part of the Chief Magistrate a profounder wisdom and a broader statesmanship than was required during its continuance, and that not a few have been deeply anxious lest Mr. Johnson might be unequal to the prodigious work that has been devolved upon him, I feel confident to say that there is, in my judgment, no ground for apprehension on this subject. Trying and difficult as is his situation, Mr. Johnson is master of it. He possesses, in an eminent degree, the qualities that fit him for the Presidency at the present time. A Southern man, thoroughly acquainted with the effects of slavery upon society, he knows how to deal with Southern men in their present circumstances. Ardently attached to Tennessee, the love which he bears to his State is entirely subordinate to that which he bears to the Union. Jealous of State rights, he is equally jealous of the rights of the General Government. A radical and uncompromising enemy of nullification, secession and every form of disloyalty, he is equally an enemy to any measures which, in his judgment, are calculated, by depriving the States of their just rights under the Constitution, to convert the Federal Government into a despotism. Raised in slave States, and until recently a slaveholder, he has never had any love for slavery, and has always been the opponent of the aristocracy that was based upon it. By nature and by education, he is just the man for the great work of re-establishing the Federal authority over the recently rebellious States. And he has taken hold of the work with a devotion, an energy and a prudence that promise the best results. He is a man also of excellent judgment and great singleness of purpose. Honest himself, he expects honesty in others. Although long in public life, and a leading politician of his own school, he is in no sense a partisan. Unassuming in manners, he is yet self-possessed and dignified. He listens to the advice of those in whose judgment he has confidence, but acts upon his own convictions, and generally according to his first impressions. With great decision of character, he is never hasty in action. Stern and unyielding in his adherence to principle and duty, he is a man of kindly and gentle emotions. Having by his own indomitable energy fought his way up from a low to a high state, he is in hearty sympathy with those who are treading the same upward path. He is, in a word, a clear-headed, upright, energetic, self-relying statesman; a dignified, courteous and kind hearted gentleman. His administration will be characterized by all the force and energy and independence of Jackson's, with very little of its partisan character. Under his direction, the great work of re-establishing civil government at the South under the Federal Constitution is going rapidly forward—too rapidly, it seems, according to the opinion of many at the North whose opinions are entitled to great consideration.

I know, sir, that many doubt the wisdom of Mr. Johnson's policy; that

many are of the opinion that by their ordinances of secession the rebellious States had ceased to be States under the Constitution; and that nothing should be done by the Executive in aid of the restoration of their State Governments until Congress had determined on what terms they should be restored to the Union which they had voluntarily abandoned and attempted to destroy; that as the people of these States had appealed to the sword and been subjugated by the sword, they should be governed by the sword until the law-making powers had disposed of the subject of reconstruction; that no State that had passed ordinances of secession and united with the so-called Confederate Government should ever be admitted again into the Union, unless in its preliminary proceedings all men, irrespective of color, should be permitted to vote, nor without provisions in its Constitution for the absolute enfranchisement of the negro. Some even go further than this, and demand the confiscation of the property of all rebels and the application of the proceeds to the payment of the national debt. These are not, I apprehend, the views of a respectable minority. I know that they are not the views of a majority of the people of the North. The better opinion is that the States which attempted to secede never ceased to be States in the Union; that all their acts of secession were of no effect; that during the progress of the revolt the exercise of the Federal authority was merely suspended, and that there never was a moment when the allegiance of the people of the insurrectionary States was not due to the Government, and when the Government was not bound to maintain its authority over them and extend protection to those who require it. When the rebellion was overcome, the so-called Confederate Government and all State Governments which had been formed in opposition to the Federal Government ceased to have even a nominal existence, and the people who had been subject to them were left, for the time being, without any government whatever. The term of office of the Federal officers had expired, or the offices had become vacant by the treason of those who held them. There were no Federal revenue officers, no competent Federal judges and no organized Federal courts. Nor were the people any better off, as far as State authority was regarded. When the Confederacy collapsed, all the rebel State Governments collapsed with it, so that, with a few exceptions, there were no persons holding civil office at the South by the authority of any legitimate government.

Now, as government is at all times a necessity among men, and as it was especially so at the South, where violence and lawlessness had full sway, the question to be decided by the President was simply this: Shall the people at the South be held under military rule until Congress shall act upon the question, or shall immediate measures be taken by the Executive to restore to them civil government? After mature considerations, the President concluded it to be his duty to adopt the latter course, and I am satisfied that in doing so he acted wisely. Military rule will not be in demand by the people of the United States one moment longer than there is an absolute necessity for it. Such an army as would have been requisite for the government of the people of the South, as a subjugated people, until Congress might prescribe the terms on which they could be restored to the Union, would have been too severe a strain upon our republican institutions, and too expensive for the present condition of the Treasury. The President has, therefore, gone to work to restore the Union by the use, from the necessity of the case, of a portion of those who have been recently in arms to overthrow it. The experiment may be regarded as a dangerous one; but it will be proved, I apprehend, to have been a judicious one. Never were a people so disgusted with the work of their own hands as were the great mass of the people of the South—even before the collapse of the rebellion—with the government which was attempted to be set up by the overthrow of the

Government of their forefathers. Never were a people so completely subjugated as the people of the rebel States. I have met a great many of those whom the President is using in his restoration policy, and they have impressed me most favorably. I believe them to be honest in taking the amnesty oath, and in their pledges of fidelity to the Constitution and the Union. Slavery has perished—this all acknowledge—and with it has gone down the doctrine of secession. State sovereignty has been discussed in Congress, before courts, in the public journals and among the people, and, at last, when "madness ruled the hour," this question was submitted to the final arbitration of the sword. The question, as all admit, has been fairly and definitely decided, and from this decision of the sword there will be no appeal. It is undoubtedly true that the men of the South feel sore at the result; but they accept the situation, and are preparing for the changes which the war has produced in their domestic institutions, with an alacrity and an exhibition of good feeling which has, I confess, surprised as it has gratified me. In the work of restoration, the President has aimed to do only that which was necessary to be done, exercising only that power which could be properly exercised under the Constitution, which guarantees to every State a republican form of government. Regarding slavery as having perished in the rebellion of his predecessor, or by the result of the war, and determining that no rebel who had not expurged himself of his treason, should have any part in the restoration of the civil governments which he is aiding to establish, he has not considered it within the scope of his authority to go further and enfranchise the negro. For this he is censured by many true men at the North, and a few extreme men at the South, but I have no doubt that he will be sustained by the people, and that the result will vindicate the wisdom of his course.

WHAT MR. SEWARD SAYS.—Secretary Seward told Alexander Rives, Esq., of this county, that he wished to make peace between the North and the South; that, as to the test oath, if he had been in Congress, he should not have voted for it; but, said he, the oath is a law, and any Congressional district in the South "had better send an idiot or a child to Congress, who can take it, than to send a wise man who cannot." We have this from Mr. Rives himself. [Charlottesville Chronicle.]

The South Carolina College.
THE exercises of this College will be resumed on the FIRST MONDAY in January next. The Faculty having been authorized by the Board of Trustees to exercise their discretion as to the requisites of applicants for admission, such indulgence as the circumstances will permit will be extended. Applicants must present themselves on the first Monday in January.
M. LABORDE,
Chairman of Faculty.
Columbia, S. C., Sept. 23, 1865.
All papers in the State will please publish once a week until 1st November next, and forward bills to the Treasurer of the College, Rev. C. BRUCE WALKER.
Sept 23

LUMSDEN & M'GEE,
Auction and Commis'n Merchants,
AND FORWARDING AGENTS,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

HAVING LEASED a large Store-house in the most central part of the city and convenient to the different Railroads and Hotels, solicit consignments of COUNTRY PRODUCE and MERCHANDIZE generally. We promise faithful and prompt attention to all who may favor us with their shipments for sale, forwarding or storing.
REFERENCES:
Hon. T. C. PERRIN, Abbeville, S. C.
H. T. PEAKE, Esq., Charleston, S. C.
RUFUS M. JOHNSTON, Esq., Columbia, S. C.
Gov. B. F. PERRY, Greenville, S. C.
G. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Charleston.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, New York.
W. B. JOHNSTON,
Magistrate,
Office on Pickens street East end of Larky.
WILL attend to all official business brought before him; will also attend to drawing up Deeds, Conveyances, Mortgages, Contracts, and other ordinary legal instruments of writing. Fair copies of any document executed with neatness and dispatch.
August 1

MILLINERY.

MRS. A. J. DOUGAL has just received from New York a fresh supply of RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c., which she offers for sale at low prices.
Oct 20

FOR SALE,

A NEW EIGHT-HORSE POWER PORTABLE ENGINE—everything in complete running order. Inquire at this office.
Oct 19

Wright & Walker,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS,
Hopkins' T. O., S. C. R. R., and Columbia.
S. W. WRIGHT. C. B. WALKER.
Oct 19

MILLINERY.

MRS. M. E. BARRY offers to the ladies a choice and varied assortment of HATS, (latest styles,) RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c. Also, Children's and Misses' Hats, &c., which she proposes to sell at a slight advance on cost. Apply at her residence, South side of Washington street, between Gates and Assembly. Oct 19 6*

JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE supply of
CODFISH,
IRISH POTATOES,
FRESH ONIONS and
JERSEY CABBAGES, by
LUMSDEN & M'GEE.
Oct 18

For Sale or to Rent,

THAT delightfully situated RESIDENCE in Laurel street, West of the Arsenal. The house contains seven rooms, and a large store room. On the premises there is a kitchen with a range and other buildings; also a well of delightful water. For particulars apply at the premises to GEORGE W. M. WARD & HARVEY.
Oct 18 6*

Post Coaches—Main Route.

A LINE of FOUR-HORSE POST COACHES will leave Columbia daily for Hopkins' Turn-Out, on S. C. R. R., at 3 a. m.; to arrive in time for the Charleston train same day. Seats can be secured at Coffin & Ravenel's store.
Oct 15 13* WARD & HARVEY.

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE

AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.



THE undersigned will open, about the 1st proximo, at the house on the Southeast corner of Plain and Gates streets, (nearly opposite the Shiver House,) a new and complete assortment of MERCHANDIZE in the above line; selected and manufactured expressly for this market. All of which will be offered to the former patrons of China Hall at a small advance on the original cost.
W. B. STANLEY.
Oct 15

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

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 25 1180

SPECK & POLOCK,

General Commission Merchants,
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &c.
Plain street, 24 door from Assembly,
Sept 7 COLUMBIA, S. C.

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 1865
JAMES G. GIBBES.

HARDWARE

JUST RECEIVED AT

A. L. SOLOMON'S,

NEAR SHIVER HOUSE,
Plain Street, Columbia, S. C.

PAD LOCKS, HAND SAWS,
RIM LOCKS, BUTCHER'S SAWS,
Store Door Locks, Drawing Knives,
Chest Locks, Door Bolts and Latches,
Cupboard Locks, Shovels and Spades,
Mill Saw Files, Pitch Forks,
Hand Saw Files, Trace Chains,
Framing Chisels, Curry Combs,
Horse Brushes, Socket Chisels,
Coffee Mills, Shingling Hatchets,
Cotton Cards, Lathing Hatchets,
Sauce Pans, Broad Hatchets,
Tea Kettles, Screws of all sizes,
Chalk Lines, Whitewash Brushes.
October 20

BEAUTIFUL GOODS,

AT

L. C. CLARKE'S,

AT

NEW YORK RETAIL PRICES!

COLORED, BLACK and OIL SILK.
BLACK CRAPE.
Black Grape Veils.
Black Love and Lace Veils.
French Merino.
Black, Colored and White Kid Gloves.
Gent's Linen Handkerchiefs.
Shirt Bosoms and Collars.
Corset Steels, Blonde Lace.
Lace and Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets.
Lace, Thread, Valenciennes and Cambric Edging and Cambric Bands.
Enchantress and Sandingham Buffing, for Flouncing Skirts.
Lace and Linen Sets.
" " Emb'd Handkerchiefs.
All carefully selected for this market.
Oct 19

WINDOW GLASS.

LUMSDEN & M'GEE,
AGENTS of Baltimore Window Glass,
Manufacturers, can furnish GLASS at manufacturers' prices, by the box, and solicit orders for the same.
Oct 8 1mo

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 8

D. B. DeSAUSSURE

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND

COMMISSIONER IN EQUITY.

Office in rear of the Court House.
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