

# COLUMBIA PHOENIX.

Daily Paper \$40 a Month }  
Payable in Advance. }

"Let our just censure  
Attend the true event."—Shakespeare.

Tri-Weekly \$30 a Month }  
Payable in Advance. }

By J. A. SELBY.

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## THE COLUMBIA PHOENIX

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BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

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### Ingersoll in a Scrape.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 27.—About 9 o'clock this morning, Edward Ingersoll, who delivered a strong secession speech a few days since in New York, was waited upon by a committee of citizens on alighting from the railroad train at Ninth and Green streets, and was required to apologize for the speech. This Ingersoll refused to do, and drew a revolver from his pocket, but was unable to fire it before he was knocked down and very badly cut and beaten by the crowd. He was then arrested and held to bail in the sum of \$2,000 on the charge of assault and battery and carrying concealed deadly weapons.

A committee of citizens have since waited upon the mayor to have the bail increased to \$10,000.

Ingersoll is regarded as one of the chiefs of the disloyal party in this city.

The *Bulletin* furnishes the following particulars of the Ingersoll difficulty, which has produced a considerable excitement in the city.

When the train reached Ninth and Green streets, a party of men got around the front door of the car, for the purpose of giving Ingersoll a parting salute of groans. The obnoxious individual, however, passed out of the back door, and got upon Wallace street. The crowd followed after him. At Eighth street, Ingersoll turned about and faced the party.

Captain J. H. Withington, Jr., of the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, then stepped forward and said: 'Ingersoll, I'm a soldier. I have risked my life for my country. I think you owe an apology to the country for your speech, and particularly to the soldiers.'

Ingersoll merely replied, 'Go to h—l.'

The Captain then raised his cane to strike Ingersoll, but the blow was warded off by Ingersoll with his cane. The two then crossed canes for a few seconds. Ingersoll received a cut on the left side of his face, and broke his cane upon the arm of Captain Withington. Ingersoll then drew back about ten paces, took from his pocket

a revolver and cocked it. Some of the crowd scattered at this warlike movement of Ingersoll, when he was seized by a police officer. It was as much as the officer could do to keep the people from laying violent hands upon his prisoner. The prisoner was finally landed at the police station, followed by an excited crowd, which augmented at every square.

Alderman Massey was sent for, and Ingersoll was given a hearing at the station house.

Officer Jones testified that he arrested the man with a revolver in his hand, and it was cocked.

Here Ingersoll remarked, defiantly and offensively, 'Yes, and you all ran like a pack of sheep when I drew it.'

'You are a liar,' said one, and the crowd made another rush for Ingersoll, and the police, with great difficulty, succeeded in keeping them back.

Captain Withington remarked, 'I've been on the battle-field where bullets flew thick and fast, and I've seen too many of them to be scared by the revolver.'

Alderman Massey held Ingersoll in \$2,000 to answer the charge of assault and battery, with intent to kill, and carrying concealed deadly weapons, and in default he was locked up in a cell, and up to the present writing still remains in limbo.

Ingersoll appealed to several persons to go in search of bail for him, but all refused.

PHILADELPHIA—3 P. M.—The arrest of Ingersoll has caused considerable excitement. A large crowd has collected around Spring Garden, where he is confined, and threats are freely made to lynch him, &c.

Ingersoll's friends are endeavoring to take out a writ of *habeas corpus*, but so far have not succeeded in finding the Alderman by whom he was committed.

### Recent Operations of Stoneman's Command.

KNOXVILLE, Thursday, April 27.—Since the last intelligence from Gen. Stoneman's command, the following is a summary of what it has accomplished:

One portion of the command under Col. Palmer moved down the Catawba River, dispersing parties going South-west from Johnston's army, and capturing upward of 2,000 prisoners and two pieces of artillery, and among the things destroyed was the immense railroad bridge across the Catawba River, 1,125 feet long and sixty feet high. Then learning that a general armistice had been entered into between Sherman and Johnston, Col. Palmer ceased operations.

The other portion of the command, under Gen. Gillem, attacked and routed the rebel force under Maj. Gen. McGowan at Morganton, taking one piece of artillery. Gen. Gillem afterward forced the passes through the Blue Ridge held by the rebel forces under Gen. Martin, taking six pieces of artillery, and would have captured or dispersed the whole force had he not been met by Martin with a flag of truce bearing a letter from Gen. Sherman, countersigned by Gen. Johnston and directed to Gen. Stoneman, ordering a general suspension of hostilities, and the withdrawal of our forces under Gen. Stoneman.

BOOTH, THE ASSASSIN.—From Mr. J. F. Duncan, a worthy citizen of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who has just returned from Meadville, we learn the following interesting facts relative to the premeditation of the murder of the President by Booth, which add to the evidence already accumulated to show that the terrible crime was concocted long since, though instead of the pistol, poison was to be used to effect his hellish purpose.

On the 4th of June, 1864, Booth registered his name, took a room and remained a short time at the McHenry House, Meadville. While there he wrote with his diamond ring, upon the glass in the window of his room, this sentence:

"Abe Lincoln departed this life,  
Aug't 13th, 1864,

By poison."

Since then, Booth has been in the habit of frequently sending people to the McHenry House, and they have generally occupied the room he had. The names of all these persons are now being transcribed from the hotel register, and will be placed in the hands of the proper authorities, in order that they may be traced up and one more clue, at least, be gained toward the discovery of the foul plot of assassination to which our beloved President has fallen a victim. The plate of glass on which the sentence quoted was written, has been carefully removed from the window and framed for preservation. The writing on it exactly corresponds with the signature of Booth on the register. It is undoubtedly his.

This information is in the hands of Mr. Snowden, agent here for the Associated Press, who will at once transmit it over the country.—*Pittsburg Chronicle*.

It is less painful to learn in youth than to be ignorant in old age.