

THE COLUMBIA DAILY PHOENIX.

\$1 a Month, in Advance.

"Let our just Censure attend the true Event."—Shakspeare.

Single Copies Five Cents.

By J. A. SELBY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1865.

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THE COLUMBIA PHOENIX,

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BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

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One month, 1

ADVERTISING.

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We Watched Her Breathing.

BY HOOD.

We watched her breathing thro' the night,
Her breathing soft and low,
As on her breast the wave of life
Kept heaving to and fro.

So silently we seemed to speak,
So slowly move about,
As we had lent her half our powers
To eke her being out.

Our very hopes belied our fears,
Our fears our hopes belied,
We thought her dying when she slept,
And sleeping when she died.

For when the morn came, dim and sad,
And chill with early showers,
Her quiet eyelid closed—she had
Another morn than ours.

Biographical Sketch of President Abraham Lincoln.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

Abraham Lincoln, born in Hardin County, Kentucky, February 12th, 1809, of poor parents, who migrated to Spencer County, Indiana, in 1815, lost his mother there in 1819, made a trip to New Orleans as a hand, at \$10 a month, on a flat-boat, when 19 years of age, and, when just of age, accompanied his father in his second removal to a quarter-section of wild land, near the present village of Decatur, in central Illinois, where his father and step-mother have since died. Volunteering for the Black Hawk War in 1832, he was chosen captain by his company, and the next year was a candidate for the more popular branch of the State Legislature, but defeated. The next year he was again a candidate, and chosen, thence repeatedly re-elected. Meantime, he had studied law and been admitted to the bar, taking up his residence at Springfield, the capitol of his county and of the State. In 1846, he was made the candidate of his party for Representative in Congress, and was returned by the largest majority ever given by the district to any candidate. He was not a candidate for re-election, but was repeatedly a State Elector of President, being placed at the head of his ticket in order to give his party the benefit of his services as a canvasser or public debater from county to county. He was thrice supported by his political associates for U. S. Senator, but never elected. In 1849, his party (Whig) was decidedly a minority; in 1854-5, there was a small Republican majority, but made up in part of Democrats who had just separated from their party on the Nebraska issue, and who hesitated to vote for one whom they had hitherto opposed as a Whig. Mr. Lincoln, after receiving most of the Republican vote on several ballots, whereby no choice was effected, insisted on the withdrawal of his name and a concentration of the entire vote of his friends on Judge Lyman Trumbull, anti-Nebraska Democrat, who was thus elected to the seat he continues so ably and worthily to fill. In 1856, Mr. Lincoln's name was presented by Illinois to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia for the Vice Presidency; but, though he received 110 votes, a majority preferred Judge Dayton, of New Jersey, because of his location. In 1858, Mr. Lincoln was made the Republican candidate for United States Senator in opposition to Stephen A. Douglas, with whom he thoroughly and admirably canvassed the State—Mr. Douglas securing the election, while Mr. Lincoln had the larger popular vote. And, in 1860, Abraham Lincoln was nominated for President of the United

States by the Republican National Convention at Chicago, having the second highest vote on the first ballot, after which all the anti-Seward vote rapidly concentrated on him, putting him far ahead on the third ballot. He was chosen, after an animated canvass, in November ensuing, receiving the electoral vote of every Free State, save a part of that of New Jersey; giving him 180 in all to 123 for all others—to wit: Breckinridge, 72; Bell, 39; Douglas, 12. Throughout most of the Slave States those who wished to vote for him could only have done so at the peril of their lives, even had their votes been received at all—The fact that he received (like his immediate predecessor) a plurality only, not an absolute majority of the popular vote, does not prove that he was, even then, a minority candidate; while his re-election last November, after four years of bloody, most desolating, burdensome, and undecisive civil war, by a popular vote of 2,203,831 to 1,797,019 for his only competitor, and by the full electoral vote of all but three of the loyal States, is perhaps the most signal and emphatic verdict of approval ever accorded to any of our presidents since Washington. The overwhelming triumphs of the National arms, which have since followed fast on that grand assertion of the Union's right to exist, had all but reached their natural culmination in the fall of the last rebel flag, when the pistol-shot of an assassin suddenly ended the mortal career of our beloved and honored chief, in the 57th year of his age. And no death was ever so widely or so deeply mourned as his.

I. Abraham Lincoln had no vantage-ground in starting on the race of life. His parents were quite poor—far poorer than the average of our small farmers and mechanics to-day. There was probably no year of his minority wherein his father was worth \$500 in all. Abraham lived nearly all his minority in one rude log-house after another, working early and late with hoe or axe in field or forest—like other diligent sons of industrious poor pioneers and cultivators. Very few lads who will read this have such meager advantages of birth and fortune as he had.

II. He enjoyed, throughout his boyhood, the fewest possible facilities for education. Living always in a rude new country, on the outskirts of civilization, and repeatedly advancing therewith, he spent but few months in schools, and these were of the poorest and rudest. Altogether, his schooling was probably not equivalent to six months in one of the best district schools of our day. But he was always a careful and diligent improver of the hours not required for work or sleep, studying by the parental fireside, borrowing every book within reach, and making the best possible use of his opportunities; so that, at twenty-one, he was not merely a fair English scholar, but had mastered the art of a land-surveyor as well. And the education he thus 'picked up' by the wayside, as it were, by making the most of the odds and ends of his time, served him admirably throughout the memorable later years of his life.

III. He was never swerved from his convictions of principle and duty. While yet a lad, he was led by reading and reflection to adopt the principles distinctively held by the Whig party, then a decided minority in the country—hopelessly so in his own State. He was aspiring, and must have known that he might be popular if he would. Gen. Jackson was then the popular idol, and all hope of political advancement seemed confined to the upholders of his sway. But Mr. Lincoln not only adhered, through thirty years of mainly adverse fortune, to the Whig standard, but, when offered a large and lucrative job of surveying public lands in his section, which would have given him the means whereof he was sorely in need,

declined it, simply because he chose not to incur personal obligations to the rule which he sincerely deprecated, and was laboring in his humble sphere to overthrow.

IV. Abraham Lincoln enjoyed no striking natural advantages of person or intellect. He was neither beautiful in feature, nor graceful in manner; he was not even eloquent. He was an admirable debater, mainly because he took care to thoroughly master and comprehend any subject before he attempted to discuss it; and his speeches were transparently honest and candid. No bearer failed to realize that he fully believed what he uttered, and had undoubting faith in the views he maintained and commended. His arguments were cogent, his illustrations lucid, his speeches effective, because they had their root in a profound, intelligent conviction. Others elicited more frequent and louder huzzas who won far fewer votes.

V. Unyielding tenacity of purpose and resolution was a marked characteristic of our lost chief. He was slow in reaching convictions which had long before flashed upon others; but once attained, he inflexibly adhered to them. Defeat and disaster might for a time depress his spirits, but could not shake his determination. Never wrathful or passionate, seldom palpably exultant, he confronted calamity and discomfiture as one who sees through and beyond them. His errors and those of his subordinates he calmly regarded as beacons to guard against their repetition. Thus self-poised, yet void of conceit or presumption, he steadily learned, and grew, and was manifestly a far wiser, graver, more capable, competent Executive in the last than in the first months of his Presidency.

Public Meeting.

At the request of a number of gentlemen, I would invite the citizens of Columbia and of Richland District to meet at the City Hall, (or Odd Fellows' School House,) at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) to take into consideration our political condition.

J. G. GIBBES,

June 14 Mayor of Columbia.

DR. M. M. SAMS

OFFERS his PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the inhabitants of Columbia. Will be found at building formerly occupied by Prof. Patrick, on Arsenal square. June 14 2

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. S. LOGAN offers his professional services to the residents of Columbia and its vicinity. He may be found at Dr. J. J. Chisolm's new house, on Arsenal Hill. June 12 4

Notice.

ALL persons who were kind enough to take charge of my PLANTS, will please return them this week. Cuttings will be given to all who require them. June 12 3 D. P. KELLEY.

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, & C., & C.

KENNETH & GIBSON,

At Robert Bryce's Old Stand,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT of Goods, consisting in part of:
1,200 lbs. choice BACON.
7 bbls. FLOUR.
100 boxes No. 1 HERRINGS.
5 English Dairy CHEESE.
5 bbls. BUTTER CRACKERS.
5 boxes FAMILY SOAP.
5 " CORN STARCH.
6 doz. BROOMS.
500 yards pure Madder PRINTS.
500 " Checked English ALPACA.
100 " " CAMBRIC.
100 " superior LONGCLOTH.
ALSO,
COLOGNE, JELLIES, BLACKING,
Windsor Soap, Hair and Tooth Brushes,
Dressing and Fine Tooth Combs,
Sweet Oil, Gent's Paper Collars,
Sugars, Locks, Smoking Pipes,
And various other articles too numerous to mention. June 12

Passengers or Freight

WILL be carried to Augusta, Orangeburg or Newberry, at reasonable rates. Apply corner Senate and Assembly streets. June 12 3* J. G. GRAHAM.

City Taxes.

I WILL attend daily, from 9 a. m. to 12 m., at the Council Room, (formerly Odd Fellows' School-room,) for the purpose of collecting CITY TAXES. In view of the urgent necessities of the City Council, it is hoped that all tax-payers will be prompt. A. G. BASKIN, City Clerk. June 8

CHEAP FOR CASH?

JAMES P. M. STEFSON & CO.,

252 KING ST., IN THE BEND, Charleston, S. C.,

CALL the attention of dealers visiting Charleston to their large assorted stock of GROCERIES, WINES, ALES, SEGARS, CHEWING TOBACCO, SMOKING TOBACCO, CROCKERY, TINWARE, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c., &c. They are also receiving, per each steamer from New York, fresh supplies of BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, FLOUR, &c., &c., which they offer at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE for cash. June 7 6*

For Sale.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, & C.

LIGHT and DARK MIXED MELTON CLOTH.
1 case FELT HATS.
1 " Ladies' BONNET FRAMES—French.
1 case COLORED MUSLINS.
1 " JACONET CAMBRIC—colored.
1 " CALICOES.
Silk and Alpaca UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS.
1 case Table Cutlery and Pocket Knives.
Graniteville Shirting, Twilled Jeans.
Spool Cotton, Flax Thread.
Pins and Needles, Pearl Starch.
Boaes Windsor and Castile Soap.
2 barrels Crushed Sugar.
2 " Brown "
Brooms, Irish Potatoes, Mackerel.
Herrings, Raisins, Cheese.
Mustard and Spices, fine Cologne.
Rio and St. Domingo Coffee.
Black Pepper, Yeast Powders.
Very extra Hyson Tea.
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
Pickles, Sardines, Catsups.
Cotton Cards and Yarn.
Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes.
Sole Leather, and a variety of other articles, which are offered for sale at the LOWEST PRICES.
All kinds of PROVISIONS taken in exchange.
J. G. GIBBES.
Store in rear of the old Post Office.
June 8 6 Plain street.

Headq's Provisional Brigade,

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 9, 1865. GENERAL ORDER NO. 12.
THE attention of this command is called to existing orders against marauding and foraging. Officers and men are farther ordered to avoid all unnecessary discussion on public matters with those who, after these years of blood and suffering, still do not acquiesce in the result of battle and in the policy of the General Government. Courtesy to all is the part of a soldier. Information will be given whenever desired. Sympathy for those in sorrow and affliction is felt by no one quicker than by the soldier; but no soldier can forget what he has fought for, and what his brothers have died to support—the Union, Constitution and laws and free Government—now, as the result of the war, accorded to all classes; nor can he forget the dignity of his Government and his own dignity as its representative, in dealing with those who now either secretly or openly scoff at those sacred principles. Contracts between masters and servants will set forth in words the freedom of the latter, and will be witnessed by a United States officer and by a civilian. It is for the interest of the people that these relations be amicably adjusted without delay. Cases of difficulty will be examined and tried by military authorities. No privileges or advantages whatsoever will be granted those who do not declare their allegiance to the United States Government, acting in good faith according to that declaration. This order will be published to the entire command. By order of A. S. HARTWELL, Brevet Brig. Gen. Official: Geo. F. McKay, 1st Lieut. and A. A. A. G. June 9

Headq's United States Forces,

CITY OF COLUMBIA, S. C., MAY 27, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 4.

IN order to prevent any disturbance which may arise from the improper use of intoxicating liquors, it is hereby ordered that, for the present, no intoxicating liquors will be sold or given away to any citizen or soldier, unless permission is granted from these headquarters. Any one found guilty of disobeying this order, will not only have his goods confiscated, but will be subject to punishment by military law. By command of Lieut. Col. N. HAUGHTON, Commanding Post. W. J. KYLE, Lieut. 25th O. V. V. I. and Post Adjutant. may 29

Headq's United States Forces,

CITY OF COLUMBIA, S. C., MAY 27, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 3.

ALL citizens having in their possession any property that rightfully belongs to the United States Government, according to the terms of surrender of Gen. Joe. E. Johnston, C. S. A., to Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. A., will immediately report the same to these headquarters. Persons having mules, horses and wagons, will, for the present, be permitted to retain the same for the purpose of carrying on their work. Any person failing to comply with this order within a reasonable time, will not only be deprived of any further use of said property, but will also subject themselves to punishment by military authority. By command of N. HAUGHTON, Lieut. Col. 25th O. V. V. I. Com'dg City of Columbia, S. C. W. J. KYLE, Lieut. 25th O. V. V. I. and Post Adjutant. may 29

Headq's United States Forces,

CITY OF COLUMBIA, S. C., MAY 27, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 2.

INFORMATION having been received at these headquarters of the existence of armed bands of marauders infesting the country and committing depredations on the property of peaceful citizens, it is hereby ordered that all persons composing such will be considered and treated as outlaws, and if caught, will receive the severest punishment of military law. The United States Government is desirous of protecting all peaceful and law-abiding citizens, and they will confer a favor on these headquarters, and do justice to themselves, by giving any information they may have in their possession respecting the names and movements of such bands, and, if possible, aiding in their capture. The time has arrived when it behooves every citizen to do all in his power to assist the military forces of the United States to restore peace and harmony throughout the land. By order of Lieut. Col. N. HAUGHTON, 25th O. V. V. I., Com'dg U. S. Forces, City of Columbia. W. J. KYLE, 2d Lieut. 25th O. V. V. I. and Post Adjutant. may 29

Headquarters, Northern District,

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 25, 1865.

Circular to Planters, &c.

NUMEROUS applications have been made to me for information as to the policy to be adopted on the subject of labor. All can understand the importance of making a crop the present season, and foresee the misery and suffering consequent upon its failure. In the present unsettled state of the country, and in the absence of any recognized State authorities, I find it my duty to assume control of the plantations near the military lines, and order as follows: 1st. The planters, after taking the oath of allegiance, will assemble the freedmen (lately their slaves) and inform them that they are free, and that henceforth they must depend upon their own exertions for their support. 2d. Equitable contracts in writing will be made by the owners of the land with the freedmen for the cultivation of the land during the present year. Payment will be made in kind, and the allowance of one half the crop is recommended as fair compensation for the labor, the landlord furnishing subsistence until the crop is gathered. These contracts will be submitted to the nearest military or naval commander for approval and enforcement. When the above requirements are complied with, protection will be granted as far as military necessity will allow; but where no contract is made, the crop raised will be considered forfeited for the use of the laborers. Should the owners refuse to cultivate it, they will be considered as endeavoring to embarrass the Government, and the land will be used for colonies of the freedmen from the interior. JOHN P. HAICH, June 1 Brig Gen Commanding.