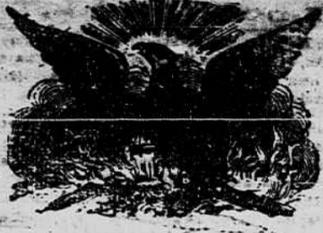


THE DAILY



PHENIX.

Daily Paper \$10 a Year.

"Let our Just Censure"

Attend the True Event."

Tri-Weekly \$7 a Year

BY J. A. SELBY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1865.

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THE PHENIX

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BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

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THE MILITIA DIFFICULTY IN MISSISSIPPI.

A despatch from Jackson, Mississippi, dated August 5, published in the Cincinnati Commercial, furnishes the following extracts of a letter from President Johnson, on the subject of organizing in each County of the State, a force of citizen militia:

It is believed there can be organized in each County a force of citizen militia to preserve order and enforce the civil authorities of the State and of the United States, which would enable the Federal Government to reduce the army, and withdraw, to a great extent, the forces from the State, thereby reducing the enormous expenses of the Government.

If there was any danger from an organization of the citizens for the purpose indicated, the military are there to suppress, on the first appearance, any move insurrectionary in its character. One great object is to induce the people to come forward in the defence of the State and Federal Governments. George Washington declared that the people, or the militia, was the arm of the Constitution or the arm of the United States, and as soon as it is practicable, the original design of the Government should be resumed, under the principles of the great charter of freedom handed down to the people by the founders of the republic.

The people must be trusted with their government, and, if trusted, my opinion is they will act in good faith, and restore their former Constitutional relations with all the States composing the Union.

The main object of Major-General Carl Schurz's mission to the South was to aid, as much as practicable, in carrying out the policy adopted by the Government to restore the States to their former relations with the Federal Government. It is hoped such aid has been given. The proclamation authorizing the restoration of State Government requires the military to aid the Provisional Governor in the performance of his duties, as prescribed in the proclamation, and in no manner to interfere or throw impediments in the way of the consummation of the object of his appointment, at least without advising the Government of the intended interference.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

THE POLITICIANS AND PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S COAT-TAIL.—The politicians in the various States have for some time past been trying to catch hold of President Johnson's coat-tail. They see him standing forth in bold relief, enjoying the confidence of the public and everywhere endorsed by the masses. Each side has been trying to get hold of him, in order that it may receive—the benefit of some of his popularity. The New Jersey Republicans tried it, but failed. The Democracy made a grab, but took a look backwards and came short of their coveted prize. The Republicans of Pennsylvania made a desperate effort to accomplish this point, but had to spend so much time over the schemes of Cameron and Forney that they, too, failed to get hold of the President's coat-tail. The Democracy ached to capture the prize, but sat down talking over the "cardinal principles" until the coat-tail of Mr. Johnson was far out of their reach, and we dare say will be rewarded with defeat at the polls. The Ohio and the Western party managers all made a strong effort, but they, too, have missed their mark. The Maine Democracy came the nearest to accomplishing the feat; but it was finally left to the democrats in convention in this State to win the prize. They have taken a full and strong hold of President Johnson's coat, are now marching under his guidance and protection, much to the grief of the Republicans, who are mourning over the skillful flank movement upon them which has, in effect, fished them in this State. Their organs are already weeping and mourning over their lost opportunities.

NO NATIONAL BANKS OF DEPOSIT TO BE AUTHORIZED.—Some bankers of influence have been attempting to get an authorization of banks of deposit, &c., under the National Banking Act. A decision will be rendered by the legal advisers of the Treasury Department to the effect that no such banking institutions can be organized under the National Banking Act, and that all such monetary concerns must deposit the required securities, as in the case of the National Banks in operation.
[New York World.]

COLUMBIA.

Saturday Morning, September 16, 1865.

Mon. H. A. Wise.

The reader will find a curious but characteristic letter from Hon. Henry A. Wise in our columns to-day. It will be read with interest, not only as characteristic of the writer, but that his case is probably that of thousands more. The General feels that he should not sit quietly under the imputation of rebellion; disclaims any treason and rebellion, and is prepared to justify his own and the course of his State, by a due reference to the universal principles of the American people, as defined and set forth in the trying times of 1776. In conceding the fact of her conquest by the United States Government, the South admits her weakness, but nothing more. She may also admit her imprudence in engaging in the struggle with a power so infinitely beyond her own. But she does not admit her offence against right and justice and proper authority, when she admits her offence against any power. There is not a man among us, engaged in the war of secession, who is prepared to yield one tittle of those abstract principles, rights, privileges, franchises or guarantees, which made him subscribe the act of secession. We were not able to defend and maintain the rights which we not the less fully believe to have been ours. Our argument is held this day to be as valid as in 1860. We have submitted to force, without surrender of opinion. Submission is the word in our case, and we know of none who is not resigned to this condition of submission—none seeks to disturb it; but if the loyalty which is called for means love, or anything beyond submission, it is a mistake to use it in connection with the people of the South.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—The Post holds that the meetings of the fleets of England and France represents an appreciation of international obligations the significance of which none may dissemble. The purpose of this great naval demonstration is pacific, not only as between the two great countries engaged in it; but as it concerns all other countries, with which they have relations. England and France have found that their interests are fundamentally the same. Their main object is to secure the peace on which progress and prosperity depend, and to this end they have certain duties to perform. They may not be called upon to protect weak powers or to restrain the aggressive proclivities of strong powers when their own interests are not involved. It might be proper to establish that principle, but it could only be established in Europe on a more comprehensive understanding, and in America, England and France have recognized an identity in their interests.

THE FRENCH PROJECT FOR A TELEGRAPH TO AMERICA.—The Nord says: "The failure of the Great Eastern has not discouraged the shareholders of the Trans-Atlantic Cable Company, or the new French Company, which has obtained permission to lay down a cable between France and the United States. M. Alberto Billi-trini has undertaken the enterprise at his own risk. But this time the company does not intend to submerge a cable for any enormous distance, as there will be intermediate stations. The following is the track at present contemplated: From Payle to Lisbon, and thence to Cape St. Vincent, by land; from this last place to the Canary Islands, along the coast of Morocco; from the Canary Islands to Cape Verde, along the African coast, with stations at St. Louis (Senegal) and at Gorée; from Cape Verde to Cape St. Roque, on the coast of Brazil—a distance of less than one-half that of the cable intended to be laid by the Great Eastern; from Cape St. Roque to Cayenne, along the American coast, and from Cayenne to New Orleans by the coast; or probably by cables, connecting the principal West India Islands. The enterprise is more easily practicable than that conceived in England. The only difficulty will be to secure the preservation of the line on the African coast, and that security may be obtained by means of guard stations. The company will have a concession for one hundred years, and the French Government will abandon the right of making any other concession during that time. A subvention of four million of francs, payable by instalments, will be granted when the company shall have obtained the authorizations from all the Governments over whose territory the electric cable is to pass. The electric communications between Paris and the Canary Islands is to be completed within three years, and the whole line within five.

Letter from Gen. H. A. Wise to Gen. Grant.
We take the following from a Richmond cotemporary—the Times—of the 5th. It is among the most remarkable of the productions of a most remarkable man:

Our readers will remember that General Wise recently made application to General Terry for permission to return to his home in Princess Anne County, as under the terms of his parole. General Terry (through Gen. Mann) refused, for specified reasons.

Under date of September 1st, Gen. Wise has written a letter to Gen. Grant, forwarded through Gen. Terry, from which we make extracts. He replies in succession to the points made in the letter of refusal, and after declaring that he never "abandoned his home" except in going to camp to defend it against invasion, with the full determination to return to it as soon as the chances of war should permit, he says: "I found no new home for my family; they were simply refugees from the old." He then writes as follows:

"If General Terry was governed by earnest and honest convictions of duty, of right and authority in all he did—so was I. If he was a patriot—so was I. If he gave proof of his devotion—so did I. If he thought he had the shield of constitutional law and political sovereignty to protect him against the charge of rebellion and treason—so I thought I had. If he loved and cherished the Union of these States, I loved and cherished it so cordially that I never from choice would have seceded from it; but prepared to fight 'in the Union,' and if he wonders how I now can truly declare these sentiments, after voting for secession and taking up arms against the Federal Executive and Congress, I must begin to remember that he and I have been taught in different schools of politics; and that will account for our differences of opinion, and ought to allow a large margin for charity at least, if not toleration. If he was trained in the school of Hamilton and the elder Adams, I was in that of Jefferson and Madison; and he would boldly expose himself to the charge of bigotry and presumption who would charge either school with teaching rebellion and treason. It is dangerous to either to adopt the dogmas of treason and rebellion against the other, alternating in domination as they have done so often already in our history. Each might shoot and hang the other by turns in the course of half a century.

If Gen. Terry believed in consolidation, I believed in States' rights and powers. If he believed that the Federal Executive and Congress and the judiciary possessed absolute, I believed they had only relative and delegated sovereignty. If he believed that they were unchecked and unbalanced by other powers, I believed that the whole system of the United States, State and Federal, was composed of reciprocal checks and balances, and that the sovereign States were the basis, checks and balances of the Federal Government. I was taught that the States were not *unum*, but *pluribus unum*, and this *many in one, one in many*. When called a rebel, I shall point to the — of Virginia's buckler, and claim that my sovereign State is sole sponsor for the acts of her own citizens and subjects. I am no rebel or traitor, and never was, and my State cannot be either. She has still a sovereignty by the Constitution of the United States, and by the original authority before it ever existed, unless she is now utterly demolished by subjugation, and unless that is destroyed by any force which has demolished her.

"These are still tenets of my faith, and I believe these truths will eventually revive and prevail to preserve the republican freedom of the people of the United States. When the civil liberty for which I devoutly pray really comes again, I can, without hindrance, fall on the bosom of my country and weep with her 'for any wrongs we have done.' I am now a prisoner on parole. I dare not now ask of her any favor, great or small. I claim only of her good faith, the precious privilege, promised me by her highest agents, to go to my home and be at peace.

"So far from my being opposed to the name 'freedmen,' as indicating the condition of slaves freed by the war, the chief consolation I have in the result of the war is that slavery is forever abolished—that not only the slaves are in fact, at least, freed from bondage, but that I am freed from them. Long before the war, indeed, I had definitely made up my mind actively to advocate emancipation throughout the South. I had determined, if I could help it, my descendants should never be subject to the humiliation I have been subject to by the weakness, if not the wickedness, of slavery; and while I cannot recognize as lawful and humane the violent and shocking mode in which it has been abolished, yet I accept the fact most heartily, as an accomplished one, and am determined not only to abide by it and acquiesce in it, but to strive, by all the means in my power, to make it beneficent to both races and a blessing especially to our country. I unfeignedly rejoice at the fact, and am reconciled to many of the worst calamities of the war, because I am now convinced that the war was a special providence of God, unavoidable by the nations at either extreme, to tear loose from us a black idol from which we could never have been separated by any other means, than those of fire and blood, sword and sacrifice.

THE MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN REPUBLICANS.—The Republican party in the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin have just held their conventions. In the former State they swallowed the Chase platform, negro suffrage and all, and directly voted down a resolution approving the administration of President Johnson. In Wisconsin there was a sharp contest over universal negro suffrage, and the endorsement of the President's policy, which finally resulted in laying the negro resolution on the table. The action of these conventions reveals the animus which pervades that party the country over. It is further evidence of the agitating, Jacobin spirit within its ranks, and the determination to keep the country in turmoil and excitement for years to come. The Minnesota Republican politicians, like the Jacobins in Boston and the Republicans in Maine, see so much of the negro that they are thoroughly posted on all subjects bearing upon his treatment, and are wiser than the President, who has a practical knowledge of the difficulties attending the transformation of the colored race from slaves to citizens, with all the privileges and duties as such. Their action, with that of Maine, forebodes what the public may expect if the party is generally successful in the North. It will, in this light, materially strengthen the democracy in this State, and force the conservative men of all parties to support the ticket just nominated and the platform announced at Albany as the only safety for the country; it matters not what the Republicans may do at their convention in Syracuse on the 26th. Even should the Republicans adopt the same platform, the fact of the appearance of the disorganizing element among the party in other States will compel all of those who desire a speedy and amicable settlement of the country, peace and prosperity in all sections, to support the ticket nominated at Albany as the only safe course for the peace and prosperity of the nation.—New York News.

THE GREAT JEWISH ORDER.—An event of great interest to the Jewish people of this country has just occurred in New York, being the annual convention of the Grand Lodge of the "Sons of the Covenant." The Philadelphia Age says, this is the great Jewish order of this nation, and its beneficial workings are highly estimated and appreciated by the Israelites. The "Sons of the Covenant" originated some twelve years since, and its founders sought by its means to bring about a union of all Israelites, irrespective of doctrinal differences, upon the broad platform of Jewish enlightenment, benevolence and brotherly love. It was started in New York, and has now spread over the entire Union, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Its main objects are the foundation of colleges, schools, hospitals and kindred institutions, the encouragement of Jewish literature, and the protection of Jewish interests whenever assailed by bigoted fanatics. Its influence in these directions is very prominent, and the powerful voice of the order has made itself heard on several occasions. While the admission to the lodges and the internal workings are secret, its objects and purposes are open and public observations and criticism, courted rather than avoided. The order now consists of sixty-six lodges, located in each of the principal cities of the Union. The members number nearly 10,000—all men of influence and irreproachable social standing. Its capital nearly \$500,000. During the past year some \$20,000 have been expended for benevolent purposes. Among its doings during the past year is the foundation of a Jewish hospital in Philadelphia, the successful working of several literary associations, and a large increase to the widows' and orphans' fund, with which it is intended, at no distant day, to erect a widows' home and orphans' asylum.

Mounce & Calhoun,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
CORNER Germain and Gates streets, (near S. C. and G. C. R. R. Depot), Columbia, S. C., receive and forward all kinds of Merchandise, Tobacco, Cotton and all Produce, or other goods, Parties consigning to us will find their freight shipped with dispatch from Orangeburg, Abbeville, Winabur, or other points, by wagon, during the week-day on said route. We keep two two-horse wagons for hire.
R. H. MOUNCE, J. W. CALHOUN,
Representatives of G. Gibbs, Edwin J. Scott, Columbia; Johnston, Craws & Co., Charleston; Linton & Dowry, Augusta, Ga.; Wm. Taylor & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; Cox, Grayson & Co., Mobile, Ala.; W. A. J. Hines, Danville, Va.; Briggs, Lynchburg, Richmond, Va. Sept 14 1865

RICHARD WEARN,
Photographic Artist,
TAKES pleasure in announcing to his friends and patrons that he has re-opened his Gallery on Assembly street, near Plain street.
Sept 7

Railroad Iron, Mill Iron, Fencing
AND FINISHINGS OF EVERY VARIETY.
THE Petersburg Iron Works are prepared to furnish every description of the above named at Northern prices.—Orders left with W. A. HARRIS, Agent, or JACOB LEVIN, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, will meet with prompt attention.
Sept 9 1865

5 Kegs Very Choice Tamarinds,
FOR making cool and inviting drinks for fevers,
at
E. B. POLLARD'S,
Sept 8

TO RENT,
A SMALL HOUSE, with four rooms and necessary out-buildings. Apply to W. R. CATHCART, Telegraph Office. Sept 15 2

For Sale,
THAT SLENDID LOT, with the brick walls of a large house still standing, easily converted into a large store and residence, fronting on Assembly street, between Washington and Lady streets. Apply to JOHN STORK, Sept 15

For Sale,
A PAIR of gentle and serviceable HORSES. Also, a good WAGON, in good order, with a set of DOUBLE HARNESS. Apply at Mr. JOHN FRIPP'S farm, 34 miles from Columbia, on the Camden Road. Sept 15 2

For Sale,
THAT PLEASANT RESIDENCE, situated in Marion street, near the Methodist Church, containing eight separate rooms. On the premises are a Carriage House, Stable, Smoke-house and all other requisite out-buildings. May be inspected at any time. For terms, &c., apply to Sept 15 3 JOHN W. CALDWELL.

HEADQUARTERS
FOR THE BEST OF
WINES, LIQUORS & CORDIALS.
NOTHING BUT PURE and UNADULTERATED WINES and LIQUORS are kept by me; as I do still claim the reputation I had for many years, of having the best and purest Wines and Liquors in this or any other city in the South.
JOHN STORK,
Sept 15 3 Main street, South of Market.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,
MRS. ADDIE DOUGAL informs the ladies of Columbia that she has just returned from New York with a small but very choice selection of BONNETS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, &c., which she will dispose of at reasonable rates. She will be in constant receipt of articles in the millinery line, of the very latest styles. Residence on Gates street, adjoining
Sept 15
Phenic office.

L. C. CLARKE
HAS removed his store from his residence, Blanning street, to Washington street, between Main and Assembly, immediately opposite the old Jail, where he has now on hand the following articles of
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES:

- FINE CORSETS, Black SEWING SILK.
 - Ladies' BUCK GAUNTLETS and GLOVES.
 - Ladies' WHITE KID GLOVES.
 - Ladies' Mourning and Embroidered H'DRFS.
 - SILVER THIMBLES, SCISSORS.
 - Key Rings, Crane Collars.
 - Cologne, Lubin's Extracts, Pomade.
 - Butterfly Cravats, Colored Silk Cravats.
 - China Dolls, Fancy Tuck Combs.
 - Black Flax Thread, Paper Collars.
 - Satinets, Cassimeres for suits.
 - Embroidery Cotton, Silk and Thread Gloves.
 - Silk Tissue, for veils.
 - Bleached Shirtings, Leather Belts.
 - DeBoge, for travelling dresses.
 - Ladies' Merino Vests, Ladies' Hosiery.
 - Fancy Vest and Dress Buttons.
 - Diaper Pins, Agate Buttons.
 - Gen's Linen and Paper Collars.
 - Spool Cotton—all numbers.
 - Felt Hats, Mourning Calico, Boy's Half Hose.
 - Pearl Buttons, Fancy Belts, with Buckles.
 - Plaid Striped Lusters.
 - Colored Delaines and Poplins, for ladies' dresses.
 - Fancy Bags, Watch Guards.
 - Gen's Woolen Drawers and Shirts.
- ALSO,
White and Brown Sugar,
Green and Black Tea, Coffee,
Starch, Soap, Candles,
Molasses, Ergams, Herrin, Sardines,
Matches, Blacking,
Rata Baga Turnip Seed, &c.
Sept 15

ARCHIBALD GETTY & CO.,
shipping
AND
COMMIS. MERCHANTS,
126 and 128 Meeting Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
F. A. WILCOXSON, Agent, Orangeburg, S. C.
EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO., Philadelphia.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, New York.
LIBERAL ADVANCES made on CONSIGNMENTS.
Aug 15 2mo

New Store
AND
NEW GOODS.
THE subscribers have just received, direct from New York, a full assortment of Ladies' and Gen's FALL and WINTER GOODS, of all kinds, such as CALICOES, DELAINES, MERINOES, FLANNELS, Beltonal Skirts, Ladies' Cloaks, Longcloth, 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 GLASSWARE.
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

Wanted to Hire,
A SMALL HOUSE, already furnished. Apply at this office.
Sept 5