THE DAILY PHŒNIX.

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., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1865. VOL. I—NO. 106.

THE PHŒNIX,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY,

BY JULIAN A. SELBY

TERMS—IN ADVANCE,

SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Paper, six months.....$5 00
Tri-Weekly, " " 3 50
Single copies 10 cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted at $1 per square for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent.
Special notices 15 cents a line.

From Camden.

A letter from Camden, S. C., to a Northern journal. speaks as follows:

"As to the freedmen, they are behaving just as those who are acquainted with them would expect. Generally, they are facile and quiet; few cases of disorder occur, but they are as indolent and regardless of their contracts as was to be expected. The planters and other employers keep their contracts to the letter, and the negroes utterly disregard them. When proof is made before the Provost Courts of such facts, the contract is annulled and the negro is dismissed the plantation—a happy riddance, it is true, as he will not work; but, in the meantime, who will gather the present crop or prepare for the next? Pilfering prevails to a fearful extent in some sections, and often the Provost Court punishes theft; yet neither the garrisons nor the citizens seem to be able to check these depredations, or to catch many culprits. The conviction is fastening itself on the minds of our people that farming will be our only agricultural resource; planting on a large scale will not answer for the freedmen. The consequence will be that large tracts of land will be thrown out to rest. Now is the opportunity for immigration. Hitherto, planters could afford to keep large numbers of negroes on poor lands, because, although they were poor, they were healthful; an abundance of bread and meat could be raised, and the growth and increase of the negroes enriched the planter's children. This was all his profit. Now there is an end to this. The negro must have a more fruitful claim, where a very little labor will promise a living. Whole sections will thus be depopulated of their negro labor. We have in the upper portion of this District a beautiful country, which invites the attention of the land-seeker—the North-west portion of the District, at and near the intersection of Beaver's Creek and Wateree River. Before the introduction of large numbers of slaves and the enhanced production of cotton, at the commencement of the present century, these lands, over a wide extent of smiling valley and blooming hillside, were occupied by small farmers, engaged in the cultivation of wheat and indigo, the then staples of the country, besides Indian corn and other home supplies, these farms seldom exceeding three hundred acres—generally from fifty to one hundred; now an average plantation is probably two thousand acres. The cause which drove out the white farmer having ceased, the tendency will be back to the condition in which slavery found this section, and for which it is admirably adapted. It is a beautiful country—scenery very fine, air most salubrious and bracing, finely watered. health equal to any spot on earth; the soil, originally very fine, but now worn, recuperates very rapidly from the disintegration of the granite which pervades the soil. There are quarries of as fine granite in many localities as the world possesses, while for fruits no locality or soil is better adapted. The grape flourishes in great profusion, and there is no better vine country on the continent. To a company of emigrants great inducements would be offered, and while houses were being prepared on their own farms, the abandoned negro houses would furnish shelter. Capitalists of the North, here is a fine opportunity to increase your fortunes and to build up a happy settlement for a thousand families of good white people, in a delightful and healthful locality, already cleared and settled, with churches, school houses, &c., all ready. Small farmers must and will possess this choice locality. A company formed now could secure all the lands in this vicinage at first-rate prices, for free negro labor will not suit it."

WAR.—"What are you thinking of, my man?" said Lord Hill, as he approached a soldier who was leaning in a gloomy mood upon his fire-lock, while around him lay mangled thousands of French and English; it was a few hours after the battle of Salamanca had been won by the English. The soldier started, and, after saluting his general, answered, "I was thinking, my lord, how many widows and orphans I have this day made for one shilling." He had fired 600 rounds of ball that day.

For getting drunk, a British soldier in Canada received sixty lashes.

A Card.

BEING now about to return home to my own city and District, after an absence of some years, at the solicitation of my friends, I have consented to become again a candidate for the Legislature in Richland, and hope to get home at least in time to see my friends before the election. W. SHIVER.

Spartanburg, S. C., Sept. 21, 1865.
Oct 3

For the Legislature.

J. H. BOATWRIGHT,
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, | JAS. G. GIBBES.
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 FARROW, 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, Edgefield, Lexington, Abbeville, Newberry, Richland and Fairfield. Sept 28 *

To the Voters of Orangeburg, Edgefield, 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 but 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 crushing 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 betide us in 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 apostate 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 *noir* 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 whether 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.

Dry Goods,
DRY GOODS.

BLUE, Brown and White BLANKETS.
Brown HOMESPUN.
Brown Sea Island HOMESPUN.
Bleached LONGCLOTH.
English "
All-Wool and Shaker FLANNEL.
Silk and Wool "
Opera, Figured and Red FLANNELS.
SCOTCH TWEEDS.
FRENCH CASSIMERES.
AMERICAN SATTINETS.
UNION PLAIDS and STRIPES.
Brown and Bleached DAMASK.
" " " " CLOTHS.
BLUE HOMESPUN.
" CHECKS and STRIPES.
PLAID LINSEYS.
BROWN and WHITE LINENS.
SILESIAS, Brown and Drab.
Brown and Colored DRILLS.
Checked and Jaconet Muslin.
White Brilliante.
" India Twills.
Damask Towelling and Napkins.
Bird-Eye Diaper.
Scotch Linen Diaper.
" Wool Shawls.
Plaid and Fancy Cashmere Shawls.
French Broadcloths, Black.
" Cassimeres, "
Alpacas and Bombazines, Black.
English and French Merinoes.
Silk Lustres, Paris Poplins.
All-Wool and Figured DeLaines.
Black and Colored Silks.
English and French Prints.
Parasols and Umbrellas.
Ladies' and Misses' Hose.
Men's and Boys' Half Hose.
Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves.
" Silk and Kid Gloves.
Men's Kid and Silk Gloves.
Men's Wool, Cloth, Leather and Buck do.
Ladies' Undervests.
Men's Undervests and Drawers.
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Hem-stitched and Emb'd Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Bands and Setts.
Lace Setts, Linen Cambric.
Jaconet and Swiss Edging.
Buttons, Thread, Needles.
Coate's Cotton, Velvet Ribbon.
Belt Ribbon, Hooks and Eyes.
Shoe Laces, Silk Thread, Coat Binding.
Pins, Hair Nets, Worsted Braid Cravats.
Suspenders, Gent's Collars.
Toilet Soap, Lubin's Extracts.

Boots and Shoes.

Boys' SHOES and BOOTS.
Misses' SHOES and BALMORAL BOOTS.
Ladies' " " " "
" CONGRESS GAITERS.
Gent's SHOES, GAITERS and BOOTS.

HATS AND CAPS!

Men's and Boys', from $1.50 to $7.

SHIVER & BECKHAM,

NEXT DOOR TO SHIVER HOUSE.
Oct 5 6*

New Goods.
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES
AND
FANCY ARTICLES.

CALICOES, DELAINS, Merenoes, Love Veils, Ribbons, Hair Nets, Belt Buckles, Buttons, all v't's, Handkerchiefs, Gent's Felt Hats,
Crush. and Pulv. SUGARS, COFFEE SUGARS, Fancy and Soda Crackers, Herrings, Mackerel, Eng. Dairy Cheese, Lard, Pickles, Spices and Pepper, Table Salt, English Mustard, French "
Syrups, Brown and Fancy Soaps, White Wine Vinegar, Imperial Arrack Punch, Brandies, Wines, Segars, &c.
For sale low for cash by
Oct 4 SPECK & POLLOCK.

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 28 1mo

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

New Store
AND
NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received, direct from New-York, a full supply of Ladies' and Gent's FALL and WINTER GOODS, of all kinds, such as CALICOES, DELAINES, MERINOES, FLANNEL, Balmoral Skirts, Ladies' Cloaks, Long cloth, 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 GLASS-WARE.

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 sts.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

L. C. CLARKE,

At his New Store, Washington Street, just Opposite the Old Jail.

DRESS GOODS, Colored and Mourning, consisting of:
Plain, Plaid and Striped ALPACAS.
LUSTRES and DELAINES.
Also, CALICOES, TWEEDS, &c.
BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMERES.
UMBRELLAS, BALMORAL SKIRTS.
CRASH, for Towelling, LOVE VEILS.
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 Ribbon.
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. 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, Winnsboro 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. Gibbes, Edwin J. Scott, Columbia; Johnston, Crews & Co., Charleston; Linton & Dowty, 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*