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BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

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Under Which King, Benzoni? King Negro or King Carpet-Bagger!

Mr. Editor: In your issue of Sunday last, it is stated that "Governor Scott has issued an order to Col. F. J. Moses, Jr., Adjutant and Inspector-General, to organize his department, and proceed to enlist the force referred to in the joint resolution authorizing the Governor to employ an armed force for the preservation of the peace."

Premising, in advance, that under not even a very strict and severe construction of any Act of Congress, nor, indeed, by virtue of any authority in the dignified and wise legislation at present in full and industrious labor in our city, there is not any prohibition to differ even with a Governor; and the citizen may be free to express an opinion without fear of the charge of treason to the powers that be, nor of insubordination in the social compact.

The law-abiding citizens of South Carolina, ever since their acceptance of the situation which has been forced upon them, have, from the mountains to the sea-board, evidenced a desire, and exhibited by their conduct, a disposition for quiet and obedience to the law. True, at the times when elections were held, either for State officers, for Congress, or the Presidency of the United States, there may have been slight disturbances, but in no one instance taking the proportion of even a small mob.

True, again, in some parts of the State there was an exhibition in fact of the violence, audacity and insubordination by negroes even to the authority unlimited of Governor Scott himself. But can these gatherings and acts of riot, threatening and wrong, be ascribed to the citizens of the State, who had no part nor lot in them? And, in connection with such outrages, have the public been advised of any punishment, as yet, having been inflicted upon these newly constructed citizens in defiance of the Governor and the law? If so, the information is not yet too late to be received, and it were well to supply it forthwith, that even-handed justice might be applauded, and the plaudits of impartiality be given to him or those who may merit it.

But this is not all, Mr. Editor, in reference to these grave matters. The citizens of the State have been noticing these ag-

gravations of lawlessness, and have inquired, one of another, what will the issue be? For themselves, as law-abiding men, they were content to assist in the recuperation of the State; by the cultivation of the soil; by diligence in all industrial pursuits; by extending commerce, manufactures and the mechanic arts, and by a conservative acquiescence in the Government even as it now is. They are now said to be represented in Congress by men of whom they know nothing, only as adventurers from other States, intruders on the soil of Carolina, and elevated to their present positions by the votes of the negroes, whom they have deceived, and with whom they will not allow political equality, except in South Carolina. More than all this, they have been burdened with heavy taxation by Congress and its military satraps, and have not publicly committed an act in violation of the public peace; nor have they publicly even uttered one word of remonstrance. They have only spoken once, and that once at the ballot-box, against the reconstruction of the State by Congress, and against every man who has been elected to office by the preponderance of the negro vote. This they have done, and feel no compunctions or throbings for the act, nor neither will they.

Thus, Mr. Editor, you have in brief a reference to some disturbances hitherto in the State—not now, however. In brief, you have also the bearing and action of its citizens, notwithstanding the celebrated proclamation of his Excellency, just after the killing of one B. F. Randolph, and just before the Presidential election. That proclamation is of record, and the application of its terms not suiting the character of Carolinians, it was laid aside as a souvenir for future perusal.

Come we now to the order of his Excellency to his Adjutant-General, to raise a "force to preserve the peace of the State." And first, as you, sir, are the proprietor of a public journal, appeal must be made to you. No doubt you exchange with every journal in the State, and as you issue a daily paper, if the peace of the State has been of late endangered, or is at this time threatened by either combinations of negroes and white men together, or of the races separately, and this had come to your knowledge, (not his Excellency's,) why did you not publish the information to your patrons and the public? Although no indications whatever have been made among us, in this central part of the State, there may have been violence, robbery, murder or arson somewhere; but, ah! where? There's the rub. Once in a while there is a proclamation from his Excellency, offering reward for the arrest of one offender, and another offender, but, it is a matter of fact, they are few and far between.

The present condition of the State argues greatly for its quiet and peace. There are no armed bands; no unlawful assemblages, bidding defiance to law and order; no denunciations of the press, either against his Excellency nor against any in authority, from the distinguished Chief Justice down to the lowest deputy under the Chief Constable; there is no opposition to the actings and doings of the august body assembled in the College buildings to re-reconstruct this venerable State; no public clamor from East to West, from North to South, of the State; all submissive; all endeavoring to repair their fortunes and retrieve their losses; and among the freedmen there is evidence of a more friendly intercourse in the matter of labor for themselves and their employers; and, indeed, every outward sign is cheering and peaceful, all except the burdensome taxation, which is being concocted for the benefit of all who fill now, and are to fill hereafter, such offices as have been already made, or such as are in process of manufacture by the same august body before mentioned.

And now, Mr. Editor, an appeal is made to you again. If that which has been stated be true, (and certainly you are competent to judge,) whence, then, cometh the hot haste, on the part of his Excellency, to comply with the joint resolution to enlist a force to "preserve the peace of the State?" His Excellency was an officer once, and may have an inkling yet abiding in him to hear; "The shrill trump, The spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing fife, The Royal Banner; and all quality, Pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war."

But it is not intended to ascribe such motive to him. What, then, can be the preponderating influence, in such willing and prompt compliance with the request of his associate co-workers? It is stated that the State is at peace, in itself, as a State; then, why an armed force, which will assuredly produce intense dissatisfaction among all law-abiding men? What can be expected in the way of benefit, by placing an armed force over the rights and liberties of a quiet, conservative and submissive people? Will such administration tend to keep the peace of the State? Will it not rather engender suspicion, distrust and hate, more especially from the probable composition of the force? These are questions which are of consequence to the entire State, and are not put as simply problematical.

If his Excellency will bear in mind the action and conduct of similar militia forces in Arkansas and other States in which they

now exist, he might pause in the further execution of his order; if he will not, then he may have hereafter grave doubts as to his present action, and it may be, compunctions feeling for all consequences.

But as regards the hot haste, as has been already said, it is certainly a matter of utter surprise to all, so soon after the visit of the two Aids of Gen. Grant, that his Excellency should have complied with the joint resolution. It was stated in the public press, that they had been in Columbia; had visited his Excellency, and that, on their return to Washington, had reported South Carolina as being the most peaceful, orderly and most encouraging, in its present situation, of any reconstructed State which they had visited. How, then, comes, so early after the report of these military Aids, the swift necessity for an organization, in the Department of the Adjutant-General, of "an armed force for the preservation of the peace" in South Carolina? Two weeks have not elapsed since those Aids of Gen. Grant are said to have been in Columbia, and in this short space of time, behold! an order from his Excellency for "a force to keep the peace of the State." Was ever change more sudden? Was ever threatened danger snuffed in the breeze more quickly?

These Aids must have derived their information from some authority, either from his Excellency or from the Chief Constable, for these officers are presumed to know all matters in reference to the peace of the State. If the report to General Grant was so made, it was true in all its proportions, no matter from what authority it emanated, and the present condition of the State abundantly verifies it. So much for the present condition of the State; but what of the future, his Excellency may well opine. But, even in any probable contingency, has he not, at his simple request, a garrison of ready drilled and well organized United States soldiers to assist in keeping the peace, to which he fears outrage and violence so suddenly? He may dismiss his fears, however, and solace himself in the fact that the real citizens of South Carolina are a law-abiding people.

There is only one matter in which there is even any distant danger—it is the result of the municipal election last had in the city of Charleston. The conducting and issue of that election is well known, and upon a contest, fully and very fairly developed before the then Mayor and Aldermen, (the majority being radicals,) a majority of these pronounced the said election illegal and void, because of non-compliance, and even disregard, of the statute which prescribed the mode, manner, forms and oath required of those who were appointed to manage and control it. The law gives the right of protest to the party complaining, and qualifies the existing Council, as it is believed, to be the umpire between the parties who were candidates. The men who claimed the election, but to whom the incumbent and now acting Council of the city of Charleston would not award it, on account of its gross and wanton illegality, have appealed to the Legislature (the very same body which prescribed the mode and manner, the forms and oath, and all other matters incident thereto,) to make valid the election, notwithstanding its clearly proven violation of the law in the manner of conducting it, and in defiance of this high authority which they have set at naught, now ask the same high authority to seat them as the Council of the city of Charleston.

Were ever ignorance, impudence and uncontrolled outrage more closely united? Was ever such a course heard of in any country which had ought to stamp it with civilization? And yet this same Legislature is about to legalize the violation of its own laws, and submit to a defiance of its own high authority!

It is presumed this law to validate the election will pass in both branches of the Legislature—having already passed the Senate, and that it may produce unpleasant consequences in the city of Charleston. True, it will be no slight outrage on the rights and elective privileges accorded to her citizens by the Act of this Legislature, which prescribed the mode and manner of the said election, but it must be submitted to his Excellency for his approval or veto. If he should not approve it, we will see and know whether this august body will pass it over his veto.

It is supposed that the peace of the State may be endangered by the passage of such an outrageous enactment; and his Excellency's fears may have been the motive for his order, premature as it is believed to be, and very unnecessary, as regards the burden of expense. But the citizens of Charleston are well known to be a high-minded, orderly, energetic and peace-loving people; and should his Excellency improve danger from the sea-board, it will be from the quarters and parties of those who assisted to elevate him to his high dignity, and not from the citizens of Charleston—and of this he may be well assured.

And now, Mr. Editor, one word in conclusion. Although we of Carolina, as we term ourselves, do not veil ourselves in our opposition to the situation of our State, knowing well that all our high offices are filled by strangers, and many by negroes, freedmen from a distance, and others who have heretofore been in our midst; yet, having accepted the situation imposed upon us by a power which we could not re-

sist, we are desirous and willing to abide all legislation which is not revolutionary; nevertheless, we may be permitted by the potency of the ballot-box to look forward to a change, and peaceably to relieve all who have come from distant States to serve us from the onerous responsibilities which they have so willingly and kindly assumed for our special and exclusive benefit.

That this may be the finale of this disinterested reconstruction, is the desire of the citizens of the State, as it assuredly is of ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Special Notices.

THE INCLEMENT SEASON, AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE WEAK AND FEBBLE.—The drafts which searching cold makes upon the vital powers of the debilitated, and delicate are not less severe than the drain upon their strength; caused by excessive heat. The vast disparity between the temperature of over-heated rooms and offices, at this season, and the frigidty of the outer air, is a fruitful source of sickness. To fortify the body against the evil consequences of the sudden alternations of heat and cold referred to, the vital organization should be strengthened and endowed with extra resistant power, by the use of a wholesome invigorant; and, of all preparations for this purpose, (whether embraced in the regular pharmacopoeia, or advertised in the public journals,) there is none that will compare in purity and excellence with HOSSETT'S STOMACH BITTERS. Acting directly upon the organ which converts the food into the fuel of life, the preparation imparts to it a tone and vigor which is communicated to every fibre of the frame. The digestive function being accelerated by its tonic operation, the liver regulated by its anti-bilious properties, and the waste matter of the system carried off punctually by its mild aperient action, the whole organization will necessarily be in the best possible condition to meet the shocks of winter and the sudden changes of temperature. The weak and sensitive, especially, cannot encounter these vicissitudes with safety, unless their tender systems are strengthened and braced by artificial means. Every liquor sold as a staple of trade is adulterated, and, were it otherwise, mere alcohol is simply a temporary excitant, which, when its first effects have subsided, leaves the physical powers (and the mind as well,) in a worse condition than before. HOSSETT'S BITTERS, on the other hand, contain the essential properties of the most valuable tonic and alterative roots, barks and herbs, and their active principle is the mildest, least exciting, and most innocuous of all diffusive stimulants. Feb 17 '69

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN.—On the ERRORS and ABUSES incident to Youth and Early Manhood, with the humane view of treatment and cure, sent by mail free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa. Jan 20 3mo

Errors of Youth.—A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, Feb 3 3mo No. 42 Cedar street, New York.

To Consumptives.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy—after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York. Feb 3 3mo

"MANHOOD"—Another new Medical Pamphlet from the pen of Dr. Curtis. The Medical Times says of this work: "This valuable treatise on the cause and cure of premature decline shows how health is impaired through secret abuses of youth and manhood, and how easily regained. It gives a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage, the cause and effects of nervous debility, and the remedies therefor." A pocket edition of the above will be forwarded on receipt of 25 Cents, by addressing Dr. CURTIS, No. 58 North Charles street, Baltimore, Md. May 27 1y

The Due West Female College. THIS is one of the most flourishing Institutions in the State. Pupils received at any time, and charged from time of entering. Tuition—including Latin and French, \$1 00 per month. Boarding, including fuel and washing, \$14 50 per month. Dec 15 1868 J. L. BONNER, President.

Bloomsdale Garden Seeds—Grown by David Landreth.

The unexampled demand, and increasing reputation, of Landreth's SEEDS, attests their superiority over all other kinds. Years have rolled up a long line of testimonials in favor of his Seeds, as being always reliable and of warranted quality. The subscribers have a full line of Seeds, for sale wholesale and retail. Jan 13 FISHER & HEINTZEL, Druggists.

Masonic Female College, COKESBURY, S. C. REV. SAMUEL B. JONES, President. Tuition—Collegial Department per year, \$40; Preparatory Department per year, \$20. Boarding \$10 per month. F. F. GARY, Secretary Board Trustees. Feb 4 1mo

JIM ROBINSON'S CHAMPION CIRCUS.



Under the Managerial Direction of Mr. JAS. M. NIXON, will exhibit at COLUMBIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26

TWO PERFORMANCES, AFTERNOON AND NIGHT!

Doors open at half-past 1 and half-past 6. Entertainments will commence punctually half an hour after opening. The Management take special pleasure in announcing the positive appearance of the only great rider in the world,

"JIMMY" ROBINSON, CHAMPION HORSEMAN OF THE UNIVERSE! Leading Bare-Back Equestrian! Unsurpassable in all Roles of this School of Art! "An Artist without a Peer!" "The Sensation in Europe!" "The Pride and Honor of America!"

Mr. JAMES ROBINSON, in re-visiting the South with a Circus of his own, would state that he does so in accordance with a long cherished desire to appear before the friends of his childhood, in the hope of receiving the same marks of approbation that he was so oft-times the recipient of at the outset of his professional career. Wearer of golden gifts from all the Crowned Heads of Europe, possessor of the DIAMOND STUDDER BELT, and with the conceded and universally admitted title of "CHAMPION," he desires in his manhood to receive the full endorsements of approval from those who sustained and encouraged him in his infancy.

ROBINSON will ride, as he alone can, at each entertainment, his RAPID BARE-BACK ACT! Throwing his FORE AND BACK SOMERSAULTS over high Barriers and Balloons, and carrying his infant son CLARENCE on his head!

MASTER CLARENCE! The youngest, smallest and prettiest child who has ever appeared in the arena, and who, by the New York press, has been christened THE MITE OF BEAUTY, will be introduced in a MINUTEMAN ACT, in which he will, on his Elin White Pony, give a series of exercises illustrative of the PARISIAN HAUT ECOLE!



The following Ladies and Gentlemen constitute the leading members of

Robinson's Champion Circus!

- Mrs. LUCILLE WATSON, Principal Equestrienne. Messrs. SHAPY and WHITNEY, Extraordinary Gymnasts. PETER CONKLIN, Clown of Merit. JULIAN KENT, Clever Comedian and Jester. Mr. WM. SPARKS, Herculean Athlete. The LOWANDE BROTHERS, Spanish Acrobats, of marked abilities. Mr. JEAN ACHON, Historic Equestrian. Mr. R. ELLINGHAM, The Accomplished Ring-Master. Mr. THOMAS CARR, Eccentric Vaultor. Sig. FERRANTA, Contortionist.

And a POWERFUL AUXILIARY CORPS, who, together with a fine stock of elegantly trained, blooded, and marked Horses and Ponies, constitute the

Best Circus Ever Brought South! SPECIAL NOTICE!

There are "NO SIDE SHOWS," nor other vulgar surroundings, such as JEWELRY CASES, LOTTERIES, OR OTHER GAMES OF CHANCE,

Permitted on or near the premises of JAS. ROBINSON'S CHAMPION CIRCUS. The People of the South will also bear in mind, that the Management does not

RESORT TO OUTSIDE DISPLAY, to draw a crowd.

THE MERIT OF THIS SHOW is made manifest by the acts in which the PERFORMANCES ARE GIVEN. No useless outlay for SHOWY PLACARDS, to catch the eye, and mislead the public. The simple, plain announcement,

The Original Robinson, "Jimmy," Pet Boy of the South, ONLY RIDER IN THE WORLD, IS COMING!

Should be sufficient to insure for the CHAMPION, the support of the PEOPLE. Tickets, admitting the holders to the Circus, before the opening of the ticket-wagon, can be obtained at National Hotel, Nickerson House, and Rawls' Music Store, without any advance of rates. C. C. PELL, General Business Agent.

Feb 18