

Freedom of the Press.

When General Pope assumed command of the "Third Military District," one of his earliest orders, arising from the suppression of a paper in Mobile by a subordinate officer, was that the liberty of the press was not to be interfered with. It was, therefore, with some surprise we read the order, published yesterday morning, emanating from the same General's headquarters. Although the order does not in exact terms suppress journals which are opposed to the reconstruction Acts of Congress; yet in ordering advertising patronage to be withheld from them, it seeks to accomplish the same end, and that is the free expression of political opinion by the press of the Third District.

Although we differ from a large number of the Georgia papers in their opposition to convention and congressional reconstruction, yet we do not think that any interference with the press will contribute to the ends sought to be attained by the Acts of Congress, or by those appointed to execute them in the Southern States. We can (barely) understand why an official in one of the thus designated Provisional Governments of the South should not use their position and influence to sway political opinion; but while they refrain from this, we cannot see the utility or justice of prohibiting them from giving, as they have heretofore done, their patronage, in the way of advertising, &c., to the journals which may have been selected for that purpose, irrespective of their opinions on the reconstruction Acts of Congress. These very enactments themselves give the people the privilege and right to adopt or reject them at the ballot-box, and this being the final and decisive expression of opinion, it surely carries with it the minor one of saying or advising as to what course should be pursued prior to the exercise of that right. But, as Father Ritchie was wont to say on winding up his leading editorials, nous verrons.

Voluntary Disfranchisement.

Our readers must recollect that the duty of registration is incumbent on every citizen, not merely to enable him to act upon the present political issues, but upon every other issue which may arise, until the present political pressure is removed. A friend said carelessly, the other day, that he would be disfranchised, and knowing that he was embraced in none of the prohibited classes, we asked him what he meant. He replied, he would voluntarily disfranchise himself.

Such a position is utterly wrong and indefensible, for however sorely we may feel, however great our disappointment, however unjust we may consider this or that act of legislation, we hold that no man has a right to disfranchise himself. He owes something more than his fancied allegiance to dead issues or to political prejudices—he owes a duty to his country and to his posterity, as an American citizen and as one who desires to transmit to those coming after him the blessings of a free Government. The man, at the present juncture of our political affairs, who has the right to preserve his citizenship before the ballot-box, and declines to do so, from any motive whatever, commits a grave offence against the weal of the State. His own disfranchisement, *per se*, is of small importance; but it may be of great detriment to the true interests of that State, for the rights of which—her honor and fair fame—he has perilled life on many battle-fields. South Carolinians, ignore political prejudices! The past, with its innumerable hallowed associations, has fled forever, and your State, now entering upon a new and untried political existence, demands your services, to right her upon the troubled waves upon which she is now tempest-tossed. If she cannot reach a harbor of safety; if, contrary to plighted political faith and oft-repeated assurances, she is still left to drift at the mercy of the storm, let no Carolinian, by inaction, now or hereafter, be compelled to take home the remorseful reproach, that he did not raise an arm to save her.

TO OUR READERS.—After a brief interval, the *Phoenix* this morning returns to its wonted proportions, and on doing so, we desire to say a few words to its readers and advertisers. The proprietor, in the absence of any other news journal in the city during the unusually dull business months of this year, has labored ardently to furnish to the people of Columbia and of the upper Districts a MEDIUM OF INTELLIGENCE, and at a heavy outlay—having to bear the whole expense of telegraphic despatches, which it is the rule to divide among the journals published in a city—and has given them the latest news from twelve to twenty-four hours in advance of any other paper. As before remarked, this was done at an expense which the receipts of the paper, during an unprecedented season of business depression and of scarcity of money, could not be expected to remunerate, as the old rates to subscribers and advertisers were strictly adhered to.

As the season for the revival of business, and harvesting the crops, is approaching, the proprietor of the *Phoenix* feels justified in placing the claims of the paper prominently before the people among whom it circulates, and to ask them for a generous support, in the way of subscription and advertising, as well as job work. The office is fitted up in complete order, with abundant material, and besides skilled and competent employees in all departments, is under the personal supervision of the proprietor; we feel, therefore, that we can put forth our claims with confidence.

Having said this much for the past and present of the *Phoenix*, we may be permitted to say that no effort will be relaxed to make it an ACCEPTABLE NEWSPAPER and a READABLE JOURNAL. It may be, that with a return to something like our former business prosperity, we shall still further enlarge our dimensions, as the wants of our readers and the community may require. Having put our hands to the plough, we do not intend to look back—the simple meaning of which is, that we intend to publish at the capital of South Carolina a journal that will represent and advocate to the extent of its ability the best interests of the State, and afford to the people of the middle and upper Districts a RELIABLE AND PERMANENT NEWSPAPER.

Virginia.

The list of registered voters, thus far, in the noble old Commonwealth of Virginia, shows that she is yet a white man's State. The *Richmond Enquirer* has carefully compiled a list of the registered voters in forty-five Counties, which give an aggregate of nearly 34,000 voters, and, in these Counties, the white majority is nearly 19,000. It is also to be noted that this list embraces the leading populous cities of the State—Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk, Alexandria, &c., all of which gave large negro majorities.

Of the forty-five Counties, thirty-one gave white majorities, and the *Richmond Enquirer* believes that the full returns from the entire State will exhibit something like a similar proportion of the two races. This is gratifying intelligence, for although some of the whites registered may be of the Hunnicutt stripe, yet it is pretty certain that the conservatives of the State will have the control, and thus remove the apprehension that the political intriguers and mischief-makers would carry the Old Dominion into the fold of the political agitators, who have been incessantly at work among her people. Should the hopes entertained of the political complexion of the remaining Counties be realized, the result will be hailed as a favorable omen throughout the South. *Nil desperandum.*

PUBLIC LAND TO RAILROADS.—It is said that the report of the General Land Office, next winter, will show the number of grants to railroads in all the States. The statement will also show the number of railroads, and their length—those that are running and those in course of construction. This report will be interesting, especially as to the land appropriated to railroads. The contrast between the amount given to Southern and that given to Northern railroads will be very great.

Tribute of Respect to the Memory of the Late Hon. EDWARD G. PALMER.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 14, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company, held this day, Col. Wm. H. Robertson, of Fairfield, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

At the last meeting of this Board, but one month ago, there sat in its councils a Director from the District of Fairfield, in the enjoyment of full and vigorous health. That Director is no longer numbered among the members of this Board—death has assigned to him another scene of life—a different stage of action.

On the 27th day of July last, and within one week of his being sixty-seven years old, at his home, in the bosom of his own family, and surrounded by sympathizing friends, Hon. Edward Gendron Palmer breathed out his life—paid the last debt of nature.

This interposition of Providence, to whose decrees we should submit with Christian resignation, has summoned from amongst us one of our most useful, energetic and valuable Directors, and bereft society and the community generally of a citizen greatly admired for his numerous virtues and universally esteemed for his many estimable qualities.

The deceased was a native of St. Stephen's Parish, Charleston District; born of most worthy and respectable parents, on the 3d of August, 1800.

In December, 1819, he graduated at the South Carolina College, in the class with the late Franklin H. Elmore and other eminent and distinguished public men; and in December, 1821, was admitted to the practice of law in the courts of this State.

Being, however, possessed of a handsome and independent fortune, and having more taste for agricultural pursuits than the practice of a dry and tedious profession, he, soon after his admission to the bar, abandoned the legal profession and turned his attention to planting, in which pursuit he was skilled and energetic, and would have left a large estate to his bereaved family, had not the casualties of the recent war and its results deprived him of the greater portion of it.

As a citizen, he was ever prompt to discharge any public duty; as a neighbor, he was kind and obliging; as a friend, warm, candid and sincere, and as a father, husband and brother, affectionate in the highest degree.

As an evincing evidence of the excellence of such qualities, and of the manner in which they were appreciated, he was repeatedly selected by the citizens of his District to serve them in various public capacities, and was for many years their representative in one or other branch of the State Legislature.

And when that Company, of which this Board is now the exponent, was first organized, in the town of Charlotte, N. C., in August, 1847; and when it was all-important that a man of energy, zeal and ability—one in whom the public had entire confidence—should be placed at the helm, to pilot her successfully through to her moorings, the deceased was, with entire unanimity, fixed upon for the position; and from that time until February, 1856, a period of nine years, he, as President of the Company, managed its affairs most faithfully, energetically and successfully.

In February, 1856, when the Road was in full and successful operation, and when its affairs were in a prosperous condition, feeling that he needed and required rest from the toils and labors through which he had passed in the service of the Company, he voluntarily retired from its presidency, and sought repose and quietude in the privacy of his own personal affairs. Thus he remained disconnected from any management of this Company until February, 1860, when he was again solicited and urged to take a seat at this Board, and contribute his aid and experience to a service in which he had, for so many years, been usefully and successfully identified. Characteristic of his public spiritedness, he accepted a directorship, and scrupulously discharged its duties up to the day of his death.

Thus, whilst occupying a seat at this Board, where his counsels were always sought and respected, has death claimed him as its victim, and created a void extremely difficult to be filled. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That this Board has learned with deep and abiding sorrow the death of Hon. Edward G. Palmer, late a member thereof, from the District of Fairfield.

Resolved, That the loss which the Company has sustained by the death of one who was so long identified with her interest, and who contributed so effectually to the management of its affairs, is of no ordinary character, and one which will be found very difficult to replace.

Resolved, That the deep and intense sympathy which each member of this Board feels for the bereaved family of their late friend and brother Director, induces them to offer to his family their personal condolence for the great affliction which they have been called upon to bear.

Resolved, That as a further testimony of respect and esteem for the

memory of our deceased friend and brother Director, these proceedings be inscribed at length on the minutes of this Board; that a copy thereof be forwarded to his bereaved family, and that copies of the same be furnished to the *Columbia Phoenix*, *Windsboro News*, *Chester Standard* and *Charlotte Democrat*, with the request that each of these journals give them an insertion in their columns.

(Signed) C. H. MANSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

A Disgraceful Outrage in Florida.

The press of the country will soon find enough to chronicle in the way of lawless and proscriptive violence, without going to Tennessee, if the infamous outrage perpetrated upon our citizens, on the border of this County, on last Friday, shall remain unpunished.

On that day, a quiet country school-house, near the head of the Micoskie, and in Leon County, filled with men and women from the neighborhood, who had gone thither to witness the examination of the children at the close of the school, was suddenly surrounded by an armed mob of negroes, and guards stationed around, with orders to shoot any one who should attempt to pass the lines, while others rushed into the house itself, demanding the surrender of a negro named Ryal. The sudden intrusion of this armed and yelling mob upon a scene so quiet, created a panic among the women and children, who, ignorant of the precise danger without, rushed frantically from the building through doors and windows, while the white men, unarmed and surprised, could only vainly try to ascertain the cause of this indignity, and to persuade the maddened throng to cease from further violence. Fortunately the men who had been stationed, with orders to fire upon all who should attempt to escape, moved either by pity or some ray of common sense, disregarded the order, and women and children were soon hurrying away from the unknown danger.

In the meantime, these sable warriors, having put to flight the peaceful occupants of the house, discovered Ryal, a colored man, the object of their search, seated on a table outside of the house, and although he was known to be a helpless cripple, unable to walk a step, a few of the more resolute advanced upon him, with their arms at a charge, and caused him to surrender.

It may be a matter of some interest to know what crime against the laws of the country, this poor cripple had committed, which could in any way palliate so flagrant a breach of the peace. It was this: Ryal, for some time past, we understand, has been traveling through different neighborhoods, endeavoring to collect funds for the building of a school-house for the children of freedmen, and while thus engaged, he has, both in public and private, urged his fellow-freedmen not to trust the protestations of Northern emissaries, but to vote and act with the Southern people.

This arch conspirator having been captured, a council of war was held, and it was determined to bring him before Capt. Grunwell, of the Bureau in Monticello, and accordingly, having placed Ryal upon a horse, they took up their line of march to this place; camped out about a mile from town, and the next morning, having left their arms, we believe, at the camp, with a rabble rout, they presented themselves with their prisoner before this functionary.

The Captain, after hearing the case, startled these sable patriots, with the announcement, that this was a free country, and Ryal had the right of free speech, however heterodox his political opinions might be, and advised his captors to depart at once to their several fields of industry.—*Monticello (Fla.) Gazette.*

The effect of the laws against cutting, and in favor of planting, trees in France, has been such that, of late years, instead of a steady decrease in the extent of woodland in the empire, there has been a constant gain. In 1850, the wooded surface of France was 8,783,343 hectares, or less than 22,500,000 acres, the whole number of acres of land in France being at least 125,000,000. In 1865, the number of hectares in wood had increased to over 9,000,000, or nearly 1,000,000 acres more than fifteen years before.

Another Fenian leader, "General" Fariola, is said to have turned informer. Fenianism is brimfull of absurdity, but it is too sad to be laughed at. The honorable patriotism of its objects, the preposterous inadequacy of its means, and the baseness of so many of its trusted agents, make a mournful contrast. But the story is an old one. Ireland has been for generations fighting against artillery with pop-guns and nourishing traitors for her own betrayal.

NEGRO SCHOOL.—It will be remembered that a subscription was made up by the white citizens of this town some time ago, for the purpose of purchasing a lot upon which to erect a freedman's school-house. We are pleased to announce that the money subscribed has been collected, the lot purchased, and the title made out to the trustees of the school to be established.—*Yorkville Enquirer.*

Local Items.

HARD TO BEAT.—The Palmetto fire engine has been thoroughly overhauled, and a night or two ago the members took her out for a trial. With the brakes not quite full of men, water was thrown 190½ feet, on a dead level. Pretty good, that. Their handsome engine house is tenable, although not entirely finished, and the company is now in condition to battle successfully with the flames.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—In accordance with the recommendation of the Bishops of the Southern Methodist Church, to-day will be observed as a day of fasting throughout the bounds of the Church, South. Services may be expected at the Marion Street Church, at 11 o'clock a. m. The same Episcopal recommendation suggested that meetings for prayer should be held throughout the week, commencing last Sabbath, and in compliance with this request, a protracted meeting has been held at the Washington Street Church during the week.

HEAVY RAINS.—We have had a very heavy fall of rain, which we fear, from appearances, has been general. It commenced raining on Wednesday morning, about 9 o'clock, and continued without interruption until yesterday, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock. A vast quantity of rain must have fallen, and the water-courses will doubtless be very much swollen in consequence.

We learn that the trestle work over Crane Creek, on the Greenville Railroad, was so much damaged that the up train, yesterday morning, had to return, being unable to cross.

We fear we will have disastrous news from the corn crops in the bottom lauds adjoining the water courses.

UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE OF NEW YORK.—We have received from Janitor Stoddard a copy of the catalogue of the Medical Department of the University of New York. There are over forty professors and officers connected with the institution, which is believed to be the largest surgical hospital in America. There were treated in it last year nearly 3,000 cases, more than half of which were surgical. Owing to being located in the midst of a dense population, the College Clinics are carried forward on a scale elsewhere unattained. The number of graduates of the Medical Department is nearly 2,700, and the number of students has been more than 8,000. The session for 1867-'68 will begin on Monday, October 14, 1867, and continue until the 1st of March.

FIRST DAY'S REGISTRATION.—The process of registration commenced yesterday in this city. Everything passed off quietly. We learn from Mr. Calnan that the whole number of voters registered was 107—whites 47; colored 60.

For the information of our readers, we have also been apprized, by the Chairman of the Board, that neither militia nor any other State officers are disfranchised, unless they afterwards engaged in or aided and abetted the rebellion. With reference to this matter, the Charleston papers say:

"The question was raised at each of the precincts, yesterday, whether notaries public and militia officers were entitled to register, and the matter having been referred to the Commanding General, he decided affirmatively, and so instructed the several Boards of Registration.

"It will be well for those of our naturalized citizens who present themselves for registration to remember that, according to instructions from headquarters, the exhibition of their naturalization papers to the Board will be required."

We call the attention of the merchants of this city to the advertisement of Udolpho Wolfe, of New York, in this day's paper. Mr. Wolfe has been engaged in his present business for the last thirty-eight years, and is now considered the "great gin man of the world." He was born in Richmond, Va., and during the whole war, it is stated, rendered very effectual service to our Southern friends confined in Northern prisons—not alone in mere words of encouragement or sympathy, but with true generosity used his abundant means to relieve the sufferings of many a poor fellow.

JOB PRINTING.—The Job Office of the *Phoenix* is as complete as any in the South. It is furnished with new fonts of type of all descriptions and of the most modern styles. All work executed promptly, with taste and skill, and at reasonable rates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attention is called to the following advertisements, which are published this morning for the first time:
Udolpho Wolfe—Schiedam Schnapps.
J. S. McMahon—Residence to Rent.
Columbia Base Ball Club—Meeting.
Fisher & Heintsh—Preserving Fluid.
W. B. Johnston—Magistrate, &c.

A fine lot of Desirable Goods have just been opened by Mr. R. G. Shiver, who still adheres to his popular principle of good articles for little money. Read his advertisement, and then examine the goods.

THE COTTON CROP.—The cotton crop of last year is reported to have footed up 1,810,000 bales. It was predicted that it would be 2,500,000 bales. The crop of the present year is again set down at the last amount by many cotton speculators. But we see no reason to suppose that it will exceed last year's crop, or that it will be little more than a third of a crop. Whatever greater disadvantages there may have existed because of the then brief period for recovery from the war, compared with the present year, we may rest assured that they will be fully equalled by the disturbing process of reconstruction and the party agitations through the invasions of radical agitators, who have permeated every hole and corner of the South. Neither cotton nor any other product of industry can, if ever again, be looked for in abundance proportioned to the laboring population, until peace and a proper social order are restored. Neither white nor black, nor the collective Southern communities, can hope for prosperity until the time when we may behold these things.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Why do "birds in their little nests agree?" Because they'd fall out if they didn't.

DEW OF THE ALPS.
For sale wholesale by all the grocers in New Orleans, Charleston, Mobile, Savannah and New York.

DEW OF THE ALPS
Received the first premium at the Paris Exposition.

DEW OF THE ALPS.
The manufacturers of the above cordial not only received the first premium at the Paris Exposition, but were decorated by the Emperor.

DEW OF THE ALPS.
For sale by all the druggists, grocers and fruit stores in the United States.

BRANDY, RUM AND WINES.
5,000 cases old Cognac Brandy, imported especially for private use.
300 cases old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum, bottled before the war.
10,000 cases Madeira, Sherry and Port—some very old and superior—various brands: all warranted pure. For sale by

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Aug 16 3mo 22 Beaver st., New York.
ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

PARTIES who expect me to GIN their COTTON will please notify me at once, and state the probable time and amount to be Ginned.
W. B. LOWRANCE.
August 11

Tomatoes, Peaches, Okra, Corn.
PRESERVE them for winter use by using the PRESERVING FLUID just arrived and for sale by
FISHER & HEINTSH,
Aug 16 Druggists.

Columbia Base Ball Club.
The members of this Club will attend an extra meeting, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Palmetto Engine House. Punctual attendance requested.
By order of the President,
Aug 16 1 C. A. CARRINGTON, Secy.

W. B. JOHNSTON,
Magistrate and Notary Public.
Will attend promptly to all office business. May be found at the *Phoenix* Office during business hours. Aug 16

FOR RENT,
THE large and commodious RESIDENCE, on Senate street, South of Trinity (Episcopal) Church, containing 13 large rooms, with gas, and extensive out-buildings attached. It is admirably adapted for a first-class boarding house, and from its situation, is well suited for a boarding school. Apply to
Aug 16 1mo J. S. McMAHON.

Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps are good for Dyspepsia.

TWO WIDOW LADIES,
WITH several daughters, can obtain good SITUATIONS, and steady employment, by applying immediately to CHILDS, JOHNSON & PALMER, in this city, or at Saluda Factory. Aug 15

Cigars and Tobacco.
THE undersigned has just received, and keeps constantly on hand, a large and varied stock of CIGARS. Also, a large supply of SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCO, of all brands.
F. A. SCHNEIDER,
Plain street.
Aug 15

Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps are good for Gout.

Twine, Rope, Iron Ties, Bagging.
200 LBS. TWINE, 50 coils ROPE.
100 bundles patent IRON TIES.
20 bales superior BAGGING, just received. Planters will find it greatly to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Aug 14 J. & T. R. AGNEW.

THOS. E. GREGG & CO.
BROKERS.
STOCKS, Bonds, Gold and Exchange bought and sold. Office at GREGG & CO.'S. July 31