

THE DAILY PHOENIX.



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, AUGUST 2, 1865.

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The Charleston correspondent of the New York Herald, dated July 15th, gives us some few items which we have not found in the Charleston Courier. We must remark in limine, that while it is on record for the future historian, that the white citizens disguised themselves as soldiers, in order to butcher the negro troops, so it has been since discovered that the story—on its very face an absurdity—was totally unfounded, and that the fighting was between the white and black troops, in which the citizens had no part, yet they were required to retire to their houses and keep within doors after 8 o'clock p. m., and to deliver up all their weapons. The correspondent of the Herald says:

As the whites with few exceptions delivered up their arms on the occupation of the city by the Union troops, the order to them will be of little interest. Every house in the city at the time of the occupation by the Union soldiers underwent a thorough searching operation by the troops of the Twenty-first United States colored troops, for the purpose of announcing freedom to the slaves, the seizure of fire-arms and the capture of abandoned property, furniture, &c. The number of fire-arms thus far brought in since the publication of the order, are five rifles and seven pistols, mostly belonging to blacks.

The Colored Orphan Asylum, after a number of changes by the release of property to the owners, has at last been settled in Memminger's extensive mansion and grounds, at the corner of Smith and Westworth streets. It now has about one hundred and seventy-five members.

The mortality list has considerably diminished within the past two weeks. For the week from the 11th to the 17th June, inclusive, the deaths were eighty-eight blacks, twenty-five whites; from the 18th to the 24th of June, inclusive, sixty-eight blacks, twenty-one whites; from 25th of June to 1st of July, inclusive, sixty-six blacks, twenty-two whites; from 2d to the 8th of July, inclusive, sixty-six blacks, twenty-two whites, making a total in one month of four hundred and eighty-five blacks and one hundred and thirty-four whites, a dreadful comparison with former years, when the whole number of deaths in a month did not average forty or fifty, white and black. The highest number of deaths in the yellow fever epidemic of 1864 was fifty-nine.

Here is another extract, the length of which will not impair its interest to our readers. We do not care to remark upon these passages, but will remind our readers that the unusual greatness of the corn crop is at the expense of the cotton crop, but little of the latter article having been planted. The wheat crop, by the way, was not a fair one.

To one who in the past has been familiar with the zeal always displayed by the people of the South in the advocacy of their "peculiar institution," and who have witnessed the dogged tenacity with which they have clung to and fought for its perpetuation, nothing can be more astonishing than the good grace, and, I might almost

say, pleasure, with which they have beheld slavery—suddenly and at one fell blow—swept away forever from their midst. I know not how to account for so singular a phenomenon; but in conversing, recently with many planters, who were but a few months ago large slave-owners, I found the same apparent indifference as to the loss of their negroes exhibited by them all; and some of them went so far as to say that even had they the opportunity to repossess themselves of their slaves they would refuse to avail themselves of it.

But this feeling, it must be understood, is not the result of any change of sentiment on the part of the planters as to the rights or true interests of the negro. It arises, I think, simply from the conviction which the events of the war have forced upon their mind, that the African slave is, generally speaking, lazy, filthy, treacherous and ungrateful; and that the results of free and compensated labor, though perhaps less profitable in appearance, will be far more satisfactory in the end than those of the unpaid toil of slaves. They see that, with free labor, it is within their power to choose and retain only the likeliest field hands and to rid themselves at once of the care of all superfluous negroes, including the young children, those too old to work and the sick; while, on the other hand, the use of slave labor necessarily saddles them with the support of an army of black dependents, utterly useless in any of the operations of planting. So that, after all, the dreaded abolition has a bright side too for the planters, and they are beginning to recognize the fact.

There is a very general desire on the part of many of the owners of large plantations to secure white labor for their lands. This they propose to do not by the ordinary process of hiring the laborers, but by dividing out their large tracts into farms of suitable size, and by letting these to industrious tenants at moderate rents, to be paid in kind out of the crops raised. The lands under cultivation in this State are of all degrees of fertility, those in the upper or mountain region being comparatively sterile, while the beautiful belt of islands which girdle our sea-coast present a soil so rich and fruitful that the plow is an implement almost unknown to those who till it—the use of the hoe alone having enabled them, for generations past, to raise crops which were the admiration and envy of their less fortunate neighbors in the interior. Should it happen that the proprietors of these island lands decide to rent them in the manner I have described, a rare chance will be afforded to adventurous agriculturists, while, in any event, the hardy immigrants who reach your Northern cities, and who disdain not to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, may be sure to find on any of the Carolina plantations abundant employment on very liberal terms of remuneration.

It is generally admitted among practical men here that in ten years from the present time white labor will have gained a secure foothold among us, wherever it can safely be made available. But there is one class of land from which there is too good reason to fear that it must ever remain excluded. I allude to the rice plantations. Probably few of your readers, who have not themselves beheld the wonders and intricacies of the cultivation of the rice plant, have any just idea of the immense labor requisite for the formation of a well ordered rice plantation. Miles on miles of powerful dykes, with multitudinous sluices and flood-gates in every direction, tell a wondrous tale of diligence, skill and untiring perseverance. Gazing on such a plantation it is impossible to refuse one's admiration to the fact which has directed the labor of men so devoid of intelligence as the negro slave to the achievement of results so grand and imposing. Yet, under the burning suns of summer and amid the malarial exhalations of the artificial rice swamps, it was only by black labor that these vast fields for the amphibious plant could have been reclaimed and constructed in the first instance, and it is only by black labor that their cultivation can now be kept up. Nay, the rice planters all say, with one accord, that not only must they have

black labor to succeed, but compulsory black labor, and nothing else. For the white man to attempt to inhabit, much less to work upon, a rice plantation in the hot season, is certain death. This being the case, and compulsory labor being (as the negroes have learned to say) "played out," it is clear that the rice planters are in a very bad way, and that, unless something should turn up to prevent, the culture of rice in South Carolina will, ere long, be a thing of the past.

But while there is literally no work whatever being done on the rice lands, the other crops throughout the State promise a fair yield. The harvesting of the wheat is now nearly over, and, although in some localities it has sustained considerable injury from rust and smut, in general the crop is satisfactory. The entire corn crop was planted late; but the reason has been propitious, and the corn now looks very well. Never before in this State has so large an extent of country been planted with corn as this year, except in the districts ravaged in the operations of the war. The planters also give favorable accounts of the minor crops—oats, peas and potatoes. The fruit crop is by far the most abundant and promising that we have had for many years past. The yield of figs, peaches and apples is particularly large.

Over the River.

This beautiful poem, by an American writer, Miss F. P. M., has commanded the admiration of all readers during the many rounds it has made of the newspaper and magazine press the last ten years. To those who have lost intimate friends—who has not?—some of the allusions are inexpressibly affecting. Many a moistened eye will follow the lines:
Over the river they beckon to me,
Loved ones who've passed to the other side,
The gleam of their snowy robes I see,
But their voices are lost in the dashing tide.
There's one with ringlets of sunny gold,
And eyes the reflection of Heaven's own blue;
He crossed in the twilight gray and cold,
And the pale mist hid him from mortal view.

We saw not the angel who met him there,
The gates of the City we could not see;
Over the river, over the river,
My brother stands ready to welcome me.
Over the river the boatman pale,
Carried another—the household pet;
Her bright curls waved in the gentle gale—
Darling Minnie, I see her yet!

She crossed on her bosom her dimpled hands,
And fearlessly entered the phantom bark;
We watched it glide from the silver sands,
And all our sunshine grew strangely dark.
We know she is safe on the other side,
Where all the ransomed and angels be;
Over the river, the mystic river,
My childhood's idols are waiting for me.

For none return from those quiet shores
Who cross with the boatman cold and blue;
We hear the dip of the golden oars,
We catch a gleam of the snowy sail,
And lo! they have passed from our heart—
They cross the stream and are gone for aye!

We cannot sunder the veil apart,
That hides from our view the gates of day;
We only know that their bark no more
Shall sail with ones on life's stormy sea,
Yet somehow I hope on the unseen shore,
They watch and beckon and wait for me!

And I sit and think when the sunset's gold
Is flushing river and hill and shore,
I shall one day stand by the water's side,
And list to the sound of the boatman's oar;
I shall watch for the gleam of the flapping sail,
I shall hear the bark as it gains the strand,
I shall pass from sight with the boatman pale,
To the better shore of the spirit land!

I shall know the loved who have gone before,
And joyfully sweet will the meeting be,
When over the river, the peaceful river,
The Angel of Death shall carry me!

An official report of all the American gold received at the United States mint and its branches, from our first gold discoveries down to June 30, 1861, shows a grand total of \$597,187,784, of which \$556,718,873 came from California; \$9,783,071 from Colorado; \$9,121,897 from North Carolina; \$6,909,375 from Georgia; \$6,142,433 from Oregon; \$2,308,386 from Idaho; \$1,558,874 from Virginia; \$1,352,966 from Alabama; and the balance from other States and Territories.

Miss Neely, of Mocksville, N. C., shot a negro woman through the heart on the 2d ult.; while the latter was engaged in controversy with her master.

The army sent to Texas is not so enormous as some of the sensational people have reported. A heavy column of cavalry is on its march through the State, and from 12,000 to 15,000 infantry are making their appearance on the Rio Grande. It was necessary to make a display of the military power of the Republic on the plains of Texas, and a small army of observation at the gate of Mexico will do no harm.

Eighteen persons have died of injuries caused by the tornado at Firoqua, Wisconsin, June 28th, and many others are still suffering. Fifty houses were destroyed. The loss of property was about \$300,000.

Edward J. Boyce, colored man, who, twenty years ago was a barber in Terra Haute, Ind., has been appointed chief justice of Liberia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Rev. J. Boston Drayton.

Bennett has purchased the place where Barnum's Museum stood.

The following gentlemen are respectfully suggested as candidates for the Convention to be held in September next:

WADE HAMPTON,
A. R. TAYLOR,
W. A. HARRIS,
J. G. GIBBES.

July 31

For the Convention.

The friends of the Union and of their State, desiring to bring into her councils practical knowledge, sound patriotism and devotion to her best interests, respectfully nominate the following gentlemen as delegates to the State Convention from the District of Richland:

JOHN CALDWELL,
WADE HAMPTON,
A. R. TAYLOR,
W. A. HARRIS.

August 1st

School for Girls.

THE MISSSES MARTIN will open a School for Girls on the FIRST MONDAY in October. Besides the usual English studies, lessons will be given in Latin, French and Music. A few boarders will be received into the family. Apply at their residence on Blanding street. August 17

For Sale and in Store.

BAGGING,
ROPE,
TWINE.
By August 13 A. L. SOLOMON,
Commission Merchant.

On Consignment.

5,000 LBS. BACON, SIDES,
1,000 LBS. SMOKED BEEF.
For sale by A. L. SOLOMON,
Commission Merchant,
Aug 13 2d door from Shiver House.

To Rent.

FOUR ROOMS, with KITCHEN and LARGE GARDEN, in a pleasant situation, on Upper Boundary street, opposite Mr. Semley's; one room occupied by a widow lady and two small children. To any person with a small family it is a handsome and desirable place. Apply to RICHIE O'NEALE, Executor. August 13th Near the place.

THADDEUS STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

71 EAST BAY, CHARLESTON, S. C.
WILL give attention to the forwarding of COTTON to New York and Europe, and will receive and forward goods from abroad consigned to parties in the interior of this State. Advances made on produce consigned to Arthur Leary, Esq., New York. A full stock of GROCERIES always on hand and for sale at the lowest market rates. FAY BROTHERS SUPERIOR FAMILY SOAP, in quarter, half and whole boxes, can be shipped in any quantity at factory prices. July 31 13th

LARGE AND RECENT ARRIVALS OF LADIES' AND GENTS' SHOES.

THE subscriber offers to the public a large and handsome assortment of LADIES' and GENTS' SHOES, of the latest styles and qualities, at prices ranging from one dollar and fifty cents per pair upwards. He is determined to dispose of this stock to the satisfaction of all who may favor him with a call. The citizens of Columbia and surrounding country are respectfully solicited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Store in rear of the large College Chapel, Columbia. H. VAN PELT, Sutter 25th Ohio. July 31 4

J. N. ROBSON HAS RESUMED THE Commission Business

AT HIS OLD STAND,
62 EAST BAY, CHARLESTON, S. C.
Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Corn, etc.; and, from his long experience, he feels confident of giving general satisfaction. July 29 5

W. B. JOHNSTON, Magistrate,

Office on Pickens street East end of Lady. WILL attend to all official business brought before him; will also attend to drawing up Deeds, Conveyances, Mortgages, Contracts, and other ordinary legal instruments of writing. Fair copies of any document executed with neatness and dispatch. August 1

The Broad River BOAT COMPANY

HAVING secured two fine DRY BOATS, and two crews of the most experienced Boatmen on the river, offers its services to the public for transporting FREIGHT between Columbia and Alston. The following rates have been adopted:
Bacon, per 100 lbs. \$ 75
Corn, per bushel. 88
Cotton, per bale. 3 00
Feller. 2 50
Flour, per barrel. 2 00
Other articles, per 100 lbs. 1 00
Passengers. 2 00

The Boats will leave Columbia at 6 a. m., every Monday and Friday; and will leave Alston at 6 a. m., every Wednesday and Sunday. Apply to B. B. SIMONS, Agent, Columbia. W. D. WALTER, Agent, Newberry C. H. J. W. CALL, Agent, in charge of Boats.

To Printers and Publishers, H. L. Pelouze & Co.,

LAW BUILDING, RICHMOND, VA.
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F. H. Lafon,
Who can be found at Mrs. J. S. Bawls' boarding house, corner Camden and Marion sts. He is also the authorized Agent to contract for Advertisements and Subscriptions to the RICHMOND DAILY TIMES, having the largest daily circulation of any newspaper in the South, now nearly 16,000 copies. Merchants and others will consult their interest by giving me a call. July 31 3

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED!

NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS!

THE PHOENIX

PUBLISHED
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly,
At the Capital of South Carolina,
COLUMBIA.

1865. 1865.

THE DAILY PHOENIX,

ISSUED every morning except Sunday, is filled with the LATEST NEWS, (by telegraph, mails, etc.) EDITORIAL, CORRESPONDENCE, MISCELLANY, POETRY, STORIES, etc. This is the only daily paper in the State outside of the city of Charleston.

The Tri-Weekly Phoenix,

For country circulation, is published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and has all the reading matter of interest contained in the daily issues of the week.

WEEKLY GLEANER,

A HOME COMPANION.

As its name indicates, is intended as a FAMILY JOURNAL, and is published every Wednesday. It will contain Eight Pages, of Forty Columns. The cream of the News, Miscellany, Tales, etc. of the Daily and Tri-Weekly will be found in its columns.

TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.
Daily, one year, \$10 00
" three months, 3 00
Tri-Weekly, one year, 7 00
" three months, 2 00
Weekly, one year, 4 00
" three months, 1 25
Advertisements inserted in the Daily or Tri-Weekly at \$1 a square for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion. Weekly advertisements \$1 a square every insertion.

JOB WORK,

Such as HAND-BILLS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, SWIN-PLASTERS, etc., executed promptly and at reasonable rates.
JULIAN A. SELBY,
Printer and Proprietor
July 31