

Wednesday Morning, May 17, 1865.

The Last Local Robbery and its Consequences.

When advised that local raiding parties had been organized for the purpose of plundering the public stores of commissary, quartermaster and hospital, we then warned the people that these movements were only initiatory of a general system of robbery, from which the whole community must suffer. There were many who excused the plunderers, and persuaded themselves not only that they were not criminal, but that they would stop short in their proceedings as soon as they had exhausted the public stores. But the appetite grows from what it feeds on; and the transition is easy from public to private property. The supplies gathered for the sustenance of the railroad operatives were next stolen; and these also were impudently argued to be public stores. We next were advised of the robbery of town people and town houses. Burglary began to move in every direction where plunder could be had, and no longer sought to make apologies. Horses and mules were stolen from private stables; cows were carried off which gave support to widows and orphans, and men had reason to go armed with their revolvers when walking the streets by night. Supplies gathered in the neighboring country for the suffering poor and the people of Columbia in general, were violently taken from the depots at various places, and the wagons bringing them into the city were plundered along the highways. There was yet a point beyond which it was hoped that the criminals would not attempt. But the hope was fallacious. The mules sent by the charities of other cities for the purpose of bringing supplies to our starving population, have been stolen to the number of thirteen, and are, we suppose, irretrievably gone. What is the prospect before the people here? Absolute famine and starvation. There are no less than ten thousand people here daily receiving rations, who have no other means of getting bread for themselves and children. See these unhappy destitutes at the ration house, daily clinging to its porches, eagerly waiting for the doors to open and give them that daily bread for which they are authorized and required to pay. What must be thought of that conscience which beholds, without remorse, the sufferings of this people, while reading from the poor that pittance which they have hitherto received from the hands of charity? What sort of soul must the wretch possess who reads from the destitute the small bounty of food which has been just given him by the Good Samaritan—which steals from the starving and famishing his cup of water and his crust of bread? Language fails in any attempt to describe the horrid greed of lust and selfishness which thus remorselessly preys on the sufferings of the distressed. The result of this horrid system of plundering has been reached, and the Executive Committee of Relief has given notice that their resources are nearly at an end; that they will, in a short time, be compelled to close their doors—all supplies exhausted, and no means left them any longer to supply the citizens with food. What remains! The prospect before us is too terrible for contemplation. We shall all have need to make away from a community, which thus plundered by man, may be fairly assumed to be abandoned of God.

THE NEW EXCITEMENT.—New York would not be New York if not kept in a continued fever of excitement. This time, the fever has been occasioned by a new scheme of emigration to Mexico. Emigrants are called for in most of the Northern cities for colonization in Mexico, where they are invited "to make a strike for fame and fortune" in the land of golden ores and luscious fruits. Certain generals and colonels are at the head of the scheme. Certain vessels are already prepared and companies ready to depart. The *Herald* is in a quandary, and asks what it means. "Is it a plan to help the failing fortunes of Maximilian, or is it the commencement of a grand hostile movement against the French ascendancy?" *Quia sal!* The soldiers returned from the war are, in large numbers, ready for the new enterprise, whether it shall support Maximilian or Juarez, or to begin a pretty little independent Yankee establishment of its own, substitutive equality of French and Yankee.

Fair Laborers in the Vineyard.

It will be one of the best signs in our constellation, when we can see a greater spread of female influence in taste, fancy letters and the fine arts. Were our country farm-houses commonly to exhibit external proofs of the female hand governed by proper taste and a sense of the beautiful; could we see each cottage, however humble, adorned with gadding vines, and gardens having flowers, neatly laid out, kept clean and nice, and looking fanciful—we should see the results in the great improvement of the man. As women refine themselves and their households, their manners and their conversation, and rise to the appreciation of art and the beautiful in art and nature, the standards of aim and culture in the men would be forced to make a corresponding advance, and a new stimulus would be given to all those morals that necessarily wait upon industry. But coarseness in the woman—insensibility to all tastes of a better sort—decorating nothing but her own person—will necessarily lead to boorishness and brutality in the man. There is a great deal of fine taste, education, acquisition and real talent among our women in city and country, here and there—in this District, or that country settlement, which never acts externally upon society; which lives within itself, and if it draws its nutriment from without, gives out nothing in return, unless within the limits of a very small circle. Now, the law-regarding mind is very much that which rules the economy of a spring or fountain. These must give out as they take in, or they corrupt their own sources, stagnate and become ungrateful, where they might be sweet and lovely, and always abundant in their overflow. Could we now whisper in the ears of our fair correspondent, Daisy Dale, for example, we should say, address your thoughts and efforts, not merely to the passing and occasional, and under the influence of capricious moods and impulses, but under the guidance of will and thought, leading to design—deliberate design and well-chosen purpose. Mere occasional and spasmodic efforts, under a momentary mood, conduct usually to *perisface* and trifling, and the mind is frittered away in the merest sports and vagaries of fancy, making no permanent impression upon society, its heart or mind. Suppose, dear Daisy, you address yourself to a series of sketches about the environs of Columbia, in which, while you paint nature, you appeal to art, and subjecting fancy to the rule of thought, make it that nimble and subservient page, graceful as Ganymede, who, waiting upon Apollo, and bearing messages of the muses, ministers in his place, without venturing to glide or leap into the seat of authority. Using fancy under the guidance of thought and as its simple tributary, and marshalling the legions of thought, under the banners of design, you array the whole grand armies of the fine and even the mechanical arts, for the protection, the health, wealth and glory of society. We trust that Daisy Dale, and all the Daisy Dales who hear us, will hearken to our voice of pleasant pleading, and assert their minds with a becoming will to a noble purpose.

Chief Justice Chase, in Charleston, was waited upon by the most influential citizens, including Mayor Macbeth, John Phillips, R. W. Seymour and George W. Williams. He dined, the same day, with Col. Gurney, where none of these gentlemen appear to have been the guests. A procession of colored citizens, with a band of music, marched into the piazza during the feast; but the Chief Justice, though highly appreciating the compliment, declined making a speech at that time. Subsequently he did, and a very long one. The party arriving with Justice Chase, included the Rev. Dr. Fuller, formerly of Beaufort. General Gillmore had a long conference with the Chief Justice, who is no doubt on a politico-judicial mission.

We learn that President Davis, Vice-President Stephens and General Wheeler passed through Augusta, on Sunday, in charge of a Federal guard, on their way to Washington. Mr. Davis was captured in the Western part of Georgia, after a severe fight, in which a number of persons were killed.

Sherman's army is on its way to Alexandria. They are not to forage on the country. Pillagers are to be punished, if caught. Refugees are discouraged from following the army, in consequence of short rations.

Doings in Charleston.

A large meeting took place at Zion Church—a large attendance of whites in the body of the church, the galleries being given up to the colored troops and the home guard. General Saxton made a speech from the pulpit, which is reported in the *Courier* at length. His address was principally made to the negroes. He wished every head of a family to acquire a farm; was glad to say that many of the colored people had availed themselves of the privilege. The titles are to be made good. He will try to have it so. He estimates the number of those having farms as 80,000. The colored people must have a voice in reconstruction and re-organization. It is their right. They must have the elective franchise, and his motto and theirs must be, "No taxation without representation." They must petition the President for their rights. He says: "I believe measures will shortly be introduced into Congress to pay the rebel debt—a debt contracted to make you slaves. I believe, in that way, the black man will have an opportunity to save the nation's honor." He concluded with moving three cheers for the Union, three for the ballot and as many for the elective franchise for the colored men.

Mr. Thomlinson followed to the same effect, with some few differences. He insisted that poor white men in South Carolina were treated with as much contempt as were the negroes. He wished these two classes to come forward together, as in one cause. "The leading and influential men," he said, "can never be allowed to have any farther say in the reconstruction of this Government." The Northern people were willing to forgive and forget in the case of the common people, but there was neither forgetting nor forgiving in the case of the leading and educated classes of the South!

Major Delany followed, and with another sort of discrimination. He argued, after reviewing the Denmark-Vesey conspiracy of 1822, that the leading class of the whites discriminated in favor of the mulatto and against the negro, because the plot of Vesey had been revealed by a mulatto. The history is certainly a new one—the alleged discrimination is a dream of the Major; but let it pass with other things.

It was while the Major was thus discoursing that General Gillmore and Chief Justice Chase made their appearance. The Chief Justice then made a long speech, after promising a very short one. Of this we shall make no present report—it will keep till another day, and our readers will keep their impatience under proper curb till we are able to gratify it.

THE MAILS.—It is stated that the mails will soon be established between this point and Augusta, Charlotte, Richmond and the North.

News Summary.

Mrs. Charles Kean has had a long career on the stage. She made her debut at Covent Garden forty-two years ago. A story is current in Havana that Jeff. Davis has on deposit in one of the banks in that city \$190,000 in gold. Mr. Hunter, Acting Secretary of State, entered that department under Van Buren, more than thirty years ago. It is said that the attempt on the part of Confederates to carry out the law of their Congress requiring the negro to fight for the enslavement of his race, has caused a wide-spread and general stampede in the Southern part of Mississippi, especially in Pike, Amite and Wilkinson Counties. One planter recently lost one hundred head of his "peculiar" property, and many others have lost from ten to fifty, and in numerous cases the runaways have carried off carriages, horses, mules, harness and household effects belonging to their master. And still the exodus continues. It is stated in Washington that information has been received at the French Embassy of the dangerous illness of the Emperor Napoleon.

The United States army in Western Virginia is no longer to find rations for the suffering citizens. They will receive protection, but not postage.

The Princess of Wales has announced her intention of giving annually a Bible worth three guineas, with two guineas in money, as a prize to the female candidate at the examination of the Adult Education Society, who obtains a certificate of proficiency in needle work and the highest marks in the examinations in elementary knowledge.

The last accounts of the New York market was that money was easy, and the market highly favorable to speculation.

A National Bank has been established in Richmond, to be called the United States Depository. H. G. Fant, President.

Local Items.

The office of the *Columbia Phoenix* is on Gates street, second door from Plain.

Mr. Durbee advertises a valuable assortment of articles, this morning, at auction. See advertisement.

TO BE GARRISONED.—We are reliably informed that a guard of Federal soldiers will arrive in this city to-day, for the purpose of garrisoning it. We are also informed of the programme of the soldiers who are to garrison Southern cities and towns. Guerrillas and bandits will not be tolerated—they will be treated as outlaws. For every one of the Federals killed, ten of the best citizens of a village, town or city will suffer the penalty of death. No search will be made for a guilty party; but by the acts of such innocence will suffer.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The worthy contributor who sent us some verses yesterday, addressed to the Virginians who are said or supposed to have deserted Lee's army, is respectfully advised that the phoenix is a rare bird, and not to be caught with chaff. If the excellent contributor aforesaid will look to the poems of Moore, he will find that the Irish bard has strangely enough anticipated him in every syllable of his very original composition, and the very lines he addressed to the Virginians were addressed by Moore (in 1821—some forty-five years ago) to the Austrians. Our correspondent should have addressed his verses to the Yankees, and spoken of the Virginians, even as Moore spoke of the Neapolitans, in his address to the Austrians, their conquerors.

PERSONAL.—All subscribers to the *Phoenix* whose subscriptions have expired, will please come forward and renew, in specie or provisions; otherwise their papers will be stopped.

We wish it distinctly understood that our terms are cash. No advertisements will, therefore, be inserted unless paid for in advance.

We present the following schedule of rates, in the case of the most obvious commodities. For one month's subscription to the *Phoenix*, we will receive either of the following, viz:

- 1 bushel corn, 14 bush. poorer potatoes
- 5 pounds butter, 25 lbs. flour,
- 7 lard, 4 lbs. card eg,
- 7 lb. bacon, 9 qts. rice,
- 3 dozen eggs, 4 head of chickens,
- Wood, vegetables and provisions generally received at fair market rates approaching the specie standards.

Foreign Items.

The Paris journals state that the delay of twenty years imposed by Prince Talleyrand before publishing his memoirs, which he left sealed up, expires this year.

There is some talk of a singing festival to be held at Dresden during the summer, at which twenty to twenty-five thousand singers will appear.

The Liverpool *Post* publishes the log of the steamer China, from which it is seen that she accomplished the voyage from New York to Queenstown in eight days fourteen hours and eight minutes. (deducting the difference of time,) a feat unparalleled in the annals of screw steam navigation. The China's passage is several hours shorter than the fastest ever previously made by any screw, and has only been surpassed by occasional voyages of the Persia and Scotia.

The naval flag of Switzerland will be a white cross upon a red field. A "field" is a very good place to display the navy of a power that has no seaboard or no river running into the sea. So says a London cotemporary, forgetting that the Rhine and the Rhone take their rise in the Swiss Alps.

An English paper computes that there are 500,000 drunkards in Great Britain. In 1835, the population of South Australia was 200. In 1864, it was 148,134.

The pleasant practice of bank robbery, has broken out in Hong Kong. The thieves there managed to dig a tunnel seventy feet in length between the drain and the door of the treasury vault. Having raised a flag stone, they contrived to get into the vault, and to take from thence a sum of about \$115,000.

E. J. ARTHUR,

Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Equity, MAY be found, for the present, at Dr. Geiger's office, headquarters. may 17 2

Court of Appeals.

THE COURT OF APPEALS will meet at Columbia, S. C., on THURSDAY, 18th instant. Parties interested will govern themselves accordingly. By order of B. F. DUNKIN, C. J. D. B. DeSAUSSE, Clerk Court Appeals. DeSausse, Camden, Newberry and Greenville papers copy. may 17 6

20 Wrapping Paper. 40 OLD NEWS-PAPERS for sale at this office. Price 20 and 40 cents a 100.

AUCTION SALES.

Variety Sale.

By F. Eugene Durbee.

WILL be sold, THIS DAY, 17th May, at 10 o'clock, at my office,

The following articles, viz: Lined Oil, Shoe Thread, Books, Pitchers, Cast Steel, Castors, Screws, Envelopes, Writing Paper, 1 ream Printing Paper, Buttons, Horse Combs, &c.

ALSO.

1 Carpet, about 1,500 lbs. Swedish Iron Rods, from 2 to 12. 1 coil Manila Rope, 10 Nails, large lot Carpenters' Tools. may 17 1

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

By F. Eugene Durbee.

WILL be sold, THIS DAY, May 17, 1865, at 10 o'clock, at my office, Assembly street, the following articles, viz:

Wardrobe, Looking Glass, Towel Stand, Chairs, Stool, Brooms, Bureaus, Rocking Chairs, Goblets, Washstand, Basket, Pots, Ovens, Jelly Glasses, Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Buckets, Cans, Tubs, Dog Irons, Featherers, Marble Top Table. May 17 1

COLUMBIA, May 15, 1865.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held this day, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That on and after Wednesday next, the supply stores will sell provisions at the following prices for coin, viz: Meal, \$1 per bushel; bacon, 12 1/2 cents per pound; lard, 15 cents per pound; molasses, 25 cents per gallon; flour, 5 cents per pound.

Resolved, That the public are hereby advised that the committee cannot long supply the demands made upon them for daily food, and that they must look elsewhere for supplies.

The attention of those who have means to purchase is called to the fact that the committee cannot supply them with provisions.

Stolen.

FROM my stable, on last Sunday night, a MARE MULE, about 12 years old, shod before and on the right hind foot; she is branded on the left hip "U. S.," where she has shed the hair, it is black; where unshed, brown. She is supposed to be in Columbia. A suitable reward will be given for any information so that I can get her. H. H. SMITH. may 17 Near Doko

TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR

AND

MEDICINES:

FRESH and CHOICE MEDICINES. Superior GREEN TEA. SUGARS. JAVA and RIO COFFEE. PEN KNIVES, STATIONERY. BRUSHES, TOBACCO, TINWARE. FOR SALE BY

DR. P. MELVIN COHEN,

Pickens street, head of Lady street. may 17 1

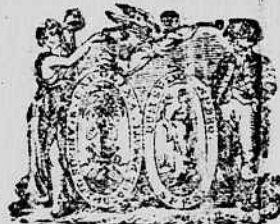
Information Wanted

OF Mr. W. G. BEEBE, who left Columbia for Charlotte on the 16th February. Any information concerning him, will be thankfully received by his wife, C. A. BEEBE. may 16 3

Law Notice.

I WILL be found in the South Carolina College buildings, in the Library, from 10 a. m. to 12 m. May 4 JAMES D. TRADEWELL.

The State of South Carolina.



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

COLUMBIA, May 12, 1865

WHEREAS information has been given to me of a murder committed upon the body of H. W. POWELL by a negro man named WADE, the property of Capt. John Hunsant, who has made his escape.

Now, therefore, for the apprehension and arrest of the said negro man named Wade, I do offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS. The said negro man Wade is aged 19 or 20 years, stocky built, complexion slightly yellow, face bumpy, particularly nose and forehead, forehead prominent, and marked by a large scar at the edge of the hair, caused by the kick of a horse.

In witness whereof, I have set my hand [L. S.] and seal, this twelfth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-five. By the Governor: A. G. MAGRATH. Official: C. F. JANNEY, Acting Private Secretary. may 14

Notice.

MISS R. W. SHAND proposes to open a SCHOOL for children under 14 years of age, on MONDAY, the 22d inst. Terms, &c., made known on application to her at her residence, South side of College Campus, next East to residence of Professor Reynolds. may 13 4