

THE COLUMBIA DAILY PHOENIX.

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By J. A. SELBY.

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BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

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Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.

The correspondent of the *New York Herald* writes thus of an interview he had with Gen. Johnston, at Greensboro, North Carolina:

After the Union General had conferred with Gen. Johnston, the gentlemen of the press were formally presented and introduced to the rebel commander, who rose and received them in the most friendly manner.

During a brief period when the General was disengaged, I had a private conversation with him on subjects pertaining to the war and the surrender of his army. I read to him the following:

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, April 24, 1865.

This department has information that the President's murder was organized in Canada, and appeared at Washington.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War,

After which I inquired, 'General do you think that Mr. Davis had anything to do with the assassination?'

'I do not,' he replied. 'When I told President Davis that Lincoln had been assassinated, he was very much grieved indeed. I do not believe—in fact am sure—that President Davis did not in any way countenance the act.'

'Gen. Hampton went away without being paroled?'

'Yes. I understand he was ordered by the President to accompany him.'

Gen. Johnston admitted that one division had gone off with Davis. Wheeler, it was reported to-day, had gone with him.

Gen. Johnston says there was no absolute immediate necessity for the surrender; that he could have got away from Sherman. He said: 'But I saw that we must come up somewhere. We certainly would have to stop at the Mississippi, so I negotiated as I did with Gen. Sherman, believing it criminal to prolong a hopeless war another day. The late of the Confederacy was decided in Virginia. When Lee surrendered there was an end to it. Had I marched my army away as I might have done, it was only dragging Sherman after me. He would have foraged on the country, and I would have been compelled to do the same. The country would have been devastated and we would have had to come to some terms at last.'

Another correspondent of the *Herald* writes as follows:

'Gen. Johnston's camp was a very plain one, scarce as respectable as a division general's in the Union army. The tents were old and scattered about without much regard to regularity. The General's was a plain wall tent, not much better than the rest. In front of this Gen. Johnston and some five or six of his staff officers were sitting on the lid of a mess chest, near them were the remains of a very plain, frugal supper. Johnston is a man of about five feet nine inches in height, rather slight, but muscularly built frame. From appearances, I should take him to be about fifty. Only that his hair and beard are so grey, you would not think him so old. He is evidently a man of great reflective powers, combined with untiring energy. His conversation is so natural, dignified and easy, that you at once feel at your ease, though at the same time you are conscious he is reading your thoughts like an open book. He possesses much of the refined ease and elegance of a gentleman, with the penetration and firmness of a soldier.

A remark was made upon the hopelessness of the South contending against the North, with her vast wealth and unbounded resources, both in men and means. While the war has depopulated and devastated the South, the North was never so flourishing, nor never had so large a population.

Said Gen. Johnston, 'True enough; yet we did not fail so much from want of men and means as from mismanagement. Had we your Government, sir, the result might be quite different.'

He thinks the mass of the people will quietly return to their homes and conform to the new order of things. He was bitter on the murder of President Lincoln. 'Lincoln, sir,' he said, 'was a good man, and a conservative man. His death placed in power a man of radical principles—a Southern man—a man, I fear, of strong prejudices, who will not try to heal up the wounds of the nation.'

Gen. Johnston spoke in very high terms of Gen. Sherman's military ability, but was very bitter on Jeff. Davis; in fact, attributing the whole failure to his bungling administration.

The New Foreign Policy of the United States.

The capture of Richmond, the surrender of Lee's army, the flight of Jeff. Davis as a robber and a fugitive from justice, the collapse of his Confederacy and the murder of President Lincoln by a rebel conspirator, are events which have startled and alarmed the Western Powers of Europe. England and France feel that they are in danger of being called to a speedy settlement of our heavy outstanding accounts against them, and they seem only to be doubtful whether, with a hundred and fifty thousand of his veteran soldiers, Gen. Grant will first march upon Canada or Mexico. Hence the protective alliance suggested by Louis Napoleon, and hence the declaration of England to invite the hazards of a struggle with the great Republic, now ready for any emergency, when, by appealing to our magnanimity, she may obtain pardon and save her bordering colonies.

But, with the suppression of Jeff. Davis and his Southern Confederacy, and with the restoration of the substantial wealth and strength of the rebellious States to the Union, there are broader and deeper causes for apprehension to England, France and all the nations of the European Continent than our anticipated absorption of Canada and Mexico. The United States emerge from this stupendous domestic war the foremost military power on the globe for defensive or aggressive warfare, on the land or water; the first in agricultural, manufacturing and mineral resources; the first in our commercial situation, means, materials, advantages and facilities, and the first in the general enterprise, intelligence and progressive spirit of our people, compared with the masses of any other nation. But the great secret of this superiority has been fully disclosed by the severe trials of the late war; and the world now knows that the strength and elasticity of our Government, of the people, are equal to all contingencies. Herein lies the great danger to the feudal aristocracies of Europe and their divine rights of kings. Our system of popular Government, not weakened, but immensely strengthened, by the trial, emerges from its struggles with a rebellion which, under similar disadvantages in the outset to the Government, would have wrecked the stoutest European monarchy.

From this momentous triumph of the people on this side the Atlantic the people on the other side, from the Thames to the Danube, will take courage, and with a moral power which they have never known before, they will renew the war of progressive ideas and popular rights against the effete establishments inherited from

the dark ages. Let England and France, or either of them, drift into a war with the United States, and before they are out of it they will be shaken to their foundations by a general European revolutionary convulsion which will far eclipse in its sanguinary struggles and radical changes the twenty-five years of wars and reconstructions which followed the setting up of the first French Republic. The ruling aristocracy of England and the Emperor and his satellites of France, in our late struggle, have been against us, and have given the rebellion their moral and material aid to the verge of an open alliance. They have done all they safely could to secure the destruction of the only Republic they had to fear. They have failed. We have triumphed. How are they to escape the consequences?

President Johnson is called upon to initiate and establish a new foreign policy, embracing the Monroe doctrine, American rights, neutral rights, belligerent rights, insurrectionary rights, piratical rights, and the metes and bounds of all these rights, or wrongs, rather, as construed by England and France during the last four years. That President Johnson in these things will vindicate the just claims of the country it is not questioned, but that, in dealing separately with France and England, all those complications will be avoided likely to kindle the flames of a European war it is not so certain. For the sake of universal peace, however, he is now in a position to initiate a general and comprehensive adjustment of American and European affairs, political and commercial, in the simple proposition for a general Congress of nations.

The call for this Congress might be extended not only to all the independent States of America and of Europe, but to the leading nations of Africa and Asia, so as to embrace the whole world in the framing of an authoritative law of nations. Paris would be the most eligible capital for the first session of this Congress; but if a second should be found desirable, Washington would be the proper place, in view of the claims of this continent and this country to the distinction. Through the deliberations of such a Congress not only might the Monroe doctrine be established peaceably, and the public law in reference to maritime, belligerent and neutral rights, and the status of insurrections, but the disputed boundaries of many States in both hemispheres might be adjusted, and even the Holy Father of Rome might be quietly provided a permanent place of refuge and the world's protection.

We do not want Canada, nor Mexico, nor Cuba. Situated as we are, in the heart of the temperate zone, and possessing the inexhaustible and varied resources of a great continent looking out upon Asia, Europe and Africa and the isles of the sea, we have territory enough for the comfortable maintenance of three hundred millions of people. We have sea room enough, land enough, margin enough for a thousand years. But if the Governments shall fail to meet and settle the questions we have indicated, American public opinion in some way will enforce a settlement, regardless of the revolutionary consequences to England, France and the other great powers of Europe. As a peace offering to them, therefore, we would earnestly invite the attention of President Johnson to the proposition of the Congress of nations herein suggested, as the initial movement of a foreign policy commensurate with the material and moral power, and the dignity and manifest destiny of the United States of America.

[*New York Herald.*]

The Mexican Emigration Scheme.

The excitement in regard to the Mexican emigration movement is extending in this city and throughout

the country. An office where persons desirous of joining the expedition can register their names was opened in this city yesterday morning, and was crowded all day by applicants. Most of the volunteers in the movement are veteran soldiers who have served in the armies of the Union during the past four years. Common emigrants, it is understood, are guaranteed \$1,000 and 800 acres of land. The bounties to those receiving commission as officers will of course be much larger. It is reported that the Mexican Republican General Ortega is at the head of the enterprise, and that all the emigrants will go fully supplied with weapons of defence, but such arrangements have been made that this proceeding will involve no breach of international neutrality.—*New York Herald.*

The inevitable result of the war against rebellion has for some weeks past been foreseen in the armies of the Union, and it required no prescience to discover that by the 4th of July next, one-half of the Federal army could be dispensed with. What shall we do when this war is over? is a question that has been very naturally presented to the minds of our soldiers. By four years removal from business intercourse we have been, in a great measure, disqualified for immediate engagement in the ordinary pursuits of commerce or trade, and we must do something for our livelihood in the future. We have acquired a taste and inclination for adventure. Where shall we find the encouragement for enjoyment of these proclivities? In Mexico, is the unanimous response; and on to Mexico is now the word. No armed expedition is contemplated, so far as is now suggested; but emigration to Mexico bids fair to assume greater proportions than did the rush to California some fifteen years ago.

[*Washington Republican, 6th.*]

Hundreds of officers and men, of both Federal and rebel armies, are said to be going to Mexico, ostensibly as emigrants, but really, it is hinted, to fight the battles of the republic against the Emperor. Authorized agents from Mexico are said to be in most of our principal cities for the purpose of obtaining these invaluable recruits. Gen. Ortega and son are at Washington on this business, paying large specie bounties to officers who are recommended to them by a board of examiners. It begins to look as if the experiment of an Imperial Government in Mexico were destined to be much less prolonged than the experiment of a Southern Confederacy in this country has been. Maximilian will probably soon be on his way to Europe, perfectly disgusted with his experiences on this side of the water.

[*Hartford Times, 6th.*]

NAPOLEON'S PROPOSAL FOR AN ALLIANCE WITH ENGLAND AGAINST AMERICA.—The London correspondent of the *New York Herald* speaks thus of Napoleon's proposed alliance with England:

There can be no doubt whatever, that the Emperor Napoleon, on receipt of the news of the fall of Richmond, proposed to England to enter into an alliance, offensive and defensive, against the United States. That the above proposition was made I know to be true, and I know from the best sources, that the very idea of such an alliance was repudiated instantly by the British Ambassador at Paris, acting under instructions from his Government. I send you the account of which appears in the official organ of Lord Palmerston, of yesterday's date, from which you will see the general feeling of both the British Ministry, and of a very influential portion of the people whom this paper represents.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Herald* writes thus on the same subject:

I must also note, as a sign of the times, a rumor that the French Government has made overtures to our

Cabinet for a suggestion in the event of the attitude of the Yankees respecting Canada or Mexico, rendering an energetic course advisable. A second iron-clad squadron is to be formed in the channel within the next two months, so that any diplomatic remonstrances the two countries might deem it advisable to offer, could be supported by such a force as would insure their being attended to.

The *Liverpool Times* comments on the affair as follows:

We have no faith in the statement of a treaty between England and France, to come into play in the event of the Americans attacking either Mexico or Canada.

A NEW CABINET.—The politicians of the country are getting up a new Cabinet for Mr. Johnson. A more radical set of Cabinet Ministers is needed, according to those gentlemen, and they are determined upon two interests to be included in the new Cabinet—Bsn. F. Butler and radicalism. The new Cabinet is to be constructed as follows: Secretary of State, Benjamin F. Butler; Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton; Secretary of the Navy, Henry G. Stebbins, of New York; Secretary of the Treasury, Hugh McCullough; Secretary of the Interior, James Harlan; Postmaster-General, John Covode; Attorney General, D. K. Carter, of Ohio, at present Judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The programme also included the appointment of Ex-Senator Wilkinson, of Minnesota, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and of Mr. Arnold, late Representative from Illinois, as Solicitor of the Treasury.

Another arrangement proposes that Mr. Seward retain his position as Secretary of State, but if he positively refuses to remain, he is to be succeeded by Charles Sumner. Still another programme is, that Messrs. Seward, Stanton and Wells are all to retire by the first of July, and to be succeeded by Charles F. Adams, Preston King and John W. Forney, and that to this end, Mr. Adams has been granted a leave of absence from the Court at London, for the purpose of having him in this country, to the end that whatever may happen, he will at least be on hand.

AUCTION SALES.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Rice, Peas, &c.

By A. B. Phillips.

THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, I will sell, near the Ration House opposite Dr. Geiger's office, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Rice, Peas, 1 doz. Summer Coats, Pocket Knives, and sundry other articles. May 24 1*

By Francis Lance.

TO-DAY, at 10 o'clock, at Bedell's lot, I will sell,

A good Pony, Saddle and Bridle; a Sow and 2 Shoats; a Gold Watch and Chain, and sundry other articles of Furniture, &c. Conditions cash. May 24

Silver Ware—Postponed Sale.

Zealy, Scott & Bruns

WILL sell, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, at their Ware-room,

A choice lot of SILVER WARE, consisting of Goblets, Pitchers, Pots, Waiters, Spoons, Ladles, Knives and Forks, &c. Also Hardware, Kitchen Utensils, Glassware, Bacon, Black Pepper, Smoking Tobacco, &c. Terms cash. Unlimited articles received up to hour of sale. May 24 1*

Wanted Immediately.

A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER. Apply at this office. May 23

FOR SALE, AT

C. F. JACKSON'S,
Marion Street, near Lumber-SPOOL COTTON, CANDLES, ENGLISH PINS, NEEDLES, TAPE, CALICO, STRIPE SHIRTING, Spring Cassimere, Hair Nets, Silk Ties, Flax Thread, Combs, Also, Blue Flannel. May 22 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