

We beg to say to our correspondent, "W. H. S.," that we should be pleased to publish his memorial, but for our question of the *cui bono*? It is perfectly true, just and sensible, and contains proper counsel for all parties; but its publication would not only be wholly disregarded by the bodies addressed, but in all probability would be regarded as an impertinence. Our friends seem continually to forget the fact that in all these matters, for twenty years, our advice and opinions in regard to negro labor, and the interests and characteristics of that race—to say nothing of other interests and subjects—have been steadily warred against by all the agencies of faction, and it is not to be expected that our pleadings now will avail anything, where our counsels, for so long a season, have not only been perpetually despised, but have been the subject of an odium that sought perpetually to make us odious throughout the world. Our opinions and arguments have been long since put on record; our pleas now, especially at this moment, would be regarded only as a time-serving expedient of a selfish interest, to be treated with suspicion if not with scorn. As for the apprehended mischief and ruin to both classes, white and black, it may be well to ask whether even this be not a thing anticipated by the assailants in this life-long crusade against our institutions. Briefly, we are no longer regarded as disinterested people; we are not called upon as counsellors, and any advice now that we should give will be held to be gratuitous and perhaps resented as offensive and impertinent. It is not to be forgotten, also, that the counsellors in this case are now standing in the attitude of the criminal. They must first put themselves *rectus in curia*, before they can challenge consideration of any kind. Nor let us yield these concerns of our domestic and material policy to those who assert the exclusive power—since nothing that we could say would command attention. We could predict the mischiefs and distress to ensue, *ad infinitum*, and to no purpose.

Nothing but the sober, sad experience of the ruin will make itself felt, and make the case understood; and this will force itself before long upon the most hostile and ignorant understandings. For our planters and people generally, we have but one counsel to give. We counsel them to endeavor—such as are allowed sufficient exercise of freedom to do so—to rescue from their wrecks of fortune whatever *debris* may still be spared; to keep this *debris* compactly in hand; to concentrate their energies upon the smallest possible circuit of employment within their several precincts; to address themselves steadily to home labors; to practice equal industry and economy; and prepare themselves in this manner for all the exigencies of a condition which, for many years, is likely to be one of caprice and perpetual change, and, perhaps, disorder. In the meantime, while working equally in the mud and in the soil, let them banish all thought of interference with politics—eschew all politics which contemplate anything beyond the purely domestic condition of District and State. It is not improbable, indeed, that our State lines will be obliterated, wholly or in part, and that South Carolina, at least, will be reduced to a purely territorial condition. Perhaps this condition would be preferable, since, in such case, our representatives—such as they are like to be—will be able to do very little mischief. We need peace, if we can get it, and no politics. The patient is sick, very nigh unto death—feeble and in a state of extreme prostration—needing nursing chiefly, and to be kept from all excitement. Why should we distress him with considerations of an evil when he is helpless in regard to its remedy?

Gov. Magrath's Arrest.

Gov. Magrath was arrested and taken off in an ambulance, under the escort of a lieutenant and two soldiers, about 2 p. m., yesterday. The great body of the most respectable citizens waited upon him during the morning, before his departure, expressing their sympathy and respect. That such an arrest should take place in the capital of South Carolina, and in the case of its Executive, should be conclusive as to the complete moral and physical prostration of the country.

The publication of the *Augusta Pacifcator* has been resumed.

Sound Words from a Sound Source.
We publish below an address from the Hon. E. M. Bruce to the soldiers of Kentucky. Though immediately applicable to his own constituents, over whom no man has so much nor such justly obtained influence, these words of wisdom, of sober judgment and rational appeal, are not without their appositeness to all Confederate soldiers. They point to the discharge of home duties, from which no man can shrink. Peace has been obtained, it matters not at what cost of feeling and principle—that peace is now to be maintained, and he is wisest who strives with his whole heart to make the most of our situation.

We thank Mr. Bruce for so soundly advising the gallant soldiery whom he has represented so long. True to them in the flush of victory, as in the sad hour of defeat, his words of practical wisdom will not fall unheeded.

Augusta, Ga., May 10, 1865.

SOLDIERS OF KENTUCKY: Finding it utterly impossible to communicate with each of you as I would wish, and even to answer by letter or verbally the various inquiries propounded to me, I have taken this method of responding and saying a few things to you, that I deem justified by our past relations and the hopes of our common future.

First, frankly, my advice to you is to return to your homes. There is no hope of prosecuting the war to a different conclusion, either here or in the Trans-Mississippi Department; and I feel assured that every man who shall lose his life hereafter in the mad strife will be self-murdered. I would not, therefore, have you led farther astray by any delusive prospects of a continuance of the struggle. Your duty henceforth lies at home, in the peaceful pursuits of civil life.

Your title to the appellation of heroes has been fully established. You have proven yourselves Kentuckians, worthy of the name, crowned as it is by heroic daring, and wreathed with the laurels of victory won on so many battle-fields of past historic renown. A nobler duty now awaits you. Successful you have not been. But patient and magnanimous you can be under defeat, showing yourselves as good and faithful citizens as you have been brave and chivalrous soldiers.

At considerable personal hazard, I have remained here in order to farther your interest. I have had frequent interviews with the United States military authorities, who have treated me with uniform kindness and courtesy, and acceded to all my requests in your behalf. Recognizing and respecting your soldierly qualities, they now only desire to facilitate your return to your families, and to treat you honorably as soldiers and fellow-citizens. I am sure you will reciprocate this magnanimous and kind feeling.

Paroles will be furnished you in this city and the various towns where you may be located, which will entitle you to transportation and rations, where they can be furnished.

Transportation will be furnished via Atlanta, Dalton, Chattanooga, &c. I fear you may be compelled to walk from Atlanta to Kingston or Cartersville. Wagons, however, will be furnished for the sick and wounded. Your parole will guarantee you subsistence at any point where a United States commissary depot may be established.

And now, my friends, I bid you an affectionate farewell. My parting injunction is to be true to your manhood—to be calm, courteous and dignified. Avoid discussions. Use no language of recrimination: Be, above all things, gentlemen. In the peace of your homes, rest quietly.

Be not allured by any enticements to engage in guerilla warfare. That will produce evil and only evil. It is unchristian and inhuman, and can only protract a contest which has already caused tears of blood to flow and reared hecatombs of martyrs. I repeat, therefore, accept your paroles and regard them with scrupulous fidelity. Let your conduct be marked by a faithful obedience to the laws of your country. Resolve to aid in the great work of pacification and reconciliation, which will give peace and prosperity again to this once happy and prosperous land.

Commending you to the Great Controller of Events, who has so sorely afflicted us, I pray that He may guide and protect you; that we may learn wisdom from the bitter experience of the past, and that your honor may never be sullied. I am your fellow-citizen, E. M. BRUCE.

FROM CHARLESTON.—An order has been issued by Gen. Hatch, organizing a home guard. The object of the organization is the very worthy one of having within the city a body of armed citizens who can be depended upon in preserving the peace and quiet of the city, in case the troops now there should be detached for service elsewhere.

A paragraph in the same order notifies the colored people from the country that they must, within ten days, remove to the plantations on the islands set aside for their use by Gen. Sherman. Non-compliance with this order deprives them of the privilege of drawing rations.

The *Augusta Chronicle* says telegraphic communication is open from that city to New Orleans, Griffin, Selma and Meridian for private and commercial business.

At last dates, the foreign cotton markets were quite unsettled, and most holders had withdrawn their stock. Prices were about a half penny higher.

President Lincoln's Amnesty.

By his proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863, (says the *Augusta Chronicle*.) President Lincoln granted a full pardon to all who had been in rebellion, with a full restoration of all rights of property except in slaves and in cases where the rights of third parties had intervened, and upon condition of taking and subscribing and keeping inviolate an oath to support and defend the Constitution and the Union under it, and to abide faithfully by all the laws of Congress, and by the proclamations of the President in regard to slaves, so far as they are not repealed or declared void by the Supreme Court.

The persons excepted from this amnesty were all who are or have been civil or diplomatic officers and agents of the rebel Government—all who have left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion—all who are or have been military and naval officers above the rank of colonel in the army or lieutenant in the navy—all who left seats in the United States Congress, or resigned commissions in its army or navy, and afterward aided the rebellion—and all who have treated colored or white soldiers and sailors of the United States otherwise than as prisoners of war.

On the 26th of March, 1864, President Lincoln by proclamation defined that the amnesty was limited to those who were not prisoners of war, but who, being free from any arrest, voluntarily took the oath. Paroled officers and men are not, therefore, entitled to the amnesty oath until it may be so ordered by the Executive.

According to instructions issued from Washington at a later date, blockade runners and those directly interested were also put on the excepted lists.

On the 6th of December, 1864, in his last annual message to Congress, the President said that when he issued the amnesty he stated that the excepted classes might still be within special clemency. "During the year," he continued, "many availed themselves of the general provision, and many more would, only that the signs of bad faith in some" led to precautions. Special pardons had also been granted to persons of the excepted classes. "The door has been for a full year open to all." But he adds, "The time may come, probably will come, when public duty shall demand that it be closed, and that, in lieu, more rigorous measures than heretofore shall be adopted."

Such measures were not suggested by President Lincoln, nor have they been adopted. The amnesty remains in full force until it is modified by President Johnson.

NATIONAL BANKS.—A late despatch from Washington makes the following statement in regard to national banks:

On the last day of the last session of the last Congress, two Acts concerning the national banks were passed, which, when sought to be carried into practical effect, are found to conflict with each other. One was an amendment to the National Currency Act, providing for the limitation of the national banks to a certain per centum of their capital, and also for the pro rata distribution of the total authorized three hundred millions of capital among the several States and Territories, according to the representative population, existing banking capital, &c. of each. The other Act is an amendment to an internal revenue law, providing for the nationalization of the old State banks, and that the preference be given to the applications of such banks over those of new banks. Now, if the Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to distribute pro rata the entire amount of authorized capital be carried out, then nearly the whole of New England and some other States will be entirely cut off, as, according to their population, they have already received more than their proportion.

Thus all the old State banks in these States not yet nationalized would be debarred from so doing, and be driven out of existence by the impending ten per cent. tax, which takes effect July 1, 1866. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency have, therefore, decided to hold in abeyance, for the present, their action on that portion of the amendment to the Currency Act which provides for the distribution of the capital, in order that the old State banks may have the benefit of the nationalization process. At the same time, it is decided that these banks must effect the change in their status without any increase in the amount of their capital. Some of the banks have done so by authority of their State laws, but every increase of this kind simply operates to shut out some other existing bank, whose privileges under Act are equally valid. No authority to organize new banks is now being given, except to substantial parties in leading Southern cities, and in States like Michigan, where there are no State banks.

Steamboats are now running regularly between Savannah and Mcon. They are loaded mostly with Government stores, and are used chiefly for Government business.

Medical.

DR. R. W. GIBBES, Jr. has removed to the office and residence of Mr. Bergholz, corner of Assembly and Boundary streets. Professional practice continued. may 26 2

Local Items.

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

MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN COLUMBIA.

We deem it proper to advise our public that the military government of the United States has wholly superseded the civil government of the State and city. There is now no other authority here than a military authority. This being the case, it will be well for the citizens to ask what are the requisitions of the military commandant of the city of Columbia, and to comply with them. Lieut. Col. Haughton, the commandant, has his quarters in the brown stone building, on the South side of the College Campus. The Acting Provost Marshal, Lieut. John Walton, will be found in the same quarters. The latter officer is prepared to grant paroles to soldiers and to administer the oath to all citizens. We believe that this is a necessary condition prior to the transaction of any business.

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. 1 1/2 bush. peas or potatoes
- 5 pounds butter. 25 lbs. flour.
- 7 " lard. 4 lbs. candles.
- 7 " bacon. 9 qts. rice.
- 8 dozen eggs. 4 head of chickens.

Wood, vegetables and provisions generally received at fair market rates approaching the specie standards.

Gen. Johnston's Last Order.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, Near Greensboro, N. C., May 2, 1865

COMRADES: In terminating our official relations, I earnestly exhort you to observe faithfully the terms of pacification agreed upon, and to discharge the obligations of good and peaceful citizens at your homes. As well as you have performed the duties of thorough soldiers in the field. By such a course you will best secure the comfort of your families and kindred, and restore tranquility to the country.

You will return to your homes with the admiration of our people, won by the courage and noble devotion you have displayed in this long war. I shall always remember with pride the loyal support and generous confidence you have given me.

I now part with you with deep regret, and bid you farewell with feelings of cordial friendship, and with earnest wishes that you may have hereafter all the prosperity and happiness to be found in the world.

J. E. JOHNSTON, General.
Official: ARCHER ANDERSON, A. A. G.
Lieut. Col. KENNARD, Chief Ord.

THE DANGER OF HORSE TRADING.—We learn that a military court is now in session in Macon, for the investigation of charges against citizens and soldiers who have been engaged in horse trading.

Some time since, we warned our people against purchasing anything which belonged to the late so-called Confederate Government, unless it had the "condemned mark" of the United States Government upon it. Thousands of horses, mules and wagons have been illegitimately disposed of by those having them in charge. They must all be returned to the proper authorities at the various military posts. Those parties having them in their possession now may endeavor to dispose of them. It will, however, make no difference with the Government whether the party who has the property in their possession when found bought it from a soldier or a private citizen. Government property is Government property, no matter how obtained.

We, therefore, caution all not to purchase anything in the shape of Government property, unless it has first been condemned by Government officials.

[*Augusta Chronicle*, May 20.]

HATS, SHOES, & GROCERIES & C.

M. A. SHELTON & CO.,
Bull Street, near the Post Office,
Columbia, S. C.,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have just returned from Charleston, with an assorted stock of GOODS—the first importation of the season—consisting in part of:
LADIES' HATS, (fashionable,) trimmed in style.
GENTS' HATS—5ne.
SHOES, assorted sizes.
LADIES' HOSIERY, PINS, SOAP.
STARCH, CANDLES, SUGAR.
TEA, fine Green; MACKEREL.
HERRING, CODFISH, RAISINS.
BROOMS, SEIVES, YEAST POW-DERS, &c., which they will sell LOW for cash. may 26

HENRY SKIPPER,

WHITESMITH, LOCKSMITH, Horse-shoer, Wheelwright and Smith in general—nearly opposite Catholic Church. All kinds of FARMING WORK done on the shortest notice and the most reasonable terms, for provisions or cash. may 26 6

By Jacob Cohen.

AT PRIVATE SALE, 1 PIANO, (excellent quality,) 3 fine CARPETS, 5 MATTRESSES, 1 lot CHINA and GLASS, 3 WASH TUBS, 2 TIN BUCKETS, 1 large Leather Easy Chair, 1 small Rocking Chair, 2 Pitchers and 1 Basin, 1 Chamber and 1 Washstand, 1 Pine Bookcase, 1 Pine Wardrobe, 4 Pine Bunks, 1 Mahogany Dining Table. may 26 3 *

Headq's Department of the South, HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 63.

THE proclamation of A. G. Magrath, styling himself Governor of South Carolina, dated at Headquarters, Columbia, South Carolina, May 2, 1865, declaring that all subsistence stores and the property of the Confederate States within the limits of the State should be turned over and accounted for by the Agents of the State, appointed for that purpose, and directing that the subsistence and other stores shall be used for the relief of the people of the State; and the proclamation of Joseph B. Brown, styling himself Governor of Georgia, dated at the capital of that State, on the 3d day of May, 1865, requiring the officers and members of the General Assembly to meet in extraordinary session at the Capitol, in Milledgeville, on Monday, the 22d day of May, 1865; and the proclamation of A. K. Allison, styling himself Acting Governor of Florida, dated at Tallahassee, on the 8th day of April, 1865, giving notice and direction that an election will be held on Wednesday, the 7th day of June, 1865, for Governor of the State of Florida; are, each and all of them, declared null and void; it having become known to me, from trustworthy information, that the aforesaid A. G. Magrath, Joseph B. Brown and A. K. Allison, are disloyal to the United States, having committed sundry and diverse acts of treason against the same, in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

The persons and peoples, to whom the proclamations hereinabove referred to have been respectively addressed, are therefore enjoined and commanded to give no heed whatever thereto, or to any orders, proclamations, commissions or commands, emanating from persons claiming the right to exercise the functions and authority of Governor in either of the States of South Carolina, Georgia or Florida, unless the same shall have been promulgated by the advice or consent of the United States authorities.

II. The policy and wishes of the General Government toward the people of these States, and the method which should be pursued by them in resuming or assuming the exercise of their political rights, will doubtless be made known at an early day.

It is deemed sufficient, meanwhile, to announce that the people of the black race are free citizens of the United States, that it is the fixed intention of a wise and beneficent Government to protect them in the enjoyment of their freedom and the fruits of their industry, and that it is the manifest and binding duty of all citizens, whites as well as blacks, to make such arrangements and agreements among themselves, for compensated labor, as shall be mutually advantageous to all parties. Neither idleness nor vagrancy will be tolerated, and the Government will not extend pecuniary aid to any persons, whether white or black, who are unwilling to help themselves.

III. District and Post Commanders throughout this Department will at once cause this order to be circulated far and wide, by special couriers or otherwise, and will take such steps to secure its enforcement as may by them be deemed necessary.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
may 26 Major General Commanding.

WORLD MARKET

IN the basement of Lewis Levy's house, in corner of Plain and Assembly streets, the following articles:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| BACON, | BUTTER, |
| LARD, | FLOUR, |
| GREEN TEA, | MOLASSES, |
| SUGAR, | COFFEE, |
| CORN MEAL, | RICE, |
| PEAS, | CORN, |
| PI SODA, | PINDARS, |
| HONEY, | Cotton Cards, |
| TACKS, | Knives and Forks, |
| SCREWS, | Hand-saw Files, |
| Playing Cards, | Matchps, |
| Sperm Candles, | Pepper, |
| Tallow " | Salt, |
| Chewing Tobacco, | Castile Soap, |
| Smoking " | Manilla Rope, |
| Mourning Muslin, | Shirting, |
| Pica, | Writing Paper, |
| Envelopes, | Steel Pens, |
| Lead Pencils, | Gum Opium, |
| Gum Camphor, | Calomel, |
| Chloroform, | Potash, By |
| may 25 3 | H. SOLOMON. |

Passage to the Up Country.

HAVING two good boats, I will commence running a TRI WEEKLY LINE to and from Columbia to Abston and Shelton's Ferry, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Passengers will be carried to either point, at reasonable rates, payable in specie or provisions. For freight or passage, apply on board, at Geiger's Mill. may 23 L. J. HANCOCK.