

**Fruit and Grain Culture.**

In the diminution of our field labor, and in the exhaustion of our capital in mules, horses and other implements of our former industry, to say nothing of the absurdity of our continuing an idle contest, in our poor lands, in the culture of cotton, in competition with the fertile valleys of the South-west, the policy of our farmers will be to enter as largely as possible into the culture of fruits and the small grains, such as rye, oats, wheat, barley, buckwheat, &c. The apple can be brought to as much perfection in the stiff lands of our middle country as in the more hilly region. It needs only that we should choose our trees under the directions of some experienced teacher, such as William Sumner, of Pomaria, who, it is to be hoped, though suffering largely in the war, is still able to supply the country with the very best varieties of trees. The cider press should accompany the apple culture, and, through this agent, we may substitute a very innocent and agreeable beverage for a very noxious one. The peach culture, it is well known, may be rendered as highly successful in our middle and low country as in any other part of the world. Indeed, such districts as Orangeburg, Lexington, Barnwell, Edgefield, &c., have already secured a reputation for the abundance of the crop and the exquisite superiority of the fruit. The success of Wm. Gregg and others about Aiken is not due to any superior excellence in their soils but in the superior good sense, and study, and industry of the cultivators. If peach or apple brandy is to be made from these fruits, then, by pains-taking and a little increase of study, the article can be rendered far superior to what is ordinarily sold or prepared under the names of these liquors. We need hardly add, that the cultivation of the grape in the same region is already known as an assured success. And so simple is the practice of wine making, that one needs no great exercise of ingenuity to become a manufacturer of this wholesome and pure beverage. Yet study, even for this, and close attention will materialize. We commend it to general use. Briefly, we are now required to substitute the farming policy or thorough tillage for the plantation or staple culture. In this culture, we need less numerous labor, and with five hired servants, who will faithfully work, we shall probably realize more gains, and maintain our souls in a greater degree of peace, than with fifty idle and thriftless slaves, with whom we have to war perpetually, if only to keep them from rotting through laziness. We shall need to work more with our minds and thoughts, and be assured that, if we shall do this, we shall greatly lessen the labor of our hands.

Who is it that called Time the avenger, yet failed to see that Death was the consolator? What mortal afflictions are there to which Death does not bring full remedy? What hurts of hope and body does it not repair? "This is a sharp medicine," said Raleigh, speaking of the axe, "but it cures all disorders."

Poverty is necessarily feeble, but it does not follow that riches afford strength. We may, if we please, make wings of them, which will carry us to Heaven; but we may also as certainly make them oppressive burdens, which would sink the most hopeful soul into the deepest perdition.

The spring fashions for gentlemen, as they appear to us upon the persons of those who have visited the great emporium of fashion—New York—strike us as something very unique and becoming—full trousers, short English coat, peached waistcoat and round topped hat of any color.

The New York Herald says that, though the question of the complicity of Mr. Davis and the rebel agents in Canada in the murder of President Lincoln has not yet been directly taken up by the court, much light has already been thrown upon it indirectly in the course of testimony taken to establish other points. Booth stood ready to act at the capital whenever the word should be given; and Davis, in Richmond, with his agents in Canada, watched for the moment when the blow would have most effect, that they might give the word at that moment, and made their arrangements to take every advantage of their crime.

**How History is Written.**

In the sermon of Rev. H. W. Beecher, on the death of Abraham Lincoln, we find the following curious statement, gravely delivered as fact. Whether Parson Beecher himself believes it—he being considered a man of considerable capacity, with a large tinct of sanity in veins and brains—is something doubtful. It is very clear if he does believe it, he cannot accord much credit for brains or any other mental quality to Governor Pickens. The extract is from the New York Independent:

"In a council held in the city of Charleston, just preceding the attack on Fort Sumter, two commissioners were appointed to go to Washington—one on the part of the army from Fort Sumter, and one on the part of the Confederates. The lieutenant that was designated to go for us said it seemed to him that it would be of little use for him to go, as his opinion was immovably fixed in favor of maintaining the Government in whose service he was employed. Then Gov. Pickens took him aside, detaining, for an hour and a half, the railroad train that was to convey them on their errand. He opened to him the whole plan and secret of the Southern conspiracy, and said to him, distinctly and repeatedly, (for it was useful, he said, to lay aside disguises,) that the South had never been wronged, and that all their pretences of grievance in the matter of tariffs, or anything else, were invalid. 'But,' said he, 'we must carry the people with us; and we allege these things, as all statesmen do many things that they do not believe, because they are the only instruments by which the people can be managed.' He then and there declared that the two sections of country were so antagonistic in ideas and policies that they could not live together, that it was fore-ordained that Northern and Southern men must keep apart on account of differences in ideas and policies, and that all the pretences of the South about wrongs suffered were but pretences, as they very well knew. This is testimony which was given by one of the leaders in the rebellion, and which will probably, ere long, be given under hand and seal to the public. So the South has never had wrong visited upon it except by that which was inherent in it."

**THE COTTON NOW IN THE SOUTH.**—The New York Journal of Commerce makes the following remarks on the probable amount of cotton now on hand in the South:

We have been repeatedly asked to give some information in relation to the amount of cotton on hand in the South. The difficulty in forming an approximate estimate has arisen mainly from the impossibility of ascertaining to what extent the actual yield since the war begun has been shipped in evasion of the blockade. The Texas cotton, and nearly all produced West of the Mississippi, has been passing as fast as it could be hauled on wagons to the seaboard by Mexican ports. A considerable portion of Louisiana and Tennessee has been cleaned. Notwithstanding the high prices here and abroad, there has been very little inducement to Southern planters to cultivate this crop. It has been absolutely impossible for them to find rope and bagging to prepare the cotton for the market after it was picked, or to transport it to any place of sale, and the local authorities have used every means in their power to compel the land-owners to raise cereals in place of the great staple. Since the fall of Mobile, we have been able to extend our researches at the South, and we have now obtained what we consider reliable data for a fair estimate of the quantity of cotton still on hand within the so-called Southern lines. We place the whole amount as equal to 1,500,000 ordinary bales. Some of it is in the seed, and a large quantity is still unpacked for want of the proper material and facilities. Our Mobile correspondent figures the total at 1,800,000 bales, but some of his assumptions are in excess of known results, and we are confident that our estimate is very close to the actual stock.

A Richmond correspondent of a Northern paper states that many young ladies of that city, raised and living heretofore in wealth and luxury, are leaving to seek employment elsewhere, as a last resort to avert starvation. They are forced to do so by the utter impoverishment of their parents as a result of the war. Their houses in the country have been entirely overrun and desolated, and they are now driven to earn a livelihood either by the needle, the pen or as governesses. A few more weeks will develop changes in property, social standing and habits of life that can hardly be realized.

**SEMMES AND DUNNINGTON.**—Admiral Semmes and Captain Dunnington, (latter lately commanding the so-called Confederate James River squadron,) and others who were in the rebel navy, have made up their minds that they will not live in this country; so the whole of them have gone on in search of a ship, this to bear them to some lonely but lovely island in the Pacific Ocean, where they propose living in peace until Southern independence is attained.—New York Herald.

An advertisement appears in the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard, signed by Gen. Halleck, commanding at Richmond, offering, by order of the Secretary of War, a reward of \$25,000 for the arrest and delivery of William Smith, late Governor of Virginia.

**Local Items.**

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

We have been shown what appears to be a gold dollar and a brass button, which were taken out of the gizzard of a chicken killed in this city a few days ago. The supposition is that that chicken belonged to the ostrich breed.

We are indebted to Mr. J. B. Campbell, for copies of the New York Tribune and Charleston Courier. We would feel greatly obliged to all persons receiving papers from a distance to allow us the use of them.

As Sidney Park seems to have been turned into a feeding place for cattle and horses, we would inform all citizens having such animals; that the grass is growing luxuriantly in that popular pleasure ground, and their stock can feed there without molestation—at least, we judge so, as it is no unusual sight to see a number of animals grazing there daily.

**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. 5 lbs. flour.
  - 7 " lard. 1 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.

**NEW AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE FOR EUROPE.**—We understand that the splendid steamer Guiding Star, which has been for some time past running between this city and New Orleans, is about to make an excursion trip to Havre and Southampton about the middle of June. This is the first American ship which has crossed the Atlantic since the war began.

**RECONSTRUCTION.**—There will be no difficulty about reconstructing the Union. The Southern people are all anxious to come back. Southern merchants are all ready arriving here to pay off their old debts. Throw open the South to trade, and commerce will do the rest.

**RETURNED.**—A number of the paroled Marylanders who went home to Baltimore from Richmond, after the surrender of Gen. Lee's army, have returned to Richmond. They were arrested in Baltimore and committed to jail, and obtained their release only upon condition of returning South.

A London letter announces the death, at the Island of Malta, of Piliay Miles, a native of New York, and well known all over the world by his letters and books of travel, and his earnest advocacy in this country of a comprehensive system of postal reform.

Notwithstanding the strong sympathy felt for the South at Liverpool, the intelligence of Lee's surrender was received with great satisfaction, causing an increased confidence in commercial circles.

Gen. Carrera, President of the republic of Guatemala, is dead. This will probably have an important influence on Central American affairs, and a revolution is considered imminent.

Gen. Lee and family are reported to be living in Richmond, on Government rations.

A bronze statue of President Lincoln, to cost \$20,000, is to be placed in Capitol Square, Albany, N. Y.

**AUCTION SALES.**

**Bacon, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Leather, &c.**  
By A. R. Phillips.  
THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, I will sell, near the Ration House, opposite Dr. Geiger's office,  
200 lbs. Family Cured Bacon, 2 bbls. Family Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Sole Leather, Tobacco, Pad Locks, Agate Shirt Buttons, Shoe Thread, &c. N. B.—Unlimited articles received until 9 o'clock. may 31 1\*

By Francis Lance.  
I will sell THIS MORNING, at Bedell's lot, at 10 o'clock, the following articles:  
3 Bedsteads, 2 Mattresses, 1 Carriage and Double Harness, 1 Saddle and Bridle, 1 Iron Corn Mill, valuable article; Bathing Tub, and many other articles, and 2 Horses. Conditions cash. may 31 1\*

**20 Wrapping Paper. 40**  
OLD NEWSPAPERS for sale at this office. Price 20 and 40 cents a 100.

**Mrs. M. E. Brady**  
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that she is prepared to make, after and dye LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HATS. Would also be glad to do any other work. Apply in Richmond street, between Richardson and Assembly. may 31 1

**Hands Wanted.**  
WANTED immediately about SIXTY ABLE BODIED HANDS, to work on my turpentine works. Good ratios issued and wages paid monthly. None need apply without recommendations. Apply at my residence, in rear of the Marion Street Methodist Church. may 31 3\* J. E. MEISTER.

**Just Received and for Sale at C. F. Jackson's,**  
Marion Street, near Lumber.

MATCHES, CANDLES, COFFEE, SUGAR, GREEN TEA, Fancy Dress Goods, Ladies' Shoes, White and Blue Flannel, Spring Cassimeres, White Linen and Muslin, Stripe Cotton Shirting, Cotton Goods for suits, Calicoes, Buttons, Needles, Pins, Silk Ties, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Children's Socks, Round Combs, Dressing Combs, Paper Cambric, White and Black Buckles, Letter and Note Paper, Black Skirt Braid, Towels, Windsor Soap. Also, Segars. may 31 1.

**PAPER! PAPER!**  
FOR sale, a small quantity of No. 1 WRITING PAPER. Also, some excellent COPYING PAPER. Inquire at this office. may 30

**Buggy for Sale.**  
FOR SALE, a good and substantial BUGGY—nearly as good as new. A bargain can be had by early application at this office. may 20 2\*

**Lost.**  
IN the Marion Street Methodist Church, Sunday afternoon, a Black LACE VEIL. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at R. SWAFFIELD'S, Arsenal Hill. may 30 2

**Dress-making.**  
MISS A. HENNIES begs leave to inform the ladies of Columbia that she will do business again on reasonable terms. Inquire on Lumber street, West of Main, Columbia, S. C. may 30 2\*

**Headqrs United States Forces,**  
CITY OF COLUMBIA, S. C.,  
MAY 27, 1865.

**GENERAL ORDERS NO. 4.**  
In order to prevent any disturbance which may arise from the improper use of intoxicating liquors, it is hereby ordered that, for the present, no intoxicating liquors will be sold or given away to any citizen or soldier, unless permission is granted from these headquarters. Any one found guilty of disobeying this order, will not only have his goods confiscated, but will be subject to punishment by military law. By command of  
Lieut. Col. N. HAUGHTON,  
Commanding Post.  
W. J. KYLE, Lieut. 25th O. V. V. I. and Post Adjutant. may 29

**Headqrs United States Forces,**  
CITY OF COLUMBIA, S. C.,  
MAY 27, 1865.

**GENERAL ORDERS NO. 3.**  
ALL citizens having in their possession any property that rightfully belongs to the United States Government, according to the terms of surrender of Gen. Jos. E. Johnston, C. S. A., to Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. A., will immediately report the same to these headquarters.  
Persons having mules, horses and wagons, still, for the present, be permitted to retain the same for the purpose of carrying on their work. Any person failing to comply with this order within a reasonable time, will not only be deprived of any further use of said property, but will also subject themselves to punishment by military authority. By command of  
N. HAUGHTON,  
Lieut. Col. 25th O. V. V.,  
Com'dg City of Columbia, S. C.  
W. J. KYLE, Lieut. 25th O. V. V. I. and Post Adjutant. may 29

**Headqrs United States Forces,**  
CITY OF COLUMBIA, S. C.,  
MAY 27, 1865.

**GENERAL ORDERS NO. 2.**  
INFORMATION having been received at these headquarters of the existence of armed bands of marauders infesting the country and committing depredations on the property of peaceful citizens, it is hereby ordered that all persons composing such will be considered and treated as outlaws, and if caught, will receive the severest punishment of military law.  
The United States Government is desirous of protecting all peaceful and law-abiding citizens, and they will confer a favor on these headquarters, and do justice to themselves, by giving any information they may have in their possession respecting the names and movements of such bands, and, if possible, aiding in their capture.  
The time has arrived when it behooves every citizen to do all in his power to assist the military forces of the United States to restore peace and harmony throughout the land. By order of  
Lieut. Col. N. HAUGHTON,  
25th O. V. V. I., Com'dg U. S. Forces,  
City of Columbia.  
W. J. KYLE, 2d Lieut. 25th O. V. V. I. and Post Adjutant. may 29

**Headqrs United States Forces,**  
CITY OF COLUMBIA, S. C.,  
MAY 26, 1865.

**CIRCULAR.**  
The following circular from Headquarters Northern District Department of the South, dated at Orangeburg, S. C., May 25, 1865, is published for the information and guidance of the planters of this District. By command of  
N. HAUGHTON,  
Lieut. Col. 25th Reg't O. V. V. I.,  
Com'dg U. S. Forces, city of Columbia, S. C.  
W. J. KYLE, Lieut. 25th O. V. V. I. and Post Adjutant.

**HEADQRS NORTHERN DISTRICT,**  
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,  
ORANGEBURG, S. C., May 25, 1865.

**CIRCULAR.**

To the Planters of South Carolina Residing within the District:  
You are invited, after taking the oath of allegiance to the United States Government prescribed by the President of the United States, in his proclamation of December 8, 1863, to make equitable contracts for labor with the freedmen. Such contracts, approved by the commander of the nearest military post, will be considered binding on both parties, and will be enforced by the military authorities as far as the exigencies of the service will allow. The contract will set forth in words the freedom of the laborer.

Where the freedman is, from age or infirmity, unable to labor and without natural protector, his support will devolve upon the Parish to which he belongs. The citizens of each Parish are requested to meet and devise some method for providing for such persons; and until such provision is made, they will remain on, and draw their support from, the plantations where they now are.

(Signed,) JOHN P. HATCH,  
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

Official:  
(Signed,) EDGAR B. VAN WINKLE, Capt. and A. D. C. may 27 3

**Headqrs 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 E. Brown, styling himself Governor of Georgia, dated at the capital of that State, on the 2d 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 E. Brown and A. K. Allison, are disloyal to the United States, having committed sundry and divers acts of treason against the same, in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

The persons and peoples, to whom the proclamations heretofore 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.

**HENRY SKIPPER,**  
WHITESMITH, LOCKSMITH, Horseshoer, 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