

# THE COLUMBIA DAILY PHOENIX.

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By J. A. SELBY.

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**THE COLUMBIA PHOENIX,**  
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BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

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### Rain on the Roof.

When the humid storm clouds gather  
Over all the starry spheres,  
And the melancholy darkness  
Gently weeps in rainy tears,  
'Tis a joy to press the pillow  
Of a cottage chamber bed,  
And to listen to the patter  
Of the soft rain overhead.

Every tinkle on the shingles  
Has an echo in the heart,  
And a thousand dreamy fancies  
Into busy being start;  
And a thousand recollections  
Weave their bright hues into woof,  
As I listen to the patter  
Of the soft rain on the roof.

There in fancy comes my mother,  
As she used to years ago,  
To survey the infant sleepers,  
Ere she left them till the dawn.  
I can see her bending o'er me,  
As I listen to the strain  
Which is played upon the shingles  
By the patter of the rain.

Then my little seraph sister,  
With her wings and waving hair;  
And her bright-eyed cherub brother,  
A serene, angelic pair;  
Glide around my waking pillow  
With their praise or mild reproof,  
As I listen to the murmur  
Of the soft rain on the roof.

And another comes to thrill me  
With her eyes' delicious blue,  
I forget as gazing on her,  
That her heart was all untrue;  
I remember that I loved her  
As I ne'er may love again,  
And my heart's quick pulses vibrate  
To the patter of the rain.

There is naught in art's beauras  
That can work with such a spell,  
In the spirit's pure deep fountains,  
Whence the holy passions swell,  
As that melody of nature—  
That subdued, subduing strain,  
Which is played upon the shingles  
By the patter of the rain.

### Chief Justice Chase, the Great Negro Worshipper.

We of the *Herald* are no worshippers of the negro. Outside of religion, the only thing we worship is the Constitution of the United States. According to the Constitution the question of negro suffrage is left to the several States, and there we are content to leave it. When the negro shall have shown his capacity to vote by his good conduct under the severe test of sudden emancipation, we shall be in favor of extending to him the privilege of suffrage. But, when it is extended, it must be extended in a Constitutional manner. New York allows the negro to vote upon certain conditions, and the right of the States to impose these conditions, each for itself, has never been questioned by any sound statesman. Indeed, the most radical abolitionists have not yet ventured to question it, although they now exhibit every disposition to begin the attack. While, therefore, we have no objection to negro suffrage whenever the masses of the race show themselves worthy of it, we insist that the matter shall be settled constitutionally. Our position in regard to the question is one with which no honest, intelligent man can differ, and we are satisfied that it is the position of President Johnson and his administration. The social status of the negro is, of course, quite another affair. These things being so, we cordially sympathize with the popular indignation at the degradation of the ermine worn by Chief Justice Chase, during his electioneering tour among the care-brakes of South Carolina. If Mr. Chase feels himself unfitted for the office of Chief Justice, if he knows himself to be incompetent to discharge its duties and meet its responsibilities, he can tender his resignation, which

will be at once accepted. But while he holds the office, he is morally bound not to disgrace it. The office is a sublime one, and the illustrious predecessors of Mr. Chase appreciated its dignity and importance. We can imagine Chief Justice Marshall shuddering with indignation in his grave, as he sees the Chief Justiceship transformed into a temporary refuge for a restless politician, who uses its high prerogatives to prosecute his plans for securing a Presidential nomination, careless whether or not those plans may involve the country in a sanguinary social war. The circular letter sent to the West by Mr. Chase reveals what his purposes are, and his stumping tour among the Southern negroes develops the means by which he hopes to succeed. He intends, if possible, to be our next President, and he expects to accomplish this by means of the ultra radical and, perhaps, the free negro vote. This vote he desires to gain through the agitation of the negro suffrage question, as a sort of appendix to the abolition question. We oppose this lamentable scheme, not because we believe that it has the slightest prospect of success, so far as Mr. Chase is concerned, but because of the degradation of the Chief Justiceship in being thus dragged through the mire of politics, and because of the dreadful consequences which may follow such an agitation as the Chief Justice has commenced.

The relations between the whites of the South and the recently freed negroes are naturally most delicate. It will require the ablest statesmanship to reconcile both these classes to their new conditions and to prevent a collision between them. The negroes cannot be transformed from slaves to freemen in a day, without great danger of the most determined antagonism between them and their former masters.

We see that danger cropping out in the plot which has just been discovered among the negro troops in Memphis to assassinate the paroled rebel soldiers. So intent were the negroes upon this savage and foolish revenge, that they attempted to overpower the white troops guarding them; a serious conflict ensued, and the riot was not quelled until about twenty negroes were killed or wounded. The same passion exists among all the freed negroes of the South as among the negroes at Memphis. The barbarity of the native African is by no means extinct in the emancipated slave. To free a negro is not itself sufficient to educate him to enjoy his freedom aright, and to employ and improve it as he ought. Between this true freedom and his former state of slavery is a period of transition, which is also a period of danger. The vices of slavery remain; the virtues of freedom are not yet acquired. The negro beholds his late master delivered into his hand. He finds the great Government which once assisted in keeping him a slave now arrayed against slaveholders, because slaveholders have been rebels. The temptation for him to use the lash, the knife and the bullet upon those who were his oppressors is quite obvious, and his inclination is to yield to the temptation. On the other hand, the white race at the South resents the negro's claim to equality as a presumption, and is all the more aggravated because of its own ruined fortunes, the disturbance of the old system of labor, and the evident preference given to the blacks on account of their real, assumed or interested loyalty. Thus both sides are ready for a terrible conflict, and only the nicest statesmanship can avert the catastrophe.

At this crisis, and while the Government is considering how to solve this difficult and important problem, Chief Justice Chase visits the South. He comes ostensibly to establish or reopen the United States courts, although his presence for such an object is entirely superfluous and unnecessary. Really,

and without extenuation, he comes as a firebrand to precipitate a conflict which it is his solemn duty to prevent. Without delay he sets himself up as an authority outside of the Government, and, therefore, in opposition to the Government; for during such crises he who is not with us is against us. Knowing the immense gravity which attaches to his words on account of the position he occupies, he calls together two or three thousand blacks, and does not hesitate to suggest doubts of the policy of the Administration towards them, adding the significant sneer that he—the great negro worshipper—is 'no longer in his councils.' In the very face of the Constitution he announces that he 'knows no reason' why the privilege of suffrage may not be at once and universally given to the blacks, thus preceding a constitutional question which may possibly be brought before the Supreme Court for its decision. It is bad enough for the Chief Justice to volunteer these semi-judicial opinions; but it is worse for him to volunteer them for political purposes, going into the market to bid for negro votes against the person who arrested ex-Governor Aiken, because that Southern loyalist had thirty thousand dollars' worth of silver plate and twenty thousand bottles of old wine in his cellar. Is Mr. Chase ignorant of the horrors of St. Domingo? Is he unmindful of the fact that those horrors arose, not from the actual proclamation of freedom, but from the efforts to re-adjust the status of the emancipated black? Ignorantly or wilfully, he is provoking a new social war between the races of the South. His words are incendiary, and they embarrass the Government. Instead of being at his post of duty at Washington, to assist in the trial of the assassination conspirators, he is electioneering among possible voters for suffrages which may yet be denied them. With all our respect for the office he holds, we cannot forbear rebuking such proceedings in the strongest terms. Indeed, our respect for the Chief Justice's ermine renders us the more impatient with him who bedraggles and disgraces it.—*New York Herald.*

### Important Notice to Cotton Owners.

OFFICE OF U. S. PURCHASING AGENT,  
CHARLESTON, S. C., May 22, 1865.

The attention of all cotton owners is called to the following extracts from the "Amended Regulations for the purchase of products of the insurrectionary States on Government account, issued from the Treasury Department, of date May 9, 1865, and approved by the President, of the same date.

I. Agents shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, to purchase for the United States, under special instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, products of States declared to be in insurrection, at such places as may from time to time be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as markets or places of purchase.

III. The operations of purchasing agents shall be confined to the single article of cotton; and they shall give public notice at the place to which they shall be assigned, that they will purchase in accordance with these regulations, all cotton not captured or abandoned, which may be brought to them.

IV. To meet the requirements of the 8th Section of the Act of July 24, 1864, the agents shall receive all cotton so brought, and forthwith return to the seller three-fourths thereof, which portion shall be an average grade of the whole, according to the certificate of a sworn expert or sampler.

V. All cotton purchased and resold by purchasing agents shall be exempt from all fees and all internal taxes. And the agent selling shall mark the same 'free,' and furnish to the purchaser a bill of sale clearly and accurately describing the character and

quantity sold, and containing a certificate that it is exempt from taxes and fees as above.

IX. All agents are prohibited from purchasing any product of an insurrectionary State, which shall have been captured by the military or naval forces of the United States, or which shall have been abandoned by the lawful owner thereof.

X. These regulations, which are intended to revoke and annul all others on the subject heretofore made, will take effect and be in force on and after May 10, 1865.

The undersigned has been appointed Purchasing Agent at Charleston, and hereby gives notice that he is prepared to purchase, in accordance with the regulations of which the above paragraphs are extracts, all cotton not captured or abandoned, which may be brought to him. The war is virtually closed, and to the end that the people may, to as full extent as possible, commence to reap the benefits of a state of peace, it is desirable that the old and regular channels of trade be re-established, new ones opened, and the occupations of the people both in city and country be resumed. It is expected that the purchase by the Treasury Department, in good faith, of the cotton in the country now in the hands of its owners, returning therefor a fair and honest equivalent, will largely tend to bring about a state of things so much to be desired by all. Restrictions upon trade are now virtually abolished, and citizens may, with a few unimportant exceptions, now purchase and take away whatever their necessities require; and I feel satisfied that the disposition to do all that may be done to bring about once more a normal and healthy condition of trade will not now be wanting.

The fullest protection will be given upon its arrival at Charleston, and such other protection and safe conduct as the agent may be able to obtain for cotton in transit, will be freely afforded.

Any further information that may be required in regard to the purchase or sale of cotton will be cheerfully given at this office.

J. M. HIATT,  
United States Purchasing Agent.  
Approved: JOHN P. HATCH, Brig. General Commanding N. D. D. S.

### Headq's 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 26, 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'd'g U. S. Forces, City of Columbia, S. C.  
W. J. KYLE, Lieut. 25th O. V. V. I. and Post Adjutant.

### HEADQ'S 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

### Headq's 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'd'g U. S. Forces,  
City of Columbia.  
W. J. KYLE, 2d Lieut. 25th O. V. V. I. and Post Adjutant. May 29

### 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 E. 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 at Milledgeville, on Monday, the 29th 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, as having become known to me, from trustworthy information, that the above said 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 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.

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.

District and Post Commanders throughout this Department will at once cause this order to be circulated far and wide, by special carriers or otherwise, and will take such steps to secure its enforcement as may by them be deemed necessary.  
Q. A. GILMORE,  
May 26 Major General Commanding.

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

**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 provision or cash. May 26