

# THE COLUMBIA DAILY PHOENIX.

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By J. A. SELBY.

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### The Wife.

On earth to man there is but one His heart can love, his soul can own; Though myriads fit before his view, There's but one to whom he's true— That one can sway him to and fro, Can make him drain the cup of woe, Can give him joy or blast his life, And that one's name is simply wife. But in that name a world is spread, A world by all beloved, revered, Who have the sense to know its worth, And spur the giddy joys of earth; For that full heart in her dear breast, If rightly prized, eternal rest, Is scarce with blissful sweets more rife Than that pure heart—a loving wife.

**ABOUT BONNETS.**—A black bonnet with white feathers, with white rose, or red flowers, suits a fair complexion. A lustreless white bonnet does not suit well with fair and rosy complexions. It is otherwise with bonnets of gauze, crape or lace. They are suitable to all complexions. The white bonnet may have flowers, either white, rose, or particularly blue. A light blue bonnet is particularly suitable to the light-haired type. It may be ornamented with white flowers, but not with rose or violet flowers. A green bonnet is advantageous to a fair or rosy complexion. It may be trimmed with white flowers, but preferable with rose. A rose-colored bonnet must not be too close to the skin; and if it is found that the hair does not produce sufficient separation, the distance from the rose-color may be increased by means of white, or green, which is preferable. A wreath of white flowers in the midst of their leaves has a good effect.

A black bonnet does not contrast so well with the ensemble of the type with black hair as with the other type; yet it may produce a good effect and receive advantageously accessories of white, red, rose, orange and yellow. A white bonnet gives rise to the same remarks as those which have been made concerning its use in connection with the blonde type, except that for the brunettes it is better to give the preference to accessories of red, rose, and also yellow, rather than to blue. Bonnets of rose, red, cerise, are suitable for brunettes when the hair separates as much as possible the bonnet from the complexion. White feathers accord well with red and white flowers, with abundance of leaves, has as good effect with roses. A yellow bonnet suits a brunette very well, and receives with advantage violet or blue accessories; the hair must always interpose between the complexion and head-dress. It is the same with bonnets of an orange color, more or less broken, such as chamois.

Blue trimmings are eminently suitable with orange and its shades. A green bonnet is suitable to fair and light-rosy complexion; rose, red, or white flowers are preferable to all others. A blue bonnet is only suitable to a fair or bright red complexion; nor can it be allied to such as have a tint of orange brown. When it suits a brunette, it may take with advantage yellow or orange trimmings. A violet bonnet is always unsuitable to every complexion, since there are none which yellow will suit. Yet if we interpose between the violet and the skin, not only the hair, but also yellow accessories, a bonnet of this color may become favorable. As an important memorandum, it must be added, that whenever the color of a bonnet does not realize the intended effect, even when the complexion is separated from the head-dress by masses of hair, it is advantageous to place between the hair and the bonnet certain accessories.

### The Crops in South Carolina.

Many parties with whom we have recently conversed are of the impression that the colored people, now they are set free, are wholly unable to take care of themselves and will be a burden upon the white population. But, as far as the facts of the case go to prove, we are led to believe that the colored people can, if they are so disposed, not only take care of themselves and their families, but contribute largely toward the support of the whites. There is not a reasoning man in the South who does not admit that slavery is extinguished. That being the case, what is to be done towards insuring a full benefit of the crops which are expected to be raised during the coming season?

The colored men will work now as they worked before, provided they are paid for their labor. They are considered by the Government to be on the same footing with all people in like circumstances. The owners of plantations need not give themselves the least trouble concerning the cultivation of their lands if they make the proper arrangements of compensation with the men whom they hire to do the work. Let the same system prevail here that prevails at the North. A man who performs work there receives pay for his labor, and it is expected that the same method will be pursued here in South Carolina.

Some farmers complain that the colored people are deserting their plantations; and, unless they return, or others supply their places, the crops for the ensuing season must fall short. If these same farmers will take the trouble to refer to an order recently issued by Gen. Hatch, in which he urges upon the owners and lessees of plantations to make bargains with the colored people, whom they formerly held as slaves, by which the latter shall receive due compensation for their labor, no fear need be apprehended that the fields and plantations will go uncared for.

The colored as well as the white people thoroughly understand that the fields and plantations cannot be worked unless the men come forward and offer their services. In the working of these plantations there is room for all who are disposed to labor. The colored people must understand that they cannot remain in our midst and idle away their time, depending on the Government for support. It is true, the United States authorities set them free, but, in so doing, it is expected of the colored people that they will do the best they can towards providing for themselves.

Let the colored people accept and act upon the advice of the Rev. James Lynch, of this city, who tells them that they must not depend wholly upon the United States Government for support. The field is broad enough for them all to labor upon, and if, instead of coming to the city, they remain in the country and earn their living they will benefit all classes of the community.—*Charleston Courier.*

A most extraordinary story is current in Rome. It is to the effect that a man so urgently desired to see the Pope that the chamberlain, though against the rule, consented to ask his Holiness if he would see the man. The chamberlain found the Pope praying, and was twice answered, 'It is no use for me to see a dead man;' upon returning to the spot where he had left the man, the chamberlain, to his horror and wonder, found him lying dead, and on searching him, discovered a revolver and a dagger, proving the man to have premeditated assassination who was thus stricken down by the Almighty in the moment of the attempt which was strangely revealed to the Pope.

An old toper says the two most precious things now included in hoops, are girls, and kegs of whiskey.

### JEFF. DAVIS LOSES HIS SPECIE.—

Col. Clark, of the rebel army, who was captured by one of our scouting parties while endeavoring to escape from Richmond on one of the last trains from the doomed city, asserts that he was in charge of all the specie which was removed from Richmond; that when his train broke down and he found it impossible to get it on the track and off again, and seeing our forces approaching, he ordered it set on fire, and that all his efforts to save the specie was unavailing; that the soldiers broke open the kegs, and, amid the excitement and tumult, soldiers and citizens appropriated all there was. He asserts that he knows that no other amounts of specie not in the pockets of its owners were taken from Richmond, and this lot was all stolen. He states further that the amount has been vastly over-estimated, and confirms the statement heretofore made by Gen. Grant, that it amounted only to about \$200,000. Col. Clark was an old regular army officer previous to the breaking out of the war, and is a near relative of one of our most distinguished naval officers, to whom he communicated the above statements. He is still a prisoner in our hands, and his truthfulness is not doubted by any.—*New York Herald.*

### THE CULTIVATION OF KINDLY FEELINGS.—

The Richmond correspondent of the *New York Times*, referring to the motley crowd of officers and soldiers in blue and grey uniforms, who lately met in mortal strife, but now mingle harmoniously together in that city, says:

Our anxiety is, by a gentlemanly interchange of thought and friendliness of demeanor, so to work upon the hearts under the grey uniform, that they shall feel more inclined towards us than we do, or ever did, toward them, and feel at least how much they have always misconstrued us.

To the honor of both, the Northern and the Southern soldier, I am bound to say that, in spite of this strange public amalgamation, which would seem to court warm and angry discussions where the gun clouds of war have scarcely yet rolled away, I have yet to hear one single word of unpleasant argument, of crimination or recrimination, among the large and promiscuous crowds with which I am hourly brought in contact. This is true in the true 'chivalry' which I have found in the South, and I am glad to say that the North is not one whit behind it.

### NAPOLEON'S DILEMMA.—

Napoleon is in a position of a man who has to support against formidable assailants, an ally who can lend him little aid, and may at a moment deprive him even of that little by a precipitate flight. Supposing the best, he is bound to maintain at a great distance a French army—now, it is asserted, in the Corps Legislatif, raised once more to 450,000 men—in order to keep up a throne which is not French, which is occupied by a man who refuses to be a French satrap, and which is menaced at once by the Catholic world and by one of the greatest of military powers. But let us for a moment suppose the worst. Imagine the Emperor to have resigned, and escorted by his Austrian guard, to have quitted Vera Cruz in any German or British ship, what will be the position of the great Emperor then? Obviously but one of two courses will be open to him. Either he must acknowledge a defeat, or he must accept the situation he himself has created, and declare Mexico a dependency of France.

[*London Spectator.*]

**GRIF.—**A young lady being told that her lover was suddenly killed, exclaimed, "Oh, that splendid gold watch of his! Give it to me, that I may remember him and cherish his dear memory."

The *New York News* contains an account of a retired merchant in that city, who caused his tomb-stone to be constructed and set up in his bedroom, with the proper inscription—dates black-chipped out, that upon retiring it might inspire him with thoughts best fitted to admonish him of the uncertainty of life, and the possibility of sudden death. The other morning, not appearing at his usual hour, the servants went to his chamber, forced open the door, and found his body prostrate upon the floor, with the tomb-stone fallen upon his head, which was crushed by its weight.

"I have been young and now am old; as I stand before God to night, I declare that nothing I ever gave in charity is regretted. O no! It is the riches we keep that perish; that we give away abides with us forever, it impresses itself on our characters and tells on our eternal destiny; for the habit of charity formed in this life will accompany us to the next. The buds which begin to open here will blossom in full expansion hereafter to delight the eye of angels and beautify the paradise of God. Let us then, now, and on every occasion hereafter, practice that liberality which in death we shall approve, and reprobate the parsimony we shall then condemn."

[*Rev. Dr. Nott.*]

**Headq's Department of the South,** HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 15, 1865. **GENERAL ORDERS NO. 63.**

I. The proclamation of A. G. Magrath, styling himself Governor of South Carolina, dated at Headquarters, Columbia, South Carolina, May 2, 1865, declaring that all substance 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 substance 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 officer 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 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, Major-General Commanding.

**Headq's 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, U. S. A., to Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. A., will immediately report the same to these headquarters.

Persons having mules, horses and wagons, will, 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

**Headq's 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

**Headquarters, Northern District,** DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, CHARLESTON, S. C., April 25, 1865.

### Circular to Planters, &c.

NUMEROUS applications have been made to me for information as to the policy to be adopted on the subject of labor.

All can understand the importance of making a crop the present season, and forestalling the misery and suffering consequent upon its failure.

In the present unsettled state of the country, and in the absence of any recognized State authorities, I find it my duty to assume control of the plantations near the military lines, and order as follows:

1st. The planters, after taking the oath of allegiance, will assemble the freedmen (lately their slaves) and inform them that they are free, and that henceforth they must depend upon their own exertions for their support.

2d. Equitable contracts in writing will be made by the owners of the land with the freedmen for the cultivation of the land during the present year.

Payment will be made in kind, and the allowance of one half the crop is recommended as fair compensation for the labor, the landlord furnishing subsistence until the crop is gathered.

These contracts will be submitted to the nearest military or naval commander for approval and endorsement.

When the above requirements are complied with, protection will be granted as far as military necessity will allow, but where no contract is made, the crop raised will be considered forfeited for the use of the laborers. Should the owners refuse to cultivate it, they will be considered as endeavoring to embarrass the Government, and the land will be used for colonies of the freedmen from the interior.

JOHN P. HATCH,

June 1 Brig. Gen. Commanding.

**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'dg U. S. Forces,

City of Columbia,

W. J. KYLE, 2d Lieut. 25th O. V. V. I. and Post Adjutant. May 29