

THE COLUMBIA DAILY PHOENIX.

\$1 a Month, in Advance.

"Let our just Censure attend the true Event."—Shakspeare.

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By J. A. SELBY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1865.

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THE COLUMBIA PHOENIX,

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BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

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The Callers.

Softly 'mid the world's confusion
Comes a knocking at the door
Of the heart. O, strange delusion,
That doth make us evermore
Bid it depart!

There sweet charity is standing
With her pleading, earnest eyes,
With her feet upon the landing;
Oft to enter in she tries,
But all in vain.

There meek prayer is ever waiting,
Seeing grief and pain go in;
Why should she be hesitating,
When such evil guests within
Have borne their woe!

Faith comes ingring round the portal,
Pointing through earth's misty veil;
But we cling to what is mortal,
And reject her wondrous tale
Forevermore.

Love divine seeks oft to enter,
But a love has nased before
Where our best affections centre,
And we turn forth from the door
Our holy guest!

Softly 'mid the world's confusion
Comes a knocking at the door
Of the heart. O, strange delusion,
That doth make us evermore,
Bid it depart!

HOUSES OF THE ENGLISH IN INDIA.

—A letter from Bombay has the following concerning the houses of the English there: We have no bells, no door locks, no carpets, curtains, chimney-pieces, fire-places, no passages or stairs, no house door, no servants' hall—though about twenty servants—no gas, no house maids, laundry-maids, dairy-maid, etc., etc. I could give you a still longer list of etceteras; but, lest you should think your correspondent has lapsed into savage life, I must proceed to explain how all these are made up for.

Instead of bells, we use our own good voices; and there are so many servants that one is sure to turn up as we call out Roy! a well known sound to Indian houses. Roy corresponds to the French *garcon*, and is very probably answered by a boy of three score and ten. Instead of door-locks, there are bolts, and sometimes only hooks and eyes. As the doors do not shut very close with these, it is convenient for letting out the muskrats, as I found last night in my room. Our feet are too hot already, without carpets; mats do much better. Everything hung on the walls is a refuge for mosquitoes, so curtains are superfluous, except, of course, mosquito curtains, without which we should be eaten up bodily. It would be dreadful to think of a blazing hearth or a warm fire-side here; so grates, chimneys, chimney-pieces, and fire screens are unknown in Bombay.

Just look at the plan of the house, and you can see how we do without a house-door, remembering that a veranda runs before the house, and there is always a man sitting in it doing nothing, whose duty it is to announce visitors. Instead of passages, the rooms all open into each other and into the veranda. This, like many other good house here, has no second floor, so there are no stairs. As for house-maids, and all sorts of maids, their work is done by various sorts of men; it is very well done, too, and not like John, who succeeded so ill in milking Tiny, in the old song. A servant's hall for the servant's meals there cannot be, where no two of the servants will mess together; they are of all casts, and live apart, some having their wives on the premises.

Never show levity when people are engaged in worship.

What Can be Done for the South.

All the powerful reasons for fighting through the late expensive war to keep the South in the Union, are equally strong reasons for making the South prosperous now that we have succeeded. The grand reason of the West for fighting was commonly condensed into a single sentence, viz; that the West would never relinquish its right to the Mississippi. The Mississippi is valuable only as affording a cheap and commodious route to a market. What market? Not mainly the West Indies; for the consumption of Western products is comparatively small in those islands. Not Europe, most certainly; for the route is too circuitous. The best market the West ever had is the South itself. The products of the West are too heavy and bulky in proportion to their value for distant exportation. The natural circuit of American trade is to convert the grain and pork of the West into cotton, tobacco, and other Southern staples, by feeding the population which grows these staples, and then exporting the fruits of Western agriculture in this less bulky form, which not only saves great expense of freight, but insures the certainty of a market. Whether grain will be in demand in Europe depends upon the European harvests. But American cotton will always be in demand; and Western products are sure of a market as long as they are used to feed cotton growers.

The most important and urgent interest of the West is that the South shall be relieved of its embarrassments at the earliest day possible. What the West above all things needs is a market. The market which, for four years, it lost in the South, has been temporarily supplied by the war. The West had fed our vast armies, and the multitudes employed in the manufacture of army supplies. But this market is about to disappear. Western agriculture will sink into a low and feeble condition unless it gets back the Southern market; of which there is no possibility except by the revival of Southern industry.

The great difficulty in the South is the condition of utter impoverishment into which that section has been brought by the war. The pecuniary prostration of the South is so absolute that its industry cannot be set agoing without a great influx of capital from the Northern States. All the money of the whole section has been annihilated. The property which has been destroyed by the ravages of armies, and come into dilapidation by the absence and neglect of owners, cannot be restored without money to buy materials and to pay wages. The country has been drained of animals, both horses and cattle, till not enough are left to draw the plow. Nobody will send animals there to be sold unless money is supplied, from some quarter, to purchase them. The North has money in abundance and can easily supply this want, but in the present condition of things the South can give no security. There has ceased to be in the South any basis for such security except its real estate. Lend money to a planter and there is no longer a lien upon his slaves; they have all become freemen. Money cannot be borrowed upon Southern bank stock or railroad stock; bank and railroads are alike ruined. Northern capitalists will not take the Southern railroads, replenish their rolling stock, and put them in running order, because, for aught they know, what remains of the property will be confiscated to the Government. All real estate in the South is in precisely the same predicament. Who will lend money on a mortgage, when by an unrepented law of Congress, which awaits only execution, the property mortgage does not belong to the reputed owner? And why should a farmer or planter, even if he could command the means, replace his fences, buildings, implements, and animals,

when it is certain that a single year's crop would not refund the outlay, and uncertain whether before that crop is gathered, he may not be ousted from possession.

While things continue in this state, Southern industry cannot revive. The West loses its best market; the East loses a profitable field for the investment of capital; the Government loses the revenue which might be collected from a prosperous community. When the South is impoverished and the West unprosperous, how is employment to be found for the hundreds of thousands of men thrown loose by the cessation of the war? Before we can employ the surplus laborers we shall presently have on our hands, we must see a prospect of markets. No sound business man will manufacture for the Southern market until he sees a chance that the South will be able to pay for goods; nor manufacture largely for the West till he sees a possibility of the West finding a market for its pork and grain. The chief thing to be done now, at this present time, is for the Government to render it possible for capital to flow into the South to revive its industry. That is to say, the property that is left in the South must be put in such a condition, as regards ownership, that it will be an available security for the loan.

[New York World.]

Praise your Wife.

Praise your wife, man—for pity's sake give her a little encouragement; it won't hurt her. She has made your home comfortable, your hearth bright and shining, your food agreeable; for pity's sake tell her you thank her, if nothing more. She don't expect it; it will make her eyes open wider than they have for these ten years; but it will do her good for all that, and you, too.

There are many women to-day thirsting for the word of praise, the language of encouragement. Through summer's heat and winter's toil they have drudged uncomplainingly, and so accustomed have their fathers, brothers and husbands become to their monotonous labors, that they look for and upon them as they do the daily rising of the sun and its daily going down. Homely every day life may be made beautiful by an appreciation of its very homeliness. You know that if you can take from your drawer a clean shirt whenever you want it, somebody's fingers have ached in the toil of making it so fresh and agreeable, so smooth and lustrous. Everything that pleases the eye and sense, has been produced by constant work, much thought, great care, and untiring efforts, bodily and mentally.

It is not that many men do not appreciate things and feel a glow of gratitude for the numberless attentions bestowed upon them in sickness and health, but they are so selfish in that feeling. They don't come out with a hearty, 'Why how pleasant you make things look, wife!' or, 'I am obliged to you for taking so much pains.'

They thank the tailor for giving them 'fits'; they thank the man in the full omnibus who gives them a seat; they thank the lady who moves along in the concert room; they thank everybody and everything out of doors, because it is the custom; and come home, tip their chairs back and their heels up, pull out the newspaper, grumble if wife asks them to take the baby, scold if the fire has got down; or, if everything is just right, shut their mouths with a smack of satisfaction, but never say to her, 'I thank you.'

I tell you what, men, young and old, if you did but show an ordinary civility toward those common articles of house-keeping, your wives; if you gave the one hundred and sixtieth part of the compliments you almost choked them with before they were married; if you would stop the badinage about whom you are going to

have when number one is dead, (such things wives may laugh at, but they sink deep sometimes;) if you would cease to speak of their faults, however banteringly, before others, fewer women would seek for other sources of happiness than your cold so-so-ish affection. Praise your wife, then, for all the good qualities she has, and you may rest assured that her deficiencies are fully counterbalanced by your own.

[Exchange.]

Medical Card.

DR. A. N. TALLEY may be found, by such as desire his professional aid, at the residence of the Rev. N. Talley, corner of Gervais and Pickens streets.
June 5 3*

Removal.

THE undersigned begs to inform his friends and customers that he has REMOVED his Boot and Shoe Making Establishment to the house on the South side of Camden street, three doors from Assembly.
June 5 3 GEORGE SMITH.

From Charleston.

DR. P. MELVIN COHEN has returned from the city with a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, COMBS, BRUSHES, &c., &c., and has made arrangements to receive regular weekly supplies of imported goods. Office
PICKENS STREET,
Head of Lady street.
June 5 2*

GROCERIES!!!

JUST ARRIVED

FROM

Charleston.

A CHOICE and WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, which I have prepared to offer AT RETAIL for a SMALL ADVANCE, and can give a FAIR MARGIN to dealers in the city and country. My stock consists in part of:

Boxes SMOKED HERRINGS.
" COLGATE'S WASHING SOAP.
" " TOILET SOAP.
Bbls. BROWN SUGAR.
Chest YOUNG HYSON TEA.
" BLACK TEA.
Kits MACKEREL.
Cases PICKLES, quarts and pints.
Boxes CANDY, assorted.
Frais FRESH DATES.
Boxes TURKEY FIGS.
" RAISINS.
" FRESH LEMONS.
" SOFT SHELL ALMONDS.
" BUTTER CRACKERS.
" OYSTER " "
" GINGER CAKES.
" LEMON " "
" DAIRY CHEESE.
" SARDINES.
" CHOCOLATE.
" CONDENSED MILK.
Dozs. NORTHERN BROOMS.
Boxes Colgate's PEARL STARCH.
" BLACK INK, in stands.
" YEAST POWDERS—Durkee's.
" Brown's Es. JAMAICA GINGER
Cases SPARKLING SCOTCH ALE.
Boxes HAVANA SEGARS.
" MASON'S BLACKING.
Dozs. SHOE BRUSHES.
Boxes FINE CHEWING TOBACCO.
" SMOKING TOBACCO.
" Fine Cut Chewing TOBACCO.
SPERM CANDLES.
BACON, BUTTER, LARD.
FLOUR, MOLASSES.
CARBONATE SODA.
BLACK PEPPER.
COFFEE, RICE, SALT.
MANILLA ROPE, PINNETS.
COTTON CARDS, MATCHES.
GUM CAMPHOR, GUM OPIUM.
CHLOROFORM, CALOMEL.
POTASH and BLUE MASS.

ALSO,
A small stock of HARDWARE and STATIONERY.

Give me a call, and judge for yourselves.

HARDY SOLOMON,

In basement of Mr. L. Levy's house,
Corner of Assembly and Plain streets.
June 5 6

MILLINERY.

MISS M. McELRONE respectfully informs the ladies of Columbia that she is prepared to execute all orders in the MILLINERY line. Also, STRAW HATS dyed, made and pressed to order. Residence corner of Lumber and Marion streets.
June 2 3*

PAPER! PAPER!

FOR sale, a small quantity of No. 1 WRITING PAPER. Also, some excellent COPYING PAPER. Inquire at this office.
June 1 may 80

Headq'rs 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

Headq'rs 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, 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. I.,
Com'dg City of Columbia, S. C.

W. J. KYLE, Lieut. 25th O. V. V. I. and Post Adjutant. may 29

Headq'rs 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

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 foresee 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.