

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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An-Echo.

BY KATE PROTHINGHAM.

The sea shell ever murmurs,
With a mournful note and low;
It tries the song of the ocean
Which it left so long ago.

So in every human bosom,
If we listen silently,
In the pauses of its motion,
Comes a mournful melody.

Causeless, though it cometh ever,
Ceaseless, in its murmur low;
Mourning for the song of Heaven,
It forgot so long ago.

THE CARRIER PIGEON.—The carrier pigeon is originally a native of the Asiatic East—called, in the Arabic language, by the word *hanahu*. He is a very beautiful bird, with a ring of parti-colored feathers around his neck, with red feet covered with down, and with such wonderful speed of flight—that it is authentically stated to be two thousand seven hundred English miles in a day. In the province of Iraq—Assyria—white pigeons are trained with less difficulty than any others. The first one used as a messenger is supposed by some antiquarians to have been "the dove which Noah sent from the ark, and which returned with the leaf of the olive." An actual post system, in which pigeons were the messengers, was established by the Sultan Nourreddin Mahamound, who died in 1164. The price of a well trained pair of such birds was, at that time, one thousand Arabic gold ducats, \$2,000.

It requires much time and patience to train the carrier pigeon, and only a few wealthy individuals in the East can afford to keep them. As soon as the young cock and hen are fledged they are made tame, and taught to need each other's society as much as possible. They are then sent in an uncovered cage to the place whither they are thereafter to bring messages. If one of them is then carried away, it will certainly return to its mate from any point and from any distance. A small letter is written on the finest silk paper. This is placed lengthwise under one wing, and fastened with a pin, the point turned from the body to one particular feather. No part of the letter must hang loose, lest the wind collecting in it, the wing become tired, and the pigeon become compelled to alight. The wonderful attachments to home—inherent in this bird as its special characteristic—always brings it back to the dove-cote, when set at liberty. Unmidful of summer heat or winter storms, it wings its flight through the air across the desert or ocean, never stopping for rest till it is perched again on the paternal eyrie.

According to Huc, the French Missionary, the Buddhists have a remarkable mode of facilitating devotional exercises. A thick board is made composed of innumerable sheets of paper pasted together, and upon which are written in Tibetan characters, the most reputed prayers. This board is placed in a barrel and turned on an axle. Those devotees who have no zeal nor taste to pray vocally, have recourse to the simple and expeditious medium of the prayer barrel, says the worthy Monsieur Huc. "All they have to do is to set the barrel in motion, it then turns of itself for a long time, the devotees drinking, eating, or sleeping, while the complacent mechanism is turning prayers for them." This praying by steam is certainly a novel idea.

MAN'S DESTINY.—The appearance of man upon the scene of being constitutes a new era in creation; the operations of a new instinct come into play—that instinct which anticipates a life after the grave, and reposes implicit faith upon a God alike just and good, who is the pledged rewarder of all who diligently seek Him. And in looking along the long line of being—ever rising in the scale from higher to yet higher manifestations, or abroad on the lower animals, whom instinct never deceives—can we hold that man, immeasurably higher in his place, and infinitely higher in his hopes and aspirations than all that ever went before him, should be, notwithstanding, the one grand error in creation—the one painful worker, in the midst of present troubles, a state into which he is never to enter—the befooled expectant of a happy future which he is never to see? Assuredly no. He who keeps faith with all His humble creatures—who gives even the bee and the dormouse the Winter for which they prepare—will to a certainty not break faith with man—with man, alike the deputed lord of the present creation, and the chosen heir of all the future. We have been looking abroad on the old geologic burying-grounds, and deciphering the strange inscriptions on their tomb; but there are other burying-grounds and other tombs—solitary church-yards among the hills, where the dust of the martyrs lie, and tombs that rise over the ashes of the wise and good; nor are there wanting, on even the monuments of the perished races, frequent hieroglyphics and symbols of high meaning, which darkly intimate to us, that while their burial-yards contain but the debris of the past, we are to regard the others as charged with the sown seeds of the future.—*Hugh Miller.*

BONAPARTE'S EARLY POVERTY.—M. Thiers, in his history of the Consulate, recites some very strange and previously unknown particulars respecting the early life and penury of Napoleon Bonaparte.

It appears that after he had obtained a subaltern's commission in the French service, by his skill and daring at Toulon, he lived sometime in Paris in obscure lodgings, and in such extreme poverty that he was often without the means of paying ten sous (ten cents) for his dinner, and frequently went without anything at all. He was under the necessity of borrowing small sums, and even worn out clothes from his acquaintances! He and his brother Louis, afterwards King of Holland, had at one time only a hat between them, so that the brothers could only go out alternately; time and time about.

At this crisis the chief benefactor of the future Emperor and conqueror "at whose mighty name the world grew pale," was the actor Talma, who often gave him food and money. Napoleon's face, afterwards so famed for its classical mould, was, during that period of starvation, harsh and angular in its lineaments, with projecting cheek bones. His meagre fare brought on an unpleasant and unsightly cutaneous disease, of a type so virulent and malignant, that it took all the skill and assiduity of his accomplished physician Corvisart, to expel it, after a duration of more than ten years.

The squalid beggar, then, the splendid Emperor afterwards—the threadbare habiliments and imperial mantle—the hovel and the palace—the meagre food and the gorgeous banquet—the friendship of a poor actor, the homage and terror of the world—an exile and a prisoner. Such are the ups and downs of this changeable life, such are the lights and shadows of the great mighty.

Life is a journey, and they only who have traveled a considerable way in it are fit to direct those who are setting out.

THE MOUNT OF OLIVES.—I am told that, a month ago, the Mount of Olives was covered with beautiful flowers; now they are all over, and as most of the corn is cut, it is rather bare. It is dotted over with scattered olive trees, which, in our Saviour's time, were probably thick groves, giving a good shelter from the heat of the sun. Its present look is peculiar; the rock is a light grey limestone, showing itself in narrow ledges all up the sides; the soil is whitish, and the grass now burned to a yellowish color on the ledges in narrow strips, forms altogether a most delicate and beautiful color, on which the gray green olives stand out in dark relief. The evening sun makes it at first golden-bued, and afterwards, as Tennyson writes, the purple brows of Olivet. . . . In the afternoon we walked up to the top of the Mount of Olives, whence you overlook the whole city, and also to the East, the Dead Sea, which is really only fifteen miles off, and which looks quite close. This is one of the most impressive views in the world, and if I have time I will certainly paint it, but I fear that I shall not be able. On the top of the Mount of Olives are gardens, and corn-fields stretch down its sides, but all beyond seems perfectly barren rock and mountains. The Dead Sea seemed motionless, and of a blue so deep that no water that I have seen can compare with it. The range of mountains beyond is forty or fifty miles off, and a thin veil of mist seemed spread between us and them over the sea, through which they appeared aerial and unreal; and, as the sun sinks, the projections become rose colored, and the clouds a deep violet, yet still misty. When the sun left them, the hazy air above them became a singular green color, and the sky over rose-red, gradually melting into the blue.

[*Memoir of Seldon, the Artist.*]

THE CURIOUS.—A curious man is necessarily endowed with many virtues; or at least his curiosity stands him in the place of them. Industry and perseverance he must possess in the highest degree. There is no stone which a truly curious person will leave unturned, in order to obtain a bit of intelligence. Queen Sobeja performed a tedious pilgrimage merely to get a sight of King Solomon. Aetæon encountered a cruel death to learn what sort of stuff a goddess was made of; or probably to ascertain whether she was as great a prude as she pretended. One woman jammed herself into a clock case to surprise the secrets of the Freemasons; and many a man and many a woman, too, have sacrificed the happiness of their entire life for the mere pleasure of satisfying themselves that they were not loved by their wedded life-partner. What a world of intrigue will a truly curious man bring to bear, for the purpose of knowing the contents of your butcher's tray, of learning what news the postman brought you this morning, or of discovering whether you dine at home or abroad. Another quality essential to the curious man is courage. As all the world have something to conceal, all the world have their hands set against him who would penetrate their secret; and kickings and cuffs innumerable are the reward of that patriotism which would make itself a substitute for Momus' glass window in the human breast.

There is a new system of instruction in France, by which people learn to read in a remarkably short space of time. It is called the Leflorian system, from Leflore, the inventor. Twenty-four soldiers who never knew a letter of the alphabet learned to read fluently in less than a month, and one of them read at the end of the tenth lesson.

The latest novelty in London is an electric tooth-brush to cure the tooth-ache.

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June 5 mth6

Straw Hats! Straw Hats!
ON hand, a few of the most fashionable STRAW HATS for ladies. Old Hats and Bonnets altered and pressed into the latest imported styles, also, dyeing and bleaching. Orders executed with neatness and dispatch. On Barnwell street, between Laurel and Richland streets, near the Charlotte Depot. June 4 10th2*

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YANKEE NOTIONS, &c., &c.
They are also receiving, per each steamer from New York, fresh supplies of BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, FLOUR, &c., &c., which they offer at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE for cash. June 7 6*

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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 HYSOON 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—Derket's,
" Brown's & Jamaica GINGER,
Cases SPARKLING SCOTCH ALE,
Boxes HAVANA SEGARS,
" MASON'S BLACK KING,
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, PINDERS,
COTTON CARDS, MATCHES,
GUM CAMPHOR, GUM OILUM,
CHLOROFORM, CALOMEL,
POTASH and BLUE MASS.

Also,
A small stock of HARDWARE and STATIONERY.
Give me a call, and judge for yourselves.

HARDY SLOMON,
In basement of Mr. B. Levy's house,
Corner of Assembly and Plain streets.
June 6 3

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. KYR, 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. 2.

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.,
Comdg. City of Columbia, S. C.
W. J. KYR, 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. 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 on 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., Comdg. U. S. Forces,
City of Columbia.

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

Headquarters, Northern District,
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
COLUMBIA, S. C., April 26, 1865.

Circular to Freedmen, &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 foresting 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 planter, 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 of the freedmen 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