

New Books.

What a career awaits the biblioplists of the South! Formerly the gentlemen of this trade might esteem themselves fortunate if they could give one or two good new works to the public in the course of a season; but they will now be able almost to stock their shops with choice literary treasures perfectly fresh!

"Infinite riches in a little room."

The proclamation of President Johnson, which we publish this morning, says the Charleston Courier, clearly defines the terms of amnesty and the class of voters who are to participate in the re-admission of the insurrectionary States to their complete rights under the Federal Union.

In order, therefore, to adapt the Constitutions to the new condition of things, conventions of the people are requisite. The class of voters are declared to be the same as those who were entitled to suffrage under the State Constitutions at the time of the attempted act of secession.

This is the view taken and plan adopted in reference to North Carolina, and suggests the policy in relation to the other States in a similar condition.

What is the duty of the people of South Carolina in this exigency?

The war is over. The authority of the Government is complete. The Union of the States as one and indivisible has been established for all time. They are each and all members of one great, indissoluble republic, whose aim and mission is the common welfare and advancement of all.

The exhausted condition of the State; the great want and suffering of the people; the absence of the usual channels of trade and business, and hence of the avocations of industry and support; in fine, the possession of a Constitution and yet without a single civil functionary under it, all require that every true citizen who desires the welfare and prosperity of the country, should let "the dead bury its dead," accept and act upon the lessons of the present, and carry out the views of the Government in restoring the State as early as possible to her former relations with the Federal Union.

The Augusta Constitutionalist states that the small pox, which has been prevailing to a great extent in that city for some time, has been, for the past ten days, on the decrease.

Labor.

Labor, aided by capital and directed by intelligence, is the sure foundation of national prosperity. As the aggregate wealth of individuals constitutes that of a community, so does the prosperity and happiness of the different States and sections of the Union constitute that of the nation.

The sudden change in the status of the negro, who has been and will for years continue to be our main reliance for labor, has destroyed, at one blow, the fortunes of our people, and this change taking place in the most critical period of the present crop, while the country lies wasted and impoverished, causes many to look with deepest gloom on our future, paralyzing their energies.

The conditions under which he has heretofore labored for his own support and the benefit of mankind are changed; but this is all. His ability to still labor is not destroyed, and necessity, the sternest of masters, with laws to punish vagrancy, will compel him to do so. Heretofore, in Georgia and the cotton States, there was no antagonism between labor and capital. The planter owned his laborers, and took care of and protected that species of property with more care than he bestowed on other investments; and the labor of the State being owned by those who wielded it, there was no competition between laborers.

This sudden freedom has filled their untutored minds with strange feelings and wonderful ideas as to the benefits liberty confers. They cannot comprehend how so many soldiers of a great nation have made war for four years to free them and yet compel them to work. Some of them believe that liberty means no more work and plenty to eat and wear. Others there are who profess a willingness to work, but demand wages that no employer can give, and much higher than were paid educated mechanics of Anglo-Saxon blood in prosperous days gone by.

There are many grave questions connected with this change which we hope will be calmly considered by the authorities; for on their decision not only does the prosperity of these Southern States depend, but whether the victory achieved for the Union shall be a fruitful one—adding to the glory and renown of the nation—or one that will prove a burden. Already does a serious evil threaten us by the large and increasing numbers of negroes in this and other cities out of employment, who must either beg or steal to sustain life.

The planters, for the public as well as their own good, should use every means to induce their laborers to remain until the present crop is secured, and we respectfully suggest to the commander of the post the policy of requiring every negro coming to the city to be registered; and allowing them a reasonable time to secure work, failing in which and still remaining here, to send them either to the plantations on the coast or to labor on the railroads, whose early completion would confer many benefits on the whole community.

The citizens of Washington County, Md., have held a meeting and resolved that no one, formerly resident of that county, who joined the rebellion, shall now return and dwell among them.

The Macon Telegraph says: "We report no less than fifteen negroes, this morning, who came to their death by violence; with two more shot and one stabbed."

Nearly two millions and a half have already been subscribed in New York alone for the liquidation of the national debt.

Local Items.

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

Gen. A. S. Hartwell arrived in this city last evening, and, we understand, is stopping at Col. John Bauskett's.

The noxious Jamestown weed is over-running the burnt district of this city to a most unwholesome extent. It is said that this plant, where it exists in any quantity, is productive of sickness during the autumn months. If this be true, the weeds should be cut down at once.

We have once more to thank Mr. Grinevald for a basket of fine plums, topped with delicious pears—all covered with cool green leaves. The products of Mr. Grinevald's garden rival the products of his brush—which is saying much.

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.

THE STONEWALL.—The New York Herald, speaking of the transfer of the ship to her Most Catholic Majesty as a present, says: "It is the first time that we have ever heard that a captain or commander of a vessel had the right to make a Government vessel a present to anybody. Upon this principle, inaugurated by Page and the Captain-General of Cuba, Admiral Farragut would be entitled to give his flagship to the Sultan of Turkey, Capt. Vorden his monitor to President Juarez, and all our other officers could follow suit, and go around giving away the vessels of the United States to whom they please. This is all nonsense. The Stonewall is the property of the United States, and Capt. Page had no right to give, nor the Captain-General of Cuba to accept, her as a present. Such an act on the part of Gen. Dulce is ill-timed and indiscreet, and will tend greatly to complicate our relations with Spain. The result is, however, very plain. The ram must be at once demanded and surrendered, otherwise the Spaniards will get into a peck of trouble, from which they will not get out except with the loss of their 'ever faithful' island of Cuba."

A merchant at San Francisco, having the misfortune to lose his wife, invited his clerks to attend the funeral. He afterwards charged each of them for the day as lost time, and made them pay for the carriage.

The Boston post office receives about \$100,000 a quarter for the sale of postage stamps.

Headquarters Provisional Brigade, COLUMBIA, S. C., JUNE 9, 1865. GENERAL ORDER NO. 12.

The attention of this command is called to existing orders against marauding and foraging. Officers and men are farther ordered to avoid all unnecessary discussion on public matters with those who, after these years of blood and suffering, still do not acquiesce in the result of battle and in the policy of the General Government. Courtesy to all is the part of a soldier. Information will be given whenever desired. Sympathy for those in sorrow and affliction is felt by no one quicker than by the soldier; but no soldier can forget what he has fought for, and what his brothers have died to support—the Union, Constitution and laws and free Government—now, as the result of the war, accorded to all classes; nor can he forget the dignity of his Government and his own dignity as its representative, in dealing with those who now either secretly or openly scoff at those sacred principles.

Contracts between masters and servants will set forth in words the freedom of the latter, and will be witnessed by a United States officer and by a civilian. It is for the interest of the people that these relations be amicably adjusted without delay. Cases of difficulty will be examined and tried by military authorities.

No privileges or advantages whatsoever will be granted those who do not declare their allegiance to the United States Government, acting in good faith according to that declaration.

AMNESTY. THE TERMS OF PARDON. Proclamation by the President of the United States of America.

Whereas the President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1863, and on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1864, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had, directly or by implication, participated in the said rebellion; and whereas many persons, who had

so engaged in said rebellion, have, since the issuance of said proclamation, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and whereas many persons, who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder by reason of their participation, directly or by implication, in said rebellion and continued hostility to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon:

To the end, therefore, that the authority of the Government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be established, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings, under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted, but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

I, _____, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God.

The following class of persons are exempted from the benefits of this proclamation:

- 1st. All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government.
2d. All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid in the rebellion.
3d. All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate Government above the rank of colonel in the army or lieutenant in the navy.
4th. All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.
5th. All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.
6th. All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen or in other capacities.
7th. All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.
8th. All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the Government in the Military Academy at West Point or the United States Naval Academy.
9th. All persons who held the pretended offices of Governor of States in insurrection against the United States.
10th. All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the so called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.
11th. All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.
12th. All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities of agents of the United States, as prisoners of war or persons detained for offences of any kind, either before or after conviction.
13th. All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.
14th. All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8, A. D. 1865, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate.
Provided, that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath, so as to insure its benefit to the people and guard the Government against fraud. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, the 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth. ANDREW JOHNSON. By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. June 9

AUCTION SALES.

Flour, Peas, Coffee, Mustard, Candles, &c. By A. R. Phillips. THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, I will sell, at Bedell's Store-room, near the Ration House, Flour, Peas, Laguayra Coffee, Coleman's Mustard, Sperm Candles, Salt Pads, Locks, Tea, 1,000 lbs. Horse shoe Iron, and many other articles. June 9 1*

Zealy, Scott & Bruns WILL sell THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, in front of their store, 1 bbl. Molasses, Crushed Sugar, Boots and Shoes, Leather, Mixed Homespun, Mustard, Black Pepper, Glassware, Crockery, Cooking Utensils, Hardware and a variety of other articles. Unlimited articles received up to hour of sale. ALSO, Terebene Oil at private sale. June 9 1

City Taxes. I WILL attend daily, from 9 a. m. to 12 m., at the Council Room, (formerly Odd Fellows' School-room) for the purpose of collecting CITY TAXES. In view of the urgent necessities of the City Council, it is hoped that all tax-payers will be prompt. A. G. BASKIN, City Clerk. June 8

MILLINERY. MRS. S. A. SMITH would inform the ladies of Columbia that she is prepared to attend to all orders in the MILLINERY line, and has also for sale White STRAW BONNETS, White STRAW JOCKEYS, SPRING RIBBONS, LACES, &c., at her residence on Taylor street, one door from Assembly. June 7 4*

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT RETAIL BY R. L. DAVID, Richardson Street, Mr. Fuller's Place. DOZEN CALICO. Dozen Gent's SUMMER UNDER-SHIRTS. June 7 3*

The Misses T. W. Mordecai, BEING desirous of taking a limited number of pupils, will open a School for young ladies and children of both sexes. All the branches of an English education will be taught; also, French and Music. Penmanship strictly attended to. This class will meet three times a week. Terms for writing, 25 cents a lesson, payable weekly in advance. Apply at Mr. R. Keenan's residence, corner Richard and Sumter streets. June 7 3

TINWARE. J. W. SMITH is prepared to furnish J. TINWARE at wholesale or retail. All orders promptly attended to, at his residence, Taylor street, opposite Sidney Park. REPAIRING done at shortest notice. June 7 4*

Vegetables. FRESH from the kitchen garden, for sale every morning before 8 o'clock, at ZIMMERMAN'S, near the Female Orphan House. June 6 3*

PRACTICAL APOTHECARIES. THE old established firm of FISHER & HEINTZSH is located in the rear of Dr. John Fisher's residence, corner of Plain and Henderson streets. All the medicines required in a family and for prescriptions may be found at their store, and all the preparations of the standard strength. It is, therefore, economy to buy the best. The public may rest assured there is no deviation from pharmaceutical rules in the preparation of medicines. Arrangements will be made during the summer to have on hand a complete stock of every desirable article the coming fall and winter. It is in contemplation the erection of a suitable building on Main street, where the business will be carried on as a wholesale and retail establishment. FISHER & HEINTZSH, Pharmacutists and Druggists. June 8 3

For Sale. DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

- LIGHT and DARK MIXED MELTON CLOTH.
1 case FELT HATS.
1 " Ladies' BONNET FRAMES—French.
1 case COLORED MUSLINS.
1 " JACONET CAMBRIC—colored.
1 " CALICOES.
Silk and Alpaca UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS.
1 case Table Cutlery and Pocket Knives, Graniteville Shirting, Twilled Jeans, Spool Cotton, Flax Thread, Pins and Needles, Pearl Starch, Boas Windsor and Castile Soap, 2 barrels Crushed Sugar, 2 " Brown " Brooms, Irish Potatoes, Mackerel, Herrings, Raisins, Cheese, Mustard and Spices, fine Cologne, Rio and St. Domingo Coffee, Black Pepper, Yeast Powders, Very extra Hyson Tea, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Pickles, Sardines, Catsups, Cotton Cards and Yarn.
Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes. Sole Leather, and a variety of other articles, which are offered for sale at the LOWEST PRICES. All kinds of PROVISIONS taken in exchange. J. G. GIBBES, Store in rear of the old Post Office, June 8 6 Plain street.