

Heat and Health.

We suspect that the summer is now fully and fairly upon us. Were you alive yesterday, gentle reader? If so, another question—*are you alive to-day?* We congratulate you if you are quite able to answer the question. The thermometer at 92 degrees in the shade, is no favorable sign of a cool, comfortable condition of the atmosphere. Under such a pressure of heat, it is mere impertinence to counsel you to keep cool. But, we believe that we can safely counsel you to keep well, without offending your self esteem or the usual placidity of your temper. Your policy will be to recognize the conviction prevailing among certain people of the East. There, the solitude, when one meets his friend in very hot weather, is expressed in a query which is sufficiently homely for the commonest understanding. You meet your friend each day, and as you encounter, the question is put by both voices, each taking his neighbor's hand, and looking into his eyes with most tender solicitude: "How do you sweat to-day?" The inquiry is a coarse one, no doubt, but it is full of meaning. If it cannot be answered satisfactorily—if the skin of either, that day, is dry and sluggish—if the pores have not done their duty in the case of either—the other hurries off, and, as an act of friendship, calls in the undertaker, who measures his friend for his coffin. He is supposed to need it in the next twenty-four hours. Politeness requires that, if we ask the same question, we use a different phraseology. We may even put it into rhyme:

"Do your pores  
Keep open doors!"

If they do not, see to it directly—move briskly, and get into a perspiration with all possible speed, that you may answer our friend's question to his satisfaction and your own.

**TERRIBLE DISASTER.**—A special despatch received in Chicago from New Orleans, dated the 26th inst., says:

The ordnance depot and magazine at Mobile exploded at 2 o'clock yesterday. The shock was terrific. The city was shook to its very foundations.

Eight squares of buildings were destroyed. Five hundred persons were buried in the ruins. The origin of the explosion has not yet been ascertained.

The Memphis *Bulletin's* New Orleans special says:

"On the morning of the 24th inst., the main ordnance department, in Marshall's warehouse, at Mobile, blew up with a terrible explosion. About 300 persons were killed and many wounded. Thousands are buried in the ruins. Eight entire squares of the city were demolished, and about 8,000 bales of cotton destroyed. The steamers Col. Cowles and Kate Dale, with all on board, were entirely destroyed. A great portion of the business centre is badly damaged. The total loss is estimated at three millions. Gen. Granger rendered prompt relief to the sufferers. The cause of the explosion is uncertain. The ordnance stores, which were a portion of the munitions of war surrendered by Dick Taylor, were in course of removal when it occurred. The entire city is more or less injured by the explosion."

**GEN. MAGRUDER AND THE TEXAS REBELS.**—The famous rebel Bombastes Furioso, Gen. Magruder, recently made a speech to his soldiers at Houston, Texas, on the subject of Gen. Lee's surrender. He thought it was a pretty heavy shower, but it was not the deluge. Texas would fight it out. He would never submit to the Yankees. In winding up, he said: "I will only add, that we have a neighbor near at hand. I do not feel at liberty to say anything farther concerning the matter at present; but it may be that we may have aid from a source unexpected and at a time when we least dream of it." From these hints, it would appear that the rebel leaders in Texas have been hobnobbing with Maximilian; but we guess that, so far from expecting him to come over to Texas, Magruder, Kirby Smith & Company are really preparing to go over into Mexico. They will remain in Texas till all their cotton is sold and transported, and then they will be very apt to supersede Maximilian remains to be seen. As his friends or enemies, they will be dangerous customers. [New York Herald, 20th.]

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The following is understood to be the disposition of the Major-Generals in the regular army which has been determined upon:

Gen. Halleck takes command of the Pacific States.

Gen. Sherman of the military division of the Mississippi, comprising the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and probably Louisiana.

Gen. Meade of the Atlantic States.  
Gen. Canby of the Trans-Mississippi.  
Gen. Geo. B. Thomas of Virginia, North Carolina and perhaps other Southern States.

Gen. Johnston Taking Leave of his Staff.

A correspondent of the *Newport Herald*, writing from Greensboro, N. C., gives the following interesting account of the closing war scenes of that State:

This morning, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston broke up his headquarters near this place, and bade farewell to the members of his staff, except his personal aids, and proceeded to Charlotte. The scene was an affecting one, and all who witnessed it regarded it in that light. In the midst of a wood at a distance of two miles from Greensboro, were a few tents, some wagons and a number of horses. No longer was there any bustle and excitement; no hasty utterances and startling exclamations; none of the liveliness pertaining to active field service. The countenances and actions of both officers and orderlies bespoke an occupation gone.

Soon after sunrise, the General and staff rose and partook of a frugal meal. A camp chest served them for a table, and the ground was used in lieu of chairs. The dishes were not of China, nor were the spoons and forks used of silver, but both were of the inexpensive kind. Their meal over, their appetites appeased, orders were given and received, the tents struck, personal property packed, the wagons loaded, and everything got in readiness to be moved. This accomplished, the General gathered his staff around him and made a few remarks. He thanked them for their services, the aid they had rendered him, and hoped the future would be brighter than the present and the past. Few as the words and actions were, they embraced the parting scene. By noon the wagons moved, and the General and those of his staff, who proposed to journey his way, placed their horses and baggage on the cars and left for Charlotte; and as they did so, the headquarters of the Confederate Army of the Tennessee ceased to have an existence—commencing its journey to history and prosperity.

Gen. Johnston in manner is dignified and affable; in conversation easy and agreeable, and in personal appearance attractive. His ability as a soldier and a scholar is eminent.

Just before the General went away, I asked one of his aids if he would go home after reaching Charlotte.

"No," was the reply.

"Why?" I again asked.

"Because," replied the aid, "he has no home to go to."

The conversation turning on money, I again asked the same staff officer if he had any. He answered in the negative.

"Then what are you all going to do for some?" I asked.

"That is what puzzles us," he replied; "and no doubt not desiring to converse on a subject unpleasant to him, he walked away."

**ARRIVAL OF GEN. BEAUREGARD.**—On Sunday evening last, Gen. Beauregard arrived in New Orleans from Mobile, on the United States transport steamer Samuel Hill. He was accompanied by his two sons and others of his staff. The General and staff rode from the lake on horseback to his residence on Esplanade street. On his arrival there, he was welcomed by large numbers of his old friends.

[New York Herald, 31st ult.]

In the Tennessee Senate, they are debating a measure to deny all rights of citizenship, for six years, to those who have borne arms in the rebellion.

MARRIED.

In Columbia, on the 1st of June, at the residence of the Hon. W. F. DeSaussure, by the Rev. Dr. Palmer, F. H. TRENHOLM, of Charleston, to MARY ELIZABETH, fourth daughter of the late Dr. H. K. Burroughs, of Savannah, Ga.

Funeral Invitation.

The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Timrod, of Mr. and Mrs. Ainsley H. Cotchett and of Mrs. George M. Goodwin, are invited to attend the funeral services of their sister, Miss REBECCA TIMROD, at the residence of Mrs. Goodwin, Richland street, THIS MORNING, at 9 1/2 o'clock.

Headq's Provisional Brigade, COLUMBIA, S. C., JUNE 9, 1865.

To the Freedmen:

THE time has come for you all to do your best to show that you are fit to be free men in this great Republic. Observe sacredly the marriage tie. Learn to read and write. No one must leave his wife, children or aged parents while he can assist them. Thieves and idlers and people strolling about the country will be punished. Be prudent, and quiet, and orderly. If you have trouble, report it to the military authorities. This year you cannot do much more than get a living for yourselves and families; those will get the best pay next year who work the best now.

Let no one be either proud or ashamed of the form or color that God has given him. Be proud of the chance to do for yourselves and for each other.

(Signed,) A. S. HARTWELL,  
June 20 Brevet Brigadier General.

Local Items.

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

THE 25TH REGIMENT O. V. V.—This fine regiment was reviewed yesterday by Gen. Hartwell. They presented quite an imposing appearance.

**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.

Headq's Provisional Brigade, COLUMBIA, S. C., JUNE 9, 1865. GENERAL ORDER NO. 13.

WHEREAS certain persons have announced to those colored people formerly their slaves and still remaining on their tenements that they must quit, with no provision made or attempted for said colored people to obtain shelter or work, it is hereby ordered that no person shall turn off from his place or house those colored people who have lived with him and still desire to remain with him and do what they can.

Any person or persons violating this order, and turning out from their houses these people, to become paupers upon the community, will be forthwith arrested and reported at these headquarters for trial. Cases of colored people residing on the places of their former masters, and behaving improperly or refusing to work with fair terms offered, will be reported for action of the military authorities.

By order of A. S. HARTWELL,  
Brevet Brig. Gen.  
Official: GEO. F. MCKAY, Lieut. and A. A. G. June 10 6

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 oath 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. 1863, 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

Headq's 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.

This order will be published to the entire command.

By order of A. S. HARTWELL,  
Brevet Brig. Gen.  
Official: GEO. F. MCKAY, 1st Lieut. and A. A. G. June 9

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 taxpayers will be prompt.

A. G. BASKIN,  
June 8 City Clerk.

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\*

Millinery and Dress-Making.

MAD. A. DEROSS would respectfully inform the ladies that she will execute any work in her line promptly. Dress Patterns Cut to fit, at 25 cents. Cold and Shower Baths for Ladies—price 25 cents—at her residence, West end of Washington street. June 7 14

PRACTICAL APOTHECARIES.

THE old established firm of FISHER & HEINITSH 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 & HEINITSH,  
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.

Granville Shirting, Twilled Jeans.

Spool Cotton, Flax Thread.

Pins and Needles, Pearl Starch.

Bones 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.

CHOICE

GOODS

FOR SALE AT

L. C. CLARKE'S,

Corner Blanding and Bull Streets.

GROCERIES, &c.

White Sugar, Brown Sugar,  
Green Tea, Molasses,  
Chewing Tobacco, Smoking Tobacco  
Flour, &c., &c.

DRY GOODS.

7-8 and 4-4 Brown Shirting.  
Bleached Shirting, Brown Drill.  
Blue Denims, Shirting Linen.  
Linen Sheeting,  
White Linen Drill for Pants.  
Fancy Spring Alpacas.  
Black and White Check do.  
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.  
Black Worsted Skirt Braid.  
Servant's Colored Head Handkerfs.  
White, Slate, Brown Paper Cambric  
Gent's Brown Half Hose.  
Ladies' Black Hose.  
Misses' Fancy do.  
English Pins, Coates' Spool Cotton.  
Check Linen for Children's Wear.  
Plain Brown Dress Silks.  
White Flannel, Knitting Needles.  
Huck Toweling, White Pique.  
Blue, Grey and Brown Broadcloth.  
White Swiss Mull, Black Alpaca.  
Georgia Kersey, Country Homespun  
Hair Pins, Bodkins, Needles, Pins.  
Com. Cambric, Cotton Osnaburgs.  
Straw Linen for Summer Wear.  
Darning Cotton, Etc.

SUNDRIES.

Table Knives, Cherry Pipes.  
Steel Pens and Pen Holders.  
Letter Paper, Envelopes.  
Morocco Pocket Books.  
Tortoise Shell, Pearl and Bone Handle Pocket Knives.  
Brown Windsor Toilet Soap.  
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