

**Friendship.**

It is frequently the case that you lose your friend in the sagacity which perceives his imperfections. True friendship implies the privilege of sorrowing over the infirmities of your favorite, and securing them whenever you can. Yet, though we know our danger, and believe in the skill of the surgeon, it seems to be very rational that we should recoil from his instrument. To be properly susceptible of friendship, in its highest capabilities, it is necessary that we should not only love confidently, but that we should have strength to suffer reproach without misgiving or resentment.

The military authorities of South Carolina have re-transferred the North-eastern Railroad, with all of its rolling stock and other material, to the President, Alfred R. W. R. and, under his management and the superintendence of Mr. Solomons, it is expected that, in a few weeks, communication will be re-established between Charleston and Wilmington. The *Courier* expects that, in a few days, railway communication will also be renewed between Charleston and Savannah and other portions of Georgia. It will be a matter of great interest to both States to re-connect between Charleston and Augusta by the old and well known route.

Congressman Harris, of Maryland, has been convicted of the charge of encouraging and persuading Confederate soldiers to continue fighting, and urging against their taking the oath of allegiance. He was sentenced to three years imprisonment and the forfeiture of all legal rights. The President has approved of the finding of the court, but has remitted the penalties, and the prisoner has been released.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Washington under date of June 1, says it is understood that the mission of General Sickles to Bogota was for the purpose of obtaining grants of land for the purpose of settling them with blacks from the United States, and that the late President, who authorized the mission, was willing to give \$15,000,000 for adequate territory.

Wm. W. Holden, of North Carolina, has been made Provisional Governor of that State. He is instructed to order a convention of the people of the State—the voters being such only of the people as, under the amnesty proclamation of May 29, may be entitled to the election franchise. The people of Georgia, it is said, are holding meetings, which also call for a provisional governor of that State. The *Charleston Courier* again invokes the people of South Carolina to begin moving in the same direction.

**IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS SOUTH-WEST.**—The *Augusta Constitutionalist* tells us that Mr. Jackson Snick has commenced running a line of hacks between Johnson's Turn Out, on the Hamburg branch of the South Carolina Railroad, and Orangeburg. This will connect the breaks on the railways between Augusta, Hamburg and Aiken, on the one hand, and Orangeburg, Branchville and Charleston on the other.

**"EXTRA BILLY SMITH."**—It is rumored that Wm. Smith is hiding in the mountain recesses of Virginia, somewhere in the vicinity of Staunton, and that he has a small body of soldiers for his protection. Many of Mosby's men are also running at large, or lying *perdu* among the mountains.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Fortress Monroe, reports that Jefferson Davis was certainly manacled, and that the ex-President did not submit without a violent struggle, having knocked down two of his guards before succumbing to the operation.

**TRADE IN CHARLESTON.**—The restrictions on trade in Charleston have been removed by an order of General Gurney of the 7th instant. Military licenses are not now necessary in the transaction of any business, except in ale, wine and liquors.

**EX-GOV. AIKEN.**—This gentleman has returned to Charleston. The opinion of his friends seems to be that he has either received, or will receive, the appointment as Provisional Governor of South Carolina. He is, however, still on parole.

**City Taxation.**

I observe that our city authorities are advertising for the payment of taxes. That some organization should exist, no one can doubt; but it seems to me that the citizens should be first assured that the proposed organization will be permitted by the military authorities of the day, and to what extent the former city government will be allowed. After these matters are satisfactorily ascertained, then I think the city government, in its new organization, should be published in hand bills for the use of any citizen desiring it. In the present unfortunate exigencies of the citizens, I cannot imagine how they are to pay their taxes, when a large number have not the means of supplying the necessities of life. Economy should, therefore, be the principal governing the authorities. Within my recollection, Columbia has had Intendants without salary. The office was regarded as an honorable one, and sought after eagerly. Now, the office has a handsome salary attached to it, and suitable occupants are almost importuned to take it. Now is the time for those having high administrative qualifications to come to the aid of their fellow citizens, and administer the city affairs free of salary, for the present time, at least. This example, in the head officer, would justify a full examination into all the salaried offices, and a deduction, if necessary, from all salaries within the control of the Council. I cannot avoid the suggestion that, at present, there is no necessity for city marshals. The military occupying the city perform all their duties and more efficiently. When arrests are necessary, they are made, and the cases are summarily decided by the commandant of the post. If it were otherwise, there are no courts in existence to take cognizance of such cases as may arise. The water works are almost the only objects of expense that the city should be subjected to. Water is a necessity, and, with proper attention, the works might be made self-supporting or nearly so. Would not the salaries of mayor, clerk, chief and his corps of marshals absorb all the taxes that could be forced out of our citizens under present circumstances?

A CITIZEN.

**THE OATH.**—The following official circular, in regard to the amnesty oath, has been just issued from the office of Secretary of State:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON, May 29, 1865.

SIR: A copy of the President's amnesty proclamation of this date is herewith appended. By a clause in the instrument, the Secretary of State is directed to establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the amnesty oath, so as to insure its benefits to the people, and guard the Government against fraud. Pursuant to this instruction, you are informed that the oath prescribed in the proclamation may be taken and subscribed before any commissioned officer, civil, military or naval, in the service of the United States, or any civil or military officer of a loyal State or Territory, who, by the laws thereof, may be qualified for administering oaths. All officers who receive such oaths are hereby authorized to give certified copies thereof to the persons respectively by whom they were made; and such officers are hereby required to transmit the originals of such oaths, as early a day as may be convenient, to this department, and they will be deposited and remain in the archives of the Government. A register thereof will be kept in the department, and on application, in proper cases, certificates of such records will be issued in the customary form of official certificates. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD,  
Secretary of State.

Jefferson Davis has been taken from Fortress Monroe and carried up to the neighborhood of Washington city, where he is kept confined, separately from all others, in a monitor which is anchored in the stream.

The *Charleston Courier* announces the promotion of General Hatch, commander of that district, as Brevet Major-General, in consideration of great military and public services.

A National Bank is to be established in Charleston—probably in the course of a month. The *Courier* states that "a number of our heavy merchants have expressed their desire to take shares."

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, has entered a long protest, denying the jurisdiction of the court engaged in the trial of the persons charged with the murder of Abraham Lincoln. But few witnesses now remain for examination, and the proceedings will soon be over.

Dr. A. G. Mackey, of Charleston, has had ovations at the hands of the Masonic fraternities of New York and New Jersey, receiving gifts, money and orations, to a considerable extent, in tribute to his loyalty during the war.

**Local Items.**

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

**FOR CAMDEN AND WINNSBORO.**—We learn that four companies of the 25th Ohio Regiment leave Columbia, this morning, for Camden and Winnsboro.

**SILVERWARE FOUND.**—We are authorized by Col. Haughton, commander of this post, to say that he has in his possession several articles of silverware, which will be delivered to the owners upon adequate proof of property. There are several pieces marked "D. E. M. C.," and a silver cup inscribed to "Joanna Caroline Cannon, from Elizabeth Caroline Shubrick, July 9, 1861." The owners of these articles will do well to apply for them promptly.

**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.

Recruiting stations are to be opened at Charleston and elsewhere, in order to recruit the ranks of the regular army as rapidly as possible.

Stanley G. Trott has been appointed Postmaster of the city of Charleston, vice J. D. Martin, removed at his own request.

**GEN. HOOD.**—Reports from Natchez state that Gen. Hood, at Natchez, has tendered his resignation to Gen. Davidson.

**Public Meeting.**

At the request of a number of gentlemen, I would invite the citizens of Columbia and of Richland District to meet at the City Hall, (or Odd Fellows' School House), at 11 o'clock, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) to take into consideration our political condition.

J. G. GIBBES,  
Mayor of Columbia.

**PROFESSOR WOODROW**

Will receive a few PRIVATE PUPILS at his study, No. 14 Simons Hall, Theological Seminary. Instruction will be given in Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics and the Natural Sciences. June 13 tufr\*

**CHOICE GREEN TEA.**

JUST received from New York, via Charleston, a small chest of very superior HYSOON TEA, high flavored and strong. ALSO, JAVA and RIO COFFEE. White and Brown SUGAR. For sale by DR. P. MELVIN COHEN, Druggist, Pickens street, head of Lady. June 13 1\*

**Wanted to Rent,**

A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE. Apply at this office. June 12

**MEDICAL CARD.**

DR. S. LOGAN offers his professional services to the residents of Columbia and its vicinity. He may be found at Dr. J. J. Chisolm's new house, on Arsenal Hill. June 12 4\*

**Notice.**

ALL persons who were kind enough to take charge of my PLANTS, will please return them this week. Cuttings will be given to all who require them. June 12 3 D. P. KELLEY.

**Veil Lost.**

A BLACK LACE VEIL dropped between the store and residence of J. G. Gibbes. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office. June 12 2

**GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, & C., & C.**

**KENNETH & GIBSON,**

At Robert Bryce's Old Stand,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT of Goods, consisting in part of:  
1,200 lbs. choice BACON.  
7 bbls. FLOUR.  
100 boxes No. 1 HERRINGS.  
5 English Dairy CHEESE.  
5 bbls. BUTTER CRACKERS.  
5 boxes FAMILY SOAP.  
5 " CORN STARCH.  
6 doz. BROOMS.  
500 yards pure Madder PRINTS.  
500 " Checked English ALPACA.  
100 " " CAMBRIC.  
100 " superior LONGCLOTH.  
ALSO,  
COLOGNE, JELLIES, BLACKING.  
Windsor Soap, Hair and Tooth Brushes.  
Dressing and Fine Tooth Combs.  
Sweet Oil, Gent's Paper Collars.  
Sugars, Locks, Smoking Pipes.  
And various other articles too numerous to mention. June 12

**AUCTION SALES.**

Attractive Sale.

By Jacob Cohen.

WILL be sold, on TUESDAY, 13th inst., at residence of Gen. Schriener, on Camden street, between Henderson and Barnwell streets, at 10 o'clock, The following articles, viz:  
1 Garden Engine, with Hose complete; 1 Laminated Steel D. B. Gun, J. H. Hapoldt, maker, and leather case; 1 pair superior Duelling Pistols, case and implements complete; 1 pair E. Whitney's Six-shooters; 1 Colt's Revolver, 1 Revolver, LaMatie's; 1 pair Holster Pistols, 1 Self-cocking Single-barrel Pistol, 1 Sharp's Four-barrel Pocket Pistol, with ammunition; 12 boxes Colt's Water-proof Pistol Caps; 2 boxes Musket Caps; 2 Powder Flasks and 2 Shot Bags; 1 Wed and Cap Box, Bullet Moulds, 4 packages Gun Wads, Cap Boxes, 4 bags Buckshot, 7 bags Gun Flints, Fencing Foils and Masks.

ALSO,  
2 Cooking Stoves complete, 1 Mahogany Secretary and Bookcase, 2 Side Tables, 1 Card Table, 1 Rocking Chair, 1 Easy Chair, 1 Box and Pan, 1 Mattress, 1 single Washstand, 2 Basins, 1 Ewer, 1 Bed Chair, 1 sett Camp Stools, 1 pair Brass Spittoons, 2 Looking Glasses, 1 Pine Desk, 1 Iron Safe, in good order, 1 Trunk, 2 setts Drawers, 1 Glass Candle Shade, 1 Glass Lamp Globe, 2 Oil Lamps, 2 Nursery Lamps, 1 Coffee and Pepper Mill, 1 patent Knife Cleaner, 2 Step Ladders, 1 Wood-saw and Bench, 1 sett Brass Stair Rods, coil Steel Wire, lot Tin Candelsticks, Tin Bath Tub, Tin Dish Covers, lot Tin Boxes, lot old Iron and Tin, Iron Pots, Pruning Knife, 6 doz. Copper Rivets, 2 Syringes, Razors, Faucets and Carpenter's Tools, Plasterer's Trowels, 4 Buggy Whips, lot Chains, Metal Stirrups, Bits, Saddle Girths, Martingales, Saddle Cloths and Spurs, Flute, Flageolet and Fiddle, Pencil Lead 1 Silver-headed Stick, Reference Files, Water Jug and Dipper, 4 Chamois Skins, 1 box Apothecaries' Scales, with weights, 3 Tin Buckets, with Covers, 3 Halter Chains, lot Empty Bottles.  
The Engine, Guns and Pistols will be sold precisely at 11 o'clock.  
Terms cash. June 12 2

**Bakery and Confectionary.**

L. SJODAIR and W. STIEGLITZ have re-opened their BAKERY, CONFECTIONARY and CRACKER MANUFACTORY. Also, on hand a fine assortment of CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO, SCOTCH and MACCABOY SNUFF, CIGARS, PIPES, &c, at Messrs. Cooper & Gaither's old stand. June 5 mth6

**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 10 Brevet Brigadier-General.

**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 of 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 forth with 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. 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