

The Home Secret.

Let us remind you, dear readers, of what the Germans call "the open secret." It is that secret which lies at the feet of every man; but which, by reason of his own blind follies, vanities or prejudices, he can never be made to see. The bounty of God leaves no man without his treasure, would he only stoop to pick it up. Every land, in turn, has its own resources of wealth and beauty—nay, of enchantments—fairy climes, weird wonders and spoils of magic—precisely as it hath resource of soil and fruitage. These, indeed, are its moral fruitage, which a race possesses only in degree with the exercise of its faith and courage. In the resources of the race, there is no stint of the individual. There is a wealth for each, in turn; but it can belong to him only who seeks to find it. The successful search naturally depends upon the conviction that we feel that the thing sought for is in existence. To him who searches with this proper faith, there are discoveries at every footstep. Hills that seem barren on the outside, have wondrous metals and minerals within. Rocks that frown in granitic grandeur, but strike them with the right hand and hammer, and they open straightway, and reveal beneath, the wondrous loveliness of articulate and living marble. Trees that bear no fruit to the eye, have yet strange, sweet singing birds, that harbor in their branches; and the dull clod, the seemingly unconscious plain of prairie, under the proper stroke of the waad, discovers the secret currents of pure and refreshing waters. But there must be a divining rod for the revelation of these treasures. They belong only to those whom the *slaves of the lamp and ring* declare themselves willing to obey. These find avenues among the hills, paths through the interminable thickets, forms of beauty in the cavernous rocks, and voices of rare melody in otherwise silent birds. These are your magicians. They possess what we may call "The Home Secret." These are the geni of art and labor, who consecrate, themselves to *plow*; and unless these discover "The Home Secret" for a people, the race, after a certain period of gestation, must die out, failing their mission, like herbage that never reaches seed time. Such men constitute the genius of the nation. They are the first to discover what a people are, what they need and what they may become. In short, they lay hands upon and develop the secrets of a country; and every country has certain secrets peculiar to itself. For them, only, does Isis, the great Mother of Mysteries, remove her veil; and without falsifying the inscription on her shrine. They are *not* mortal. They sound the fathomless, they trace the pathless, they gather from all systems the blessings and the light, and preserve them for the benefit of one. And all this, dear reader, only because they look at home! It is in the very humbleness of their search that they make their discoveries. Tell the vulgar man of morbid self-esteem of some great wonder passing before him, and he elevates his eyes, and pitches his vision to the farthest possible point within his horizon; and all the while the great spectacle is passing at his very feet. The difference between the great and the little man is in nothing more remarkable than this. The former makes himself the master of his province; the latter seeks for servitude in the provinces of other masters. The mental forage of the one can only be furnished in foreign pastures. He turns up his nose, with a nice antipathy, at the thing which grows beside his own doors. It is the noble duty of the other, which springs from an unselfish love—perhaps, in some degree, from an inevitable destiny—to labor ever in its proper cultivation. It is his pleasure to draw the novel from the familiar, the precious from the cheap, the rare from the common, the ideal from the actual. And these, by the way, are the greatest of all studies—the studies of the great in every age.

The Administration has come to the resolution to consign Jefferson Davis to the civil authorities for trial.

The Richmond correspondent of the *New York World* states that, since the 3d of April last, 14,557 citizens, soldiers and ladies have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States in the city of Richmond.

Sherman to his Troops.

Gen. Sherman, about to leave for the West, issued the following address to his army:

HEADQ'RS MID. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, Washington, D. C., May 30, 1865.

The General commanding announces to the armies of Tennessee and Georgia that the time has come for us to part. Our work is done, and armed enemies no longer defy us. Some of you will be retained in service until further orders. And now that we are about to separate, to mingle with the civil world, it becomes a pleasing duty to recall to mind the situation of national affairs, when, but little more than a year ago, we were gathered about the twining cliffs of Lookout Mountain, and all the future was wrapped in doubt and uncertainty. Three armies had come together from distant fields, with separate histories, yet bound by one common cause—the union of our country and the perpetuation of the Government of our inheritance. There is no need to recall to your memories Tunnel Hill, with its Rocky Face Mountain and Buzzard Roost Gap, with the ugly forts of Dalton behind. We were in earnest, and paused not for danger and difficulty, but dashed through Snake Creek Gap, and fell on Resaca, then on to the Etowah, to Dallas, Kenneraw; and the heats of summer found us on the banks of the Chattahoochee, far from home and dependent on a single road for supplies. Again we were not to be held back by any obstacle, and crossed over and fought four heavy battles for the possession of the citadel of Atlanta. That was the crisis of our history. A doubt still clouded our future; but we solved the problem, and destroyed Atlanta, struck boldly across the State of Georgia, secured all the main arteries of life to our enemy, and Christmas found us at Savannah. Waiting there only long enough to fill our wagons, we again began a march which, for peril, labor and results, will compare with any ever made by an organized army. The floods of the Savannah, the swamps of the Combahee and Edisto, the high hills and rocks of the Santee, the flat quagmires of the Pee Dee and Cape Fear Rivers, were all passed in mid winter, with its floods and rains, in the face of an accumulating enemy; and after the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville, we once more came out of the wilderness to meet our friends at Goldsboro. Even then we paused only long enough to get new clothing, to reload our wagons, and again pushed on to Raleigh and beyond, until we met our enemy, suing for peace instead of war, and offering to submit to the injured laws of his and our country. As long as that enemy was defiant, nor mountains, nor rivers, nor swamps, nor hunger, nor cold had checked us; but when he who had fought hard and persistently offered submission, your General thought it wrong to pursue him farther, and negotiations followed, which resulted, as you all know, in his surrender. How far the operations of the army have contributed to the overthrow of the Confederacy, of the peace which now dawns upon us, must be judged by others, not by us. But that you have done all that men could do, has been admitted by those in authority; but we have a right to join in the universal joy that fills our land because the war is over and our Government stands vindicated before the world by the joint action of the volunteer armies of the United States.

To such as remain in the military service, your General need only remind you that successes in the past are due to hard work and discipline, and that the same work and discipline are equally important in the future. To such as go home, he will only say, that our favored country is so grand, so extensive, so diversified in climate, soil and productions, that every man may surely find a home and occupation suited to his tastes; and none should yield to the natural impotence sure to result from our past life of excitement and adventure. You will be invited to seek new adventure abroad; but do not yield to the temptation, for it will lead only to death and disappointment.

Your General now bids you all farewell, with the full belief that, as in war you have been good soldiers, so in peace you will make good citizens; and if, unfortunately, new war should arise in our country, Sherman's army will be the first to buckle on the old armor and come forth to defend and maintain the Government of our inheritance and choice. By order of
Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.
L. M. DAYTON, A. A. G.

Newspaper Harpies.

MY DEAR PHOENIX: I am a lady. I was born a lady. I have lived all my life a lady, and I trust to be a lady till I die. Now, one of my secrets for continuing to be a lady consists in my always taking a newspaper. I have always sought to get the best newspaper in the place, and I have had great satisfaction in my daily intercourse with the Phoenix. It satisfies the desires of my mind. It gratefully ministers to my taste; and I believe confidently that you are quite able to minister to my mind, my tastes and my sympathy as long as I live. But my neighbors will compel me to deny myself the gratification of my tastes and mind. I shall be compelled to discontinue my Phoenix, unless you can devise some means to relieve me from the host of borrowers who infest my

house from morning to night. I scarcely get the paper into my hands and begin to least my eyes, when the borrower appears. He comes from East, West, North and South. One is no sooner gone than another comes. They follow the Phoenix from house to house. I not only lose the present use of the paper, but my house is literally haunted by these newspaper harpies, or sponges, or whatever else you please to call them. The servant is momentarily summoned to the bell. And hour after hour, when once the paper has gone the rounds with one set, another set appears, and it takes a new round, till the poor bird is nearly worn out before it is suffered to rest quietly at home. Now, these are so many compliments to the Phoenix, but they are so many afflictions to me. Your terms are moderate enough, and all the borrowers are just as able as myself to buy or to subscribe. Can't you make them sensible of this? Can't you devise some plan for shaming them out of the annoying practice? Let them stint their bodily appetites a little, in order to feed their mental. Tell them so, if you please, and in the meantime, for want of a better complainant, publish this lamentation of an afflicted lady, who would escape a daily annoyance. COLUMBIA.

Local Items.

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

The attention of merchants and others is directed to the notice of Capt. George H. Walter, receiving and forwarding agent, Orangeburg, S. C.

The editor of the *Phoenix* acknowledges with thanks a basket of fine vegetables from the garden of Mr. Durbec, who seems to be as successful in the fields of Flora as in the province of music. It is a very happy gift, or pair of gifts, surely, which enables one man to play with equal success the part of the gardener Adam, in the solitude, and that of L'Allegro, amusing his neighbors and companions. Such a person may snap his fingers at care and trouble.

LUCIFER MATCHES.—Our readers will note in our paper of this day the advertisement of matches, manufactured here, in Columbia, in Richardson street, between Laurel and Richland. They are from the manufactory of Mr. John Crabtree, whom we congratulate upon his success equally in finding something for his hands to do and in doing it to well. We have tried his matches, and find them excellent. Not a single one has failed in our hands. We confidently commend them to all those who need light at all hours of the night.

FACILITIES OF TRAVEL.—We believe that there are wagon lines now in process of formation between Columbia and nearly all the contiguous towns and villages from which we have been cut off by the destruction of the railways. You may now get conveyances to Orangeburg, to Sumter, Camden, Newberry, Winnsboro and points beyond these, on moderate terms, and in tolerable comfort. They will occur almost weekly, and in some cases more frequently. But there is much difficulty, on the part of travelers, in finding out these modes of conveyance. The wagons should make their times, places and terms generally known by advertising. There is no other process. We had occasion to journey to Chester, a little time ago, and were conveyed from Columbia to Winnsboro by Dr. John R. Cooke, of the latter place, in a comfortable wagon, with an excellent team, for five dollars. He took us the next day to Concord Meeting House, fourteen miles from Winnsboro, for two dollars and fifty cents. Here you take the cars, and in fifteen miles more, make the town of Chester. We beg leave, in this connection, to acknowledge especially the courtesies of Dr. Cooke on the route. We must also acknowledge the great kindness of other citizens of Chester, in ministering to the wants of ourself, our sick and suffering. May the good God recompense them! Returning from Winnsboro to Columbia, we found conveyance in an excellent wagon and team of four, under the charge of Mr. Macninch, a young soldier, who was modestly attentive to our wants and considerate of our comforts. He proposes to run his teams regularly between Winnsboro and Columbia, while Dr. Cooke plies from Winnsboro to the railroad terminus at Concord Meeting House. We are told, however, that it is confidently expected that the cars will soon be able to make their way down to within five miles of Winnsboro.

MARRIED.

At Orangeburg, C. H., May 30th, 1865, by the Rev. A. F. Dickson, HIRAM B. OLNEY, to CARRIE C., daughter of James M. Stecker, Esq., all of Charleston, So. Ca.

AUCTION SALES.

By Durbec & Walter.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, June 14, at our office, at 10 o'clock.
Calicoes, Osnaburgs, Sheetings, Tapes, Buttons, Cooking Stove, Brooms, Buckets, Demijohns, Kettles, Cooking Utensils, Castors, Crockery, Feather Bed and Bolster, Tumblers, Soap, Wool, Medicines, Herring, Files, &c., Haruess, Black Pepper, Boiled Oil, Coffee, Window Glass. Also 1 chest of Tools, fine pair Boots, together with Furniture, &c. June 14 1*

For Sale.

TO be removed from its present location a New ONE-STORY FRAME BUILDING, 16 by 24 feet, fitted with shelves and would make a good store. Apply to THOMAS R. SHARP. June 14 1*

MATCHES!!!

FOR SALE

Wholesale and Retail, AT THE

MATCH MANUFACTORY
Richardson Street, between Laurel and Richland June 14 3

SPECIAL NOTICE.

COUNTRY PRODUCE of all kinds will find READY SALE at the corner of Assembly and Plain streets. Full prices paid to those bringing in produce.

Citizens will find on hand, at all times, a FULL SUPPLY OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, at REASONABLE RATES.
HARDY SOLOMON,
June 14 6* At Lewis Levy's Corner.

FOR SALE, BY HARDY SOLOMON.

ENGLISH LONGCLOTH.
GRANITEVILLE SHIRTING.
ENGLISH CALICOES.
BLACK ALPACA.
Gen's MERINO UNDERSHIRTS.
Call soon, in basement of Lewis Levy's residence, corner of Assembly and Plain streets. June 14 2*

GEORGE H. WALTER,

Receiving and Forwarding Agent and Commission Merchant, ORANGEBURG, S. C.

WILL promptly forward all COTTON to Charleston or GOODS for the interior of the State, which may be consigned to his care. He will also make purchases of cotton at reasonable rates of commission. June 14 w6*

Headq'rs 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'rs 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 25th 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 thereupon 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 hereafter 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