

# THE COLUMBIA DAILY PHOENIX.

\$1 a Month, in Advance.

"Let our just Censure attend the true Event."—Shakespeare.

Single Copies Five Cents.

By J. A. SELBY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1865.

VOL. 1.—NO. 67.

## THE COLUMBIA PHOENIX,

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY,

BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Six months, \$5  
One month, 1

ADVERTISING.

One square, (ten lines,) one time, 50 cts  
Subsequent insertions, 35 cts  
Special notices ten cents per line.

### Psyche.

In vigils lone she hears the chimes  
Of voices from diviner climes,  
And sees entranced the statures grand,  
That throng her lofty fatherland.  
Unwonted odors, strange and rare,  
Float round her on the midnight air,  
From gardens where her youth was spent,  
Beyond the dark blue firmament.

The fleshly walls are white and thin,  
Which close the yearning spirit in—  
Celestial footfalls she can hear,  
Inaudible to grosser ear.  
She mourns her lot like one exiled,  
Her songs are filled with longings wild  
For home, and that serener day  
Which lights the angels far away.

BALL.

### \*Bab—A Curious History.

The reader will find some interest, in the following curious history of an Eastern pretender:

"Some eight or ten years ago a man appeared in the South of Persia, in the neighborhood of Shiraz, and put forth pretensions that the only way of access to God for mankind was by him; and accordingly he assumed the name of Bab, the Arabic term for 'door'. He found some persons who soon acknowledged his pretensions, and who became his adherents. One of his doctrines was, that all men ought to be subject to him, and that consequently the power exercised by the Shah was a usurpation. This was noised abroad, and reached the ears of the king. He was summoned to the capital, where he was kept a while, and then he was removed to Makoo, a remote district, six days journey from this place, bordering on Turkey. Here he was kept under guard; but such persons as desired to see him were admitted to his presence, and he was allowed to forward letters to his friends, who had become somewhat numerous in various parts of Persia. He was visited by several persons from Orooniah, who became his decided adherents. He was in the habit of dictating to a writer, what he called *Koran*; and so rapidly did the Arabic sentences flow from his tongue, that many of those who witnessed it, thought that he must be inspired. It was also reported that he performed miracles, and multitudes readily gave credit to the rumor, as it was known that he was extremely abstemious in his diet, and that he spent most of his time in prayer. You probably know that most Mussulmans believe that a person may by abstinence and prayer attain so high a place in the favor of God as to be empowered to work miracles. Subsequently he was removed by order of the Government to Charee, near Salmas, only two days journey from this place. Here he was almost entirely secluded from the world, but continued to write letters to his friends, who handed them around as the productions of an inspired person, though the only evidence that I ever heard given of it was that they were unintelligible. His disciples became still more numerous, and in some parts of the country they engaged in angry controversy with what was called the orthodox party, which led to a conflict. In Mazanderan some sixty persons, and among them two princes, were killed in a engagement. The matter became so serious, that the Government issued an order that he should be taken to Tabreez and bastinadoed, and that his disciples wherever found should be fined and punished. On his way to Tabreez he was brought to this place, where he was treated with marked attention by the Governor, and many

persons were allowed to visit him. On one occasion a number of persons were in his presence, and as the Governor subsequently told me, they were all mysteriously moved and burst into tears. At Tabreez he was examined as to his doctrines by a high Mollah, who pronounced him a heretic and a madman, and he was publicly beaten. He was removed to Charee, where he was secluded from the world as before. Still he had communication by letter with many persons of influence in various parts of the country; and strange as it may appear, his pretensions were extensively acknowledged. At Zengan, a large town on the road from Tabreez to the capital, his disciples became numerous and powerful, so that last year they resisted some of the measures of the Government, which was thereby induced to take a decided step for the suppression of the sect. Bab himself was removed to Tabreez and shot in the public square, with one of his principal adherents, and troops were sent to Zengan to bring to terms the Babites there. A spirited resistance was made by them. They determined to die rather than renounce their faith, or yield to the Government. Many of them made their shrouds, and throwing them over their necks, issued forth with sword in hand, bent on victory or death. Having fortified themselves in a strong part of the town, they held out against the troops seven months, and killed several hundred of them, and some of the chief officers. At last the head of the sect in the place, an energetic and shrewd Mollah, was mortally wounded; and his disciples many having been already killed, could resist no longer. A hundred of them were taken prisoners, and thrust through with the bayonet. None were left who would venture to offer any resistance, and thus the sect there and elsewhere appears to be extinguished.

"I send you specimens of the papers Bab wrote during his confinement at Charee. It is said that several horse loads of such papers were found after his removal from that place. The British Consul, resident at Tabreez, having obtained a number of them, gave to me those I now forward. They have been shown to Mollah here, who is a good Arabic scholar; but he is unable to decipher them, or to extract any meaning from them."

**CELESTIAL NATURE.**—A curious attempt has been made by M. Amedeo Guillemin, in his book entitled *Le Ciel*, to represent nature as it may be supposed to appear in the moon and planets from what we know of them.

A lunar landscape, according to the ingenious author, bears a striking resemblance to our volcanic districts, such as those of Vesuvius, Teneriffe, etc., with the only difference that the cones and craters are infinitely more numerous and larger; the contrast between light and shade is also much stronger, owing to the fact that the moon, being deprived of an atmosphere, is necessarily devoid of diffused light. The stars are visible in full daylight, although the lunar day is upward of three hundred hours long. The Saturnian landscapes are supposed to be taken from the ring, the principal feature of that planet. They are characterized by large pyramids of light proceeding from that appendage. The ring itself, which the author supposes to be liquid, viewed from the planet, has the appearance of an ocean at the foot of a large luminous mass.

Count Augustus Potocki, who is one of the largest landed proprietors in Poland, has been so impoverished by the heavy contributions imposed by the Russian Government on his estates, that he intends to sell all his property and settle abroad. His magnificent estate of Wilanow, near Warsaw, has already been sold to the banker Dronenberg, of Warsaw, who is also in contract for the purchase of

the palace of the Potockis, in the Cracow suburb, one of the finest buildings in the capital, at which the Count has frequently received both the late and present Czar with Oriental splendor.

### AUCTION SALES.

Zealy, Scott and Bruns,

WILL sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, opposite their Ware-room, on Assembly Street,

Various pieces of Household Furniture, a large assortment of Crockery-ware, Summer Clothing, Boots, Hardware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. Also, 1 Two Horse Wagon. Unlimited articles received up to hour of sale.  
Terms Cash. June 16 1\*

**New Auction & Commission House.**  
BY JACOB LEVIN.

THE undersigned being thrown out of employment by the recent destruction of the city, informs his friends and the citizens of Columbia, that he has resumed his former line of business previous to his election of Book-keeper in the Exchange Bank, and offers his services as an Auctioneer and General Commission Merchant, respectfully soliciting a share of public patronage.

In conducting this business, he pledges the same fidelity and promptness observed whilst formerly engaged in it.

Office at the Lower Ration House, opposite Dr. W. P. Geiger, and may be consulted at home immediately opposite the residence of Capt. Thomas R. Sharp, on Gervais Street.

Consignments thankfully received.  
June 16 3 JACOB LEVIN.

### Notice.

MEALS will be furnished at all hours through the day, and SOUPS and LUNCH from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.  
June 16 1\* WM. J. THOMAS.

### Fine Milk Cow.

FOR SALE, a fine MILK COW. Inquire at R. TOZER'S MILL.  
June 16 1

### Flour and Corn at Private Sale.

15 BAGS New FLOUR.  
200 Bushels CORN in lots to suit purchasers. Apply at the Lower Ration House.  
JACOB LEVIN,  
June 16 2 Auct. & Com. Merchant.

## 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\*

### 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 tuf2\*

## 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.  
500 " 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

### 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 4

### For Sale,

ONE BOX FINEST CHEWING TOBACCO, cheap for cash by  
June 15 2 FISHER & HEINITSH.

### 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,  
June 8 City Clerk.

### Bakery and Confectionary.

L. SHODAIR and W. STEGLITZ 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 ourselves and for each other.  
(Signed,) A. S. HARTWELL,  
June 10 Brevet Brigadier-General.

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

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 be having 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

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

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

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. KYLE, 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. 3.

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.,  
Com'dg City of Columbia, S. C.

W. J. KYLE, 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 do 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., Com'dg U. S. Forces,  
City of Columbia.

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

Headquarters, Northern District,  
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,  
CHARLESTON, S. C., April 25, 1865.

### Circular to Planters, &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 foresee 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 planters, 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, the landlord 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,  
Eng. Gen. Commanding.  
June 1