

Look at Home.

It is in proof of the very vulgar mind that it is not willing to look at home for its resources, either of pride or pleasure. It wanders off or yearns perpetually after the foreign and remote. It fails to find attraction in the familiar. With such minds, it is "distance lends enchantment to the view;" and the local association takes from all the charms in the prospect. This leads to absenteeism—to the neglect of all domestic improvements—to a perpetual failure in the development of all the natural resources of place. Mere egotism and vanity are thus constantly busy in the disparagement of the native. They find nothing good at home but themselves. But the worst influence of this sort of feeling and thinking—if such a course does not absolutely imply the equal absence of thought and feeling—is to be found in social and moral effects. Such people never believe in one another. They have no faith in one another; they regard their successful brethren as so many rivals, whose successes are wrongs done to themselves and likely to subtract from their own importance. Now, one of the great secrets of success and distinction among a people is to learn to believe in one another, to have faith in one another, and to take for granted that the same benevolent God who has made themselves has also fashioned among men other spirits and souls, with genius, art and intellect, adequate to the maintenance of the race in its progress to the greatest heights and the most diversified achievements in the history of civilization. Faith in one another is, in other words, that feel and touch of the elbow which, in an army, makes the soldier confident of his strength, assured that he will have support from a thousand noble comrades when engaged in the shock of battle and the trials of danger. Among the miserable class of egotists who never seem to comprehend this law, and who are continually warring upon the native developments and demonstrations of their own people, nothing is more common than to hear them disparage native art, science and literature. For these they will look only abroad; and the book, the picture or the machinery must come to them with the imprimatur of London or Paris, before they will condescend to acknowledge or even to examine into its merits. How common it is to hear the dilettante of a provincial town speak sneeringly of the native book and author—nay, they will tell you that they never suffer themselves to read the writings of the American author. And you will hear the author, in turn, but too frequently, speak in terms of contempt of all native art. All this is the sheerest impudence, and should be met always by such a reply as shall lay bare their own incompetence to speak at all on any such subjects. Such praters belong to a class having mere social position, presume in judgment upon it, and forgetting the retort of Praxiteles to the shoemaker, "Ne sutor ultra crepidam," claim the right to preside as oracles, speaking *ex cathedra* upon subjects over which society has no authority—to which, indeed, society is bound to defer humbly, as a debtor, depending upon their professors for all the light and guidance which shall conduct it safely on its march. The vanity of people, thus presuming, blinds them to the fact that, in avowing their disbelief, in the genius of their people, in respects and qualities beyond their own, all such avowals of opinion are fatal to none more than to themselves. They are of the family, the same race, and it is either endowed or not for the highest achievements. If a race is competent to the growth of a critic, why not to the growth of author and artist? If equal to one department, why not to another and every other? If wanting in art and literature, how natural to assume its equal deficiency in all? If not unendowed in one department which demands the same requisites of taste, fancy, imagination and excursive thought, why should they lack in any province which shall call for the exercise of all these agents? But the notion is an impertinence, as surely as it is an absurdity. The providence of God leaves no nation utterly without the means, not only of its extrication and deliverance, but of its high moral and intellectual triumphs. The seeds of glory, as well as life, are thickset in every land. There might have been poets and artists and philosophers

among the savage tribes of Appalachia and the Rocky Mountains, great as ever were produced among the fairest of the Caucasian tribes, had they taken the first step in the discovery of "The Home Secret." But here was their difficulty, at the very threshold—they had no homes. The history of a national progress to civilization may be comprised in few words. The first step is to make a people stationary. To be stationary, labor becomes inevitable, as the habitual law of life. Labor begets thought, training, method, morality and, finally, art. These, in turn, beget the spiritual tendencies. From these come all the higher aims of the intellectual and religious nature.

Within a week, it is thought, by the *Winnshoro News*, that the cars from Chester will have reached a point but five miles from the former town; and in a little more time, the cars are expected to reach the village itself. The sooner the better.

Charles O'Connor, of New York, one of the most able and, perhaps, the very ablest lawyer of the United States, and a high-toned gentleman, has applied to the War Department of the United States for permission to tender his professional services to Jefferson Davis for his defence, in case of his arraignment. The President has consented to the application. O'Connor is not simply a lawyer, but a statesman, a man and a brave one.

The Central Railroad, in Georgia, has been restored by the military authorities to its President, and will soon be put in running order.

Local Items.

THE CITY BELL.—Macbeth says to the servant,

"Go, bid my lady, when my drink is ready, She strike upon the bell."

We heard a lady say, but a day ago, something akin to this language of Macbeth. She expressed her wish that the City Council would resume a former custom, and have the town bell struck at 12 o'clock m. In the loss of the city clock, many families are deprived of the means of knowing how to time their servants in respect to dinner. We suggest to the Mayor the propriety of having the hours struck at 8 in the morning, 12 at noon and 9 at night. This would occasion little trouble to an officer, and would prove a great convenience to a large number of citizens. The lady will then be able to know at what time she should tell her Jenny to put the kettle on.

TO AND FROM THE UP COUNTRY.—We are pleased to learn that we shall have a direct and expeditious communication with the Greenville and Columbia Railroad at an early day. It is proposed to run a light spring-wagon from the vicinity of Alston, the present terminus of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, and in connection with the accommodation trains on that road; returning, to leave Columbia, in time to connect with the train going up. A future advertisement will explain the matter fully. Messrs. Zealy, Scott & Bruns are the agents here, and they hope to be ready to despatch passengers, having light baggage on Thursday, 22d instant, at 6 o'clock a. m.

THE SEASON.—Our gardens were needing rain, when, on Tuesday last, at midnight, we had a thunder shower, which made the vegetable and floral worlds rejoice. We may expect, from the sultry fires in the atmosphere and its humid pressure, that we shall have other showers, perhaps daily, through the week. Our skies are capricious, with the intense warmth of June, blending with the uncertainties and sudden changes of April. Our fruits still promise well. Blackberries entreat you to receive them at five cents per quart; the plums go the rounds, offering themselves at the same terms; huckleberries, so far as our experience goes, are faking airs upon themselves, demanding ten cents for their measures, and thus flinging a sneer upon plum and blackberry alike, which is in bad taste, since the huckleberry is, this season, of most diminutive aspect. The peach crop still holds its promise, as do the grape and apple, and our good people, like Micawber, are looking up, in the hope to see everything come down.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

RECEIVED in exchange for DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS and MEDICINES, on reasonable terms—or purchased for CASH. Also, GOODS received on Commission, by MELVIN M. COHEN, Assembly Street, West side, one door from Pendleton Street. June 15

MELVIN M. COHEN,

Assembly Street, West side, one door from Pendleton Street.

HAS JUST RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF—

- FRESH BUTTER,
- ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE,
- SWEET CHOCOLATE,
- LAYER RAISINS,
- SARDINES,
- GROUND GINGER,
- CLOVES, ALLSPICE,
- CORN STARCH,
- SUPERIOR GREEN & BLACK TEAS,
- COFFEE RICE,
- LOT FRESH EGGS,
- PRIME LARD,
- CHOICE BACON, including HAMS, SIDES and SHOULDERS,
- FLOUR, DRIED APPLES,
- BROWN SUGAR,
- CRUSHED SUGAR,
- SODA, BLACK PEPPER,
- MATCHES, CANDLES.

SEGARS, TOBACCO.

Also, on hand, a select and valuable stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Fancy Articles &c., &c., &c.

Among which recently arrived—

- CREAM OF TARTAR,
- OIL OF LEMON,
- OIL OF ANISE,
- BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER,
- INDIA RUBBER DRESSING COMBS,
- ENGLISH TOILET SOAPS,
- COLGATE'S No. 1 BAR SOAP, &c.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

PIECES SUPERIOR LONG-CLOTH, STRIPED HOMESPUNS, YARN, COTTON CARLS, &c., &c. June 15

NEW

GOODS

AT

L. C. CLARKE'S,

Corner Blanding and Bull Streets.

FANCY CALICOES.

- BLACK SILK WARP ALPACA.
- Gent's FANCY CRAVATS.
- do. SUMMER UNDERVESTS.
- Gent's HALF HOSE.
- LINEN TAPES.
- BLACK SEWING SILK.
- BLACK SILK RIBBON.
- SEGARS.

June 15 L. C. CLARKE.

LOST.

A PAIR of GOLD SPECTACLES. They were dropped at the back door of the Ration House, on the corner of Mr. C. A. Bedell's Lot. A reward will be paid to the finder, if required, with the thanks of the owner, who cannot well afford to lose them. Inquire of JOHN MCKENZIE, or leave them at this office. June 15

FRESH GROCERIES, &c.

CLARIFIED SUGAR, Rio COFFEE, Hyson TEA, Salad OIL, BISCUITS, HERRINGS, PICKLES, JELLIES, Irish POTATOES, BROOMS, BUCKETS, Heid-sick CHAMPAGNE, SEGARS, Old Rye WHISKEY, Fine Cut TOBACCO, TIN CUPS, WASH BOWLS, COFFEE POTS, ENVELOPES, NOTE PAPER, STEEL PENS, LEAD PENCILS, SCISSORS, POCKET KNIVES, NEEDLES, AXES, PAD LOCKS, Virginia Rosebud TOBACCO, Smoking TOBACCO, just received on consignment and for sale for CASH, or in exchange for COUNTRY PRODUCE. E. & G. D. HOPE, Next the residence of G. D. Hope, Richmond Street, West of Main street. June 15 35tu

COTTON & COUNTRY PRODUCE.

WE will buy and barter COTTON and other PRODUCE at reasonable rates. Planters and holders of either are requested to give us a call when visiting the city. ZEALY, SCOTT & BRUNS. June 15

MR. HENRY TIMROD

WILL open, during the first week in July, at his residence in Richmond street, (between Bull and Marion) a DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, in which the Ancient Languages, French and the usual English Branches will be taught. June 15

Dwelling House for Sale.

ONE of the largest and best appointed DWELLING HOUSES in this city, with extensive and complete Stables and Servants' House, &c., for sale. Apply any day, between 1 and 2 o'clock, at the South-east corner of Marion and Lady streets, opposite the Presbyterian Church. June 15 6*

TO-RENT.

A PLEASANT COTTAGE, of 5 rooms, at Barhamville. Apply at this office. June 15 2*

A. L. SOLOMON,

Second door above Shiver House, Plain St.

General Commission Merchant and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Merchandize and Country Produce.

CONSIGNMENTS from manufacturers and planters will receive my usual prompt attention.

Just received and now in store: 2,000 lbs. clear BACON SIDES, 800 HAMS and SHOULDERS, 10 bbls. FLOUR,

- 100 bushels SALT,
- CRUSHED SUGAR,
- BROWN
- Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO,
- BAGGING TWINE,
- ENGLISH AXES,
- Bales HICKORY STRIPES,
- " FANCY PANT STUFF,
- " Colored DOMESTIC.

A. L. SOLOMON, Commission Merchant. June 15 6

FRESH AND NEW SUPPLIES.

GROCERIES &

DRY GOODS, &c.

ZEALY, SCOTT & BRUNS

BEG to announce to the citizens of Columbia the receipt of a large stock of GOODS from Charleston, of all descriptions, consisting in part of:

- No. 1 Mackerel,
- " Scaled Herring,
- " Salmon,
- Soused Tripe,
- Pickled Herrings,
- English Dairy Cheese,
- English Breakfast Tea,
- Brown Sugar,
- Soda Biscuits,
- Boston
- Raisins, Sardines,
- Fickles, Jellies,
- Mustard, Ale, Soaps,
- Sperm Candles,
- Tallow Candles,
- Mason's Blacking,
- Yeast Powders,
- Sieves, Pipes,
- Black and Purple Calicoes,
- Colored Calicoes,
- Longcloths, Pants Stuff,
- Musquito Netting,
- Cold Bord'd Handkerchiefs,
- Ladies' Colored Glove,
- Ladies' Black Lace Veils,
- " White Cot. Hose,
- " Brown "
- " Straw Hats,
- Misses do. do.
- Hoop Skirts,
- Scissors, Thimbles,
- Tuck Combs,
- Gent's Cold Felt Hats,
- " Black "
- " Shirt Collars,
- Military White Berlin Gloves,
- Gent's Suspenders,
- Toilet Combs and Brushes,
- Pocket Books,
- Slates and Pencils.

June 15

MATCHES!!!

FOR SALE

Wholesale and Retail, AT THE

MATCH MANUFACTORY

Richardson Street, between Laurel and Richmond 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.

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 thereupon keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered by 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 held 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 creating or otherwise assisting 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, or 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 thereupon 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, President. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. June 9