

THE COLUMBIA DAILY PHOENIX.

\$1 a Month, in Advance.

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

Single Copies Five Cents

By J. A. SELBY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1865.

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THE COLUMBIA PHOENIX,

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BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

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Original. Glory—A Personification.

Thou hast gone for the laurel flower,
And hast found but the cypress wreath,
And the dawn of thy pride and power,
Is the day of thy doom and death.
Thou hast sought for the topmost height,
And hast sunk in the dark morass;
And thy star, when it shone most bright,
Was lost in the clouds that pass.

Ah! why, through the treacherous way,
By the oozy streams it fed,
Didst thou dream to find where the foun-
tains play,
And of odors around them shed?
Through the dark, wouldst thou find the
bright,

Through the thicket the path of pride,
And deem that the dead man's glazed
sight

Would show where the living bide!
Why follow the ghost of a former name,
Seeking for glory to find but shame!

Oh! the madness, to think of blooms
In a realm of natural gloom,
Groves fit for a place of tombs,
Of a people most ready for strife,
That never were fit for life!
Ah! why shouldst thou thither go,
As if led by thy dearest foe,
When the proudest flower the dark soil
hears,

Is ever more wet with tears, with tears;
As if it wept the very power,
It took from the Fates in an evil hour,
The spell of a mocking lure to doom,
Won from the skies in an evil sign,
While the clouds hung heavy and low
with gloom,

And hearts so eager and fond as thine,
Had never a guardian star to shine,
Nor an angel watcher to whisper soft,
"This is a Fate—look aloft—look aloft!
Nor strive at the flower, though large and
white,

For there's doom in its subtle breath,
And instead of thy dream of a great de-
light,

Thou wilt wake to a cruel death:
And see to the earth where thy feet have
trod,

How the blood oozes out from the sullen
soil!"

Yet, 'tis beautiful, as thou hast said,
That flower, so large and white;
But the beauty belongs to the dead,
And they guard it with forms of fright,
And a poisonous breath to blight!
The flower is a fated flower,
By demon fingers sown,

In a dread, forgotten hour,
When the earth was left for the night
alone,

And all the pure lights of Heaven were
gone,
To throng in homage about the throne!
In the dark morass—

In the drearest gloom—
See the shadow we pass,
And mutter of doom;

To and fro, behold them go,
Sowing the seeds of the future wo;
And where each evil foot hath trod,
The mighty tree, which bears that
flower,

Takes deepest root in the oozy sod,
To bourgeon and blast in the coming
hour.

And while innocent roses and daisies hid,
And shut their leaves with tremulous
fears,

It blossoms with brow of insolent pride,
And opens, with bosom large and wide,
Though evermore dropt with poisonous
tears.

And it eagerly sucks its breath,
From the venomous weeds around;
From the reptiles that glide beneath,
From the blasted and demon ground—
From the sheeted clouds that pass,
From the dark and foul morass!

Ah! that a thing of ill,
With such power to blight and kill,
Should look so innocent still—
Shed! wear such a beauty to mortal
sight,

And bloom on a shaft of such noble
height!

Mrs. Partington hearing that a
young man had set up for himself,
"Poor fellow," said she, "has he no
friend that will set up for him part
of the time?" And she sighed to be
young again.

Wordsworth on Literature.

The true life of William Wordsworth is in his writings, which are, strictly autobiographical, not merely in that they bear the impress of his personal character, but that they are for the most part drawn from scenes in the immediate neighborhood of his birth-place and home, and are descriptive of incidents happening to himself. They are the life-long journal of almost daily meditation and experience. On every page they tell who and what the man was, where he was born, what influences moulded his infancy; what associations of man and nature accompanied his growth. His great poem is the History of his own Mind; and the most impersonal of his writings, as the Lædæmia, is stamped with the idiosyncrasy of the man—his pure spirit of reverence, his omni-present awe of truth, virtue, and freedom—"the plain presence of his dignity."

The Prelude is the especial biography of Wordsworth. There he has told us all which it is necessary to know. Gossip can extract little from the career of such a man. His life was in his life. As he wrote he lived. But though bearing little, immediately upon the great world of his times, and offering us nothing of the seasoned anecdote which we look for, to turn our tears into merriment on the death of most illustrious men, the memoirs now published of the Poet are not the less interesting. They are indeed chiefly illustrations of his writings, and may one day find their most appropriate place at the foot notes to some comprehensive edition of his works; but they have this peculiarity about them, in common with the poems, that the interest is of a grand and lofty character. The personality is not a petty personality, but is merged in the grandeur of a refined and elevated character, and becomes a philosophy of the species. Follow nature, wrote the Roman moralist, as the best guide of living well; and never was nature more purely or devotedly followed than by William Wordsworth. It was not the nature merely of plants and flowers, of woods and field, lake and mountain, but the congenial disposition of heart and soul in unison with these. If a mountain could think or a brook speak in vocal language, they would think and speak as Wordsworth. By birth, education of early years, and above all, by rigid culture and self-discipline, the whole man was tutored to an extreme simplicity. Goodness and greatness, essential truth of living, the home affections, brotherhood, and love of country were to his mind real things, substitutes for the painted shows of the metropolis and the factitious of the world. A man of letters from his youth, the ordinary rivalries of literature, its contests and excitements, were not for him. He sought no patronage of the press; recognized no rivals, gave no dinners, made his way to fame by no subordinate or incidental efforts; had none of the accidents of authorship, but quietly thought and wrote and laid his works before the world to maintain their own rank. They were assailed, calumniated, ridiculed; but he saw in this more misunderstanding than malice and he quietly held on his even course wrapped in his own integrity. No St. Anthony temptation of grinning and gibing fiends in forms of hostile reviewers could shake his solid purpose. With every power of his manhood he had devoted himself to a certain work, and he would perform it. In his boyhood, we learn, he was wilful and obstinate; in after years—so the wine of life is purified—he was calm, strong, and assured.

It is this unity of life; this secret growth and strength of character, which is set forth in these memoirs, secrets of wisdom which render these volumes one of the most precious gifts of the age. In them you may enter the very penetralia of the temple, and

be present at the robing of the poet for the high region of his fancies.

What Wordsworth has left us is individual, personal in a certain sense, and yet belongs to the race. This will be the source of his lasting power. The mannerist, the man of partial developments is soon exhausted. A swarm of imitators flock together and sting him to death, exhausting his "thin spun" vitality. But men of genius, like Wordsworth and Coleridge, have the inexhaustible founts of nature herself. Their maxims are of wide acceptance. We go to them not to cast our minds in a narrow mould, but to bear away the seeds, from their full growth, of an original independent development. What man ever cramped his genius, as the apprentice in the farce has it, by studying Shakspeare, or Plato, or Milton—who will not, indeed, make a small man great, but who must make a generous, gifted mind greater. Try the work of imitating Wordsworth—you will fall to the ground in tame inanity; but you make a respectable counterfeit of Scott or Byron. The difference is that the latter were more of artists, and Wordsworth, never neglecting art, more of a philosopher, and that an art may to some extent be acquired or borrowed, its trick be learnt; but great principles must beget their own facts.

A session of the United States District Court commenced at Norfolk on the 30th ult. A Grand Jury, summoned from different parts of the Commonwealth, were in attendance. A charge was delivered by Judge Underwood, to the effect that they were bound "to present for trial the authors and conductors of the late rebellion." He says that all commissaries and quartermasters, contractors and civil agents, are included in those who come under the law of treason. And the charge concludes thus: "To an inquiry which has been made by an officer of the Court, whether the terms of parole agreed upon with Gen. Lee were any protection to those taking the parole, the answer is, that was a mere military arrangement and can have no influence upon civil rights or the status of the person interested."

FAMILY FLOUR!

SIXTY BAGS SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, at \$4.50 per bag, for sale by June 19 3 KENNETH & GIBSON.

EATING HOUSE.

MR. J. Q. ADAMS would inform the citizens of Columbia that he has opened an EATING HOUSE, on the corner of Washington and Gates streets, where MEALS will be served up at all hours of the day. LUNCH from 11 to 2 o'clock. June 20

Bakery and Confectionary.

L. SHODAIR 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 mth

A. L. SOLOMON,

Second door above Shiver House, Plain St.,
General Commission Merchant
and Dealer in Foreign and
Domestic Merchandise
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 16 6

LOST,

A PAIR of GOLD SPECTACLES. They were dropped at the back door of the Nation 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 16

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, City Clerk. June 8

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

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. 12.
THE attention of this command is called to existing orders against marauding and foraging. Officers and men are far

ther 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'rs 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'rs 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.,
Com'dg City of Columbia, S. C.
W. J. KYLE, Lieut. 25th O. V. V. I. and
Post Adjutant. may 29

Headq'rs 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,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.
June 1