

Rarity of Friendship.

Friendship, with half the world, means little more than the utter subordination of one of the parties to all the humors and caprices of the other. In other words, to be your friend, we must be your patron. There is little real friendship in the world. It is a rarer quality than love—is too passionless a virtue for most people. Regarded as the thing it is, we hold the maxim of Polonius to be worth its weight in gold:

"To thy own self be true,
And it must follow as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

Books.—The only two classes of books which are really useful beyond all others are those which are written for the head, and those which are written from the heart. Yet, to write either well, requires a just knowledge of both head and heart—requires, indeed, that while each shall be recognized as absorbing always its own province, they shall both be considered under a common sway.

[Communicated.

Hon. W. W. Boyce.

Editor of the Phoenix—Sir: It is the opinion of many that the Hon. Mr. Boyce is more likely than any other citizen of South Carolina to receive the appointment of the President of the United States as Provisional Governor of the State. It is, we believe, the desire of the greater portion of our citizens that he should receive the appointment. He is, in brief, their preference. He is ours. We regard him as one of our most sensible, considerate and prudent statesmen, moderate in opinion and politic in action. It is well known that, while asserting all the rights of the State—while, in fact, a State rights man—he yet weighed the question of policy, in the late secession movement, in connection with that of abstract right, and decided against our action on the first election of Lincoln. It is now to be regretted that his prudence did not prevail, even against, and over the instincts of an eager patriotism. But all that is over now, and regrets are idle. It is enough to know that Mr. Boyce possesses all the requisite qualities of statesmanship, and is adequate to meet the demands which the business before us is likely to make upon the wisdom of a Provisional Governor of the State. Whether he shall receive this appointment or not, we are yet for putting forward the name of Mr. Boyce as that of the person who should fitly receive the honors of the Executive, wherever we shall again enjoy the privilege of voting for a Governor. We beg to nominate him accordingly, and trust that all friends of good order and a wise discipline, all who seek to begin a march of steady internal improvement, regulated by good sense and good conduct, and enlarged and wholesome views of State polity, will keep his name before the country as that of the favorite nominee for this high position. We must not now suffer ourselves to be deprived of the ability and worth of such a citizen, and it will be our imperative duty to seek out such citizens for all the offices of the country. Our people owe it to themselves to be especially helpful in the future how they throw away their votes on the unworthy. They peril their liberties and prosperities in every case where they trust power to the hands of the undeserving and incompetent. We repeat, Mr. Editor, that all friends of order and of the future good and happiness of the State will keep the name of Mr. Boyce before the people as that of our next Executive. B. G. A.

The Rev. Dr. Bachman, we are glad to perceive, has so far recovered his health and strength as to resume his pastoral labors, at the German Lutheran Church in Charleston.

The Rev. Mr. Yates has also resumed his pastoral duties in the Mariner's Church.

Mr. James Redpath, in consequence of excessive and severe labor and other personal considerations, retires from the Superintendentcy of the Schools of Charleston, and from the task of elevating the freed men, and goes North. The schools and children passed the resolutions which are usual in such cases of melancholy separation.

The New York World says there is no ground for the report that an extra session of the United States Congress will be called, and that there is no truth in the rumors of changes in the Cabinet.

A special despatch to the New York Tribune, of date the 9th, represents Mr. Davis as behaving like a madman. He "graves and tears about his cell at Fortress Monroe in a state of semi-insanity—reclining upon the floor, and uttering

An Interview with Lee.

A correspondent of the Columbus Journal, who styles himself "A Northern Clergyman," lately paid a visit to Gen. Lee. We quote his account of the interview:

In my peregrinations throughout the city of Richmond, I took the liberty, in company with Surgeon McCracken, a common friend, of walking to the Lee mansion, unaccompanied, and in plain republican style, rang the entrance bell. Quickly there appeared at the door a good-looking mulatto, who politely waited my command. This colored servant was very courteous and kind. His manner was easy and unassuming, indicating familiarity with the duties of his office, and a readiness to accommodate. Sambo seemed to have a kind heart, but was very particular as to who we were, and what our business was with his master, for whom he seemed to entertain a profound attachment.

"Can I see Gen. Lee?" was the simple question I put on this occasion to the servant. "This is not the regular day when he receives company, and he has not yet received any visitors," he replied; "but, but," and he surveyed me with a hesitating look, not knowing what to say next, when I observed, "Perhaps Mr. Lee will see a Northern clergyman in his private parlour a little while." "Your name, sir?" he asked. "Mr. —, of —," I replied. He bid me walk into the vestibule, and soon disappeared, then quickly returned, and ushered me into a parlor. I took my seat on one of the richly cushioned crimson sofas constituting a part of the furniture of the room, and awaited the entrance of the General, who, with an easy smile and a graceful simplicity of manner, bid me welcome as a member of Sherman's army. Gen. Lee looks older than his portraits generally make him. He is nearly fifty seven years old. His hair is gray; his head large; his brow grandly arched, and his eyes and nose of a generous greatness—finer than he is represented in the portraits. The mouth is large, the lips somewhat full; and it is here about the mouth that a faint feeling of vanity is visible. Gen. Lee's manners are those of a man accustomed to homage, which has been rendered to him by the Southern people and soldiers for the last four years. In his conversation with me, the General was extremely affable and talkative, but he undoubtedly has the faculty of being very reserved. I agree with the English Colonel who pronounces Gen. Lee the handsomest man he ever saw. He is tall, broad-shouldered, well set up, looks every inch a soldier. He has a most captivating personality, a fair and open face, dark, liquid eyes, glowing when aroused like polished diamonds. His physiognomy is of the Cæsar character, and he is peculiarly free and *degage* in all his attributes. He manifests no signs of vanity or personal bravado. There is not a glance that would betray the willing ambition that would say, "I am the man who commanded the armies of the South in their mission of destroying the fairest frame-work of Government that ever rose to animate the hopes of mankind." Throughout all parts of the South, he is regarded as the most consummate General of the world; hence, when he capitulated, they gave up the cause as hopeless.

I conversed with the rebel leader on a variety of subjects, upon all of which he expressed opinions. He was very emphatic in his utterances, and seemed to have weighed everything with studied care. The murder of the President met with his hearty detestation, and he regards that terrible deed as a calamity without a name. To my question, Do you think the rebellion is ended? he answered, very impressively, "Yes, sir; and had it not been for the politicians, it would have been settled long ago." The politicians to whom he referred were undoubtedly Davis, Breckinridge, Toombs and others of that sort. He believed that bitterness and revenge would soon die out from both sections, and that the soldiers of the two armies would become again united in the bonds of friendship and harmony.

The Charleston Courier congratulates the city that it has now a Collector of the Customs and a Collector of Revenues, which it assumes to be encouraging as to the future prospect. How a collector, or a part of collectors, should be as encouraging as a diffuser and distributor would be, is very doubtful; but—*nous verrons*.

We are told that the North-eastern Railroad is using every energy to finish the connexion with Florence, and the question is asked, "What is doing with the link which binds Wilmington with Charleston?"

The New York Tribune gives sundry reasons for sparing the life of Jefferson Davis. The Herald, on the contrary, would seem disposed to have him suffer; and yet the game which that paper plays, in endeavoring to make Davis ridiculous, is, perhaps, a cunning process by which to save him. We cannot well say the editorial

COMMITTEE FOR WASHINGTON.—Below will be found the names of the gentlemen appointed by the citizens of Charleston to visit the President of the United States and present their petition for a Provisional Governor for our State, also praying for the release from parole of ex-Gov. Aiken. Judge Edward Frost is Chairman of this Committee, a name endeared to every Carolinian for his eminent legal ability and goodness of heart. We hope the high respectability of the gentlemen composing this Committee will have its weight, and his Excellency will grant the earnest prayer of our people for civil government. The following are the names of the Committee: Edward Frost, Chairman; I. E. Holmes, D. L. McKay, F. D. Richards, W. Whaley, A. F. Ravenel, J. H. Steinmyer, W. H. Gilliland, J. J. McCarter, A. J. White, G. W. Williams, Rev. J. B. Seabrook, Joseph A. Yates, W. J. Gayer, L. T. Potter. A number of the Committee leave to-day on the steamer Alhambra, and the remainder will leave on the steamship Arago.—Charleston Courier, 17th.

The Eurpean press universally denounce the idea as monstrous of executing Davis or any of the Confederate leaders for treason. The British press points to their Government's method of treating the Irish rebel chiefs. They also repudiate the notion that Davis or his Government had any connection with, or knowledge of, the conspiracy to murder Lincoln.

GREENVILLE ENTERPRISE.—We are pleased to notice the re-establishment of the Greenville Enterprise. The second number of the twelfth volume, for June 15, is now before us—a well filled and interesting sheet.

The trial of the conspirators for the murder of Lincoln still hangs—dragging its length along slowly. It appears, from the testimony of Charles A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, that Lincoln was repeatedly warned of his danger, but that, from the very frequency of the warning, he treated the danger lightly.

For Sale.

REAL ESTATE exchanged for bank stocks or bills. 40 acres of LAND, under cultivation—a House and Kitchen on the premises—half a mile from the city. Titles warranted. Apply at this office. June 21 2*

SADDLERY AND HARNESSES. THE subscribers give notice that they have opened a shop in the rear of the old Post Office, next door to Jas. G. Gibbs, for the MANUFACTURE and REPAIR of SADDLES, HARNESSES, &c. Country produce or provisions taken in exchange. June 21 2* HOPSON & SUTPHEN.

JUST RECEIVED.

50 SACKS superfine FLOUR, 1 chest best BLACK TEA, 1 chest extra fine HYSON TEA, 2 bags CAPE COFFEE, A few pieces of COLORED CAMBRICS and SWISS MUSLIN. For sale by June 21 2 I. G. GIBBES.

Notice.

ANY ONE wishing a LIGHT WAGON, for city use or to go a short distance in the country, can be accommodated by applying to June 21 1* R. O'BRIEN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has commenced baking **PIES and CAKES** daily, at the corner of Gates and Plain streets, next door to the Phoenix Office. In a short time there will be a variety of CONFECTIONERY, CAKES, BREAD and ROLLS, to suit all tastes. J. MCKENZIE. June 21 3

Alonzo Reese, BARBER AND HAIR-DRESSER, Bridge Street, opposite New State House, first building below Main Street.

THE patronage of old customers and the public generally is solicited. An experience of many years warrants him in promising satisfaction to all who employ him. June 21 4*

For Sale or Exchange.

THE DESIRABLE RESIDENCE at the corner of Plain and Barwell streets. The house contains eight rooms; Servant's House, eight rooms; Carriage House and Stables, &c.; all in good order. The lot contains 1 1/2 acres; having on it about fifty kinds of choice fruits, a variety of shrubbery and a good well of water. The Furniture—mostly first-class—will be sold with the house, if desired. I will exchange for a neat, furnished Cottage, suitably located, or sell for cash or cotton, or State bonds of any of the Southern States, dated prior to 1861, at current rates. Apply on the premises to June 21 4* C. H. BALDWIN.

General Commission Agency.

P. B. GLASS respectfully advertises to the public that he is prepared to do a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and invites consignments of all kinds of Merchandise, Manufactures, Produce, &c. He will attend to the purchase or sale of Real Estate, Stocks, &c. Office and sales-rooms on Plain street, between Bull and Pickens. June 20 4*

AUCTION SALES.

By Durbec & W. Ister.

THIS DAY, June 21, will be sold at our office, at 9 1/2 o'clock, The following articles: Plates, Cups, Saucers, Tumblers, Tureens, Decanters, Castors, Jars, Buckets, Merino Drawers, Trunks, Baskets, Bedsteads, Beds, Lounge, Camp Chest, Pots, Ovens, Tables; Chest, Carpenter's Tools, Harness, Collars, Desk, &c. Unlimited articles received up to hour of sale. June 21 1*

G. F. HARRISON,

Auctioneer & Commission Merchant, OFFICE at A. L. Solomon's store, Plain street, second door above the Shiver House. June 20

For any Point.

A LIGHT TWO-HORSE SPRING WAGON can be had, to convey passengers or freight to any point, by applying at this office. June 21 2*

IRON! IRON!

TEN THOUSAND POUNDS HORSE SHOE and TIRE IRON, for sale low for cash by KENNETH & GIBSON. June 19 3.

FRESH GROCERIES, &c.

CLARIFIED SUGAR, RIO COFFEE, HYSON TEA, SALAD OIL, BISCUITS, HERRINGS, PICKLES, JELLIES, IRISH POTATOES, BROOMS, BUCKETS, HEIDSIECK 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, Richland Street, West of Main street. June 16 3ftu

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*

MR. HENRY TIMROD

WILL open, during the first week in July, at his residence in Richland 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 3 o'clock, at the South-east corner of Marion and Lady streets, opposite the Presbyterian Church. June 15 6*

\$200 Reward! IN SPECIE.

STOLEN from my stables, on the night of the 5th May, two fine BAY MARES—one a large bay mare, will fold in the first of the fall, seven years old, color a deep bay, black legs, main and tail, very small fore-top, too short to be kept or placed under the brow band—no white about her, unless saddle marks, a small scar on the right hind leg at the knee or hock joint, outside of the leg, recently done by ploughing; a very heavy made animal, with great muscular power, fine action, gentle and kind in harness or under saddle, gaits, walk, trot and lope. Also, one BAY FILLEY, four years old, about 14 1/2 hands high, dark bay color, black legs, main and tail—a very handsome animal, beautifully formed, with rather a heavy main and tail. No particular marks, except a small scar on the left hip, near the root of the tail, in the shape of a half moon, caused by a kick. These two animals are very much attached to each other, and when separated, restless and uneasy. I will pay the above reward, in specie or its equivalent, for the recovery of my mares, or \$100 for either of them. Any information as to the thief will be duly appreciated, and any information as to the mares can be given to James B. Curston, Esq., or Dr. R. B. Johnston, Camden, S. C., or Hon. James A. Witherspoon, Lancaster C. H., Capt. Thos. Taylor, Columbia, S. C., or myself. R. M. MILLER, Pineville, C. & S. C. R. R., No. Ca. June 17 4

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 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 held 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. SEWARS, Secretary of State. June 9