

THE COLUMBIA DAILY PHOENIX.

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By J. A. SELBY.

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BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

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From the Poets.

ELOQUENCE OF WOE.
The eloquent extremity of woe,
Strikes dumb, nor suffers speech, or tears
To flow;
The amazement, in the unexpected shock,
The bolt that shatters from its height the rock
Robs language of all utterance, and leaves
No voice for sorrow that forever grieves;
It lives its grief, conceals the living smart,
The blasted oak, with ruin at its heart;
Even while its tops are green, and in its boughs,
The young bird builds her nest, and sings
her vows.

CREEPERS.
Creepers are emblems of that timid love,
Born of dependance, and the sense of fear,
That only seeks permission. They will
creep,
And climb, and cling, and spirally in-
volve
Their feeble muscles, so to spring at last,
As to take captive, and, in fond embrace,
Bind, close as fate, the grand and mossy
form,
That never felt their growing, 'till to-
gether
Their fates grew one.

HOPE.
She comes, when all is gloom; unsum-
m'd, comes
To the poor drooping, doubting soul of
sorrow,
And thrills it, through a fancy, into faith;
Will come, as steals a messenger of spring;
On dewy footstep, at the hour of dark,
And hang a single bright star in the sky,
And woo the eye to glitter like its own,
Even through its tears; will at the mid-
night come,
With her own song, a breeze from off the
sea,
Where it is blackest; as the rainbow,
come,
Arching the grand dark caverns of the
storm,
So sweet serene of beauty; and will grace,
With modest sunshine, the most shady
place.

AN ARMY'S MARCH.—Gen. Sherman's army, in its last march to meet Johnston, would if it occupied a single road require 125 miles of road to stretch itself upon. The wagon trains of this army cannot march on less than forty miles of road. The batteries will cover seven miles, its ambulances five. It carries 1,800,000 rations of bread, the same amount of sugar, and the same of salt. 800 wagon loads of bread, and 3,600,000 rations of coffee are provided for the trip, and for a few days rations of salt meat, 375,000 pounds are deemed a fair allowance.

The single item of ammunition requires 1,000 wagons—a train of itself nearly twelve miles long. The men, in fours, could not march well, closed up on less than twenty-five miles of road. 2,500 pack mules follow its regiments. And these calculations do not include the intervals between different commands, nor allow anything for the great gaps which any slight delay will make in a moving column.

There is a story going of a young man who was once invited to dine with a gentleman of rather sudden temper. The dining room was on the second floor, and the principal dish a fine roast fowl. When the old gentleman undertook to carve it he found the knife rather dull, and, in a sudden passion, flung it down stairs after the servant who had just brought it; whereupon the young man seized the fowl, and with admirable dexterity flung it after the knife. 'What on earth do you mean?' exclaimed the old man, as soon as he could speak. 'I beg your pardon,' was the cool reply, 'I thought you were going to dine down stairs.'

The Richmond correspondent of the New York Herald, writing under date of June 8th, says:

I stated in my letter of yesterday that Extra Billy Smith, late Governor of Virginia, was hovering around this city, and would surrender himself as soon as he saw a prospect of a speedy trial. I learn to day that he is in Hanover County, some twenty miles from here, and will be in this city within the next forty-eight hours. I understand he has been furnished with a passport to secure him from arrest on his way to Richmond, this being given on the assurance of his friends that he was coming for the purpose of surrendering himself. He is not willing that any one should make twenty-five thousand dollars by his arrest, believing, no doubt, that the demands upon the public treasury are already more than the condition of the country would justify. Patriotic to the last. Heretofore he was proverbially a claimant for 'extras;' now he seems to be on the side of economy. What a change!

There is no truth in the rumor that ex-Governor Letcher was disguised in an old suit of farmer's clothing at the time of his arrest. He was attired in a plain homespun coat and pantaloons, such as gentlemen in the country usually wear, and such as he wore for several days before, as I am informed by gentlemen who were at his place at the time of his arrest and for a week previous. Letcher knew he would be arrested, and he made no effort to disguise himself or escape. He looked upon escape as impossible, and he complacently waited the approach of his captors, determined to abide whatever fate was in store for him. He had been pecuniarily ruined by the burning of his house and whatever else of value he possessed on the occasion of the Hunter raid through that section of the State, and he has continued ever since perfectly indifferent as to what course the Government might choose to take in regard to him. The statement that he disguised himself in any way is wholly unfounded.

Richmond is perhaps at this moment the dullest city of its size on the continent. There is very little trade and no prospect of any material improvement, at least before the Fall. The burnt district stands as it was two months ago—a sad spectacle of chaotic ruin, with no signs of any progress in the work of reconstruction save an odd shanty here and there, which scarcely serves to relieve the sombre and desolate aspect of the forbidding scene. The people seem utterly prostrate. Their energies are almost entirely paralyzed in view of the total inadequacy of their means to perform the colossal labor of reconstructing the ruins of their once commodious business marts. Many enterprising business men, who came here from the North in the hope of carrying on a profitable trade, have returned disappointed. They found that there was no money here, and nothing to make it with, and instead of reaping profit from their business speculations, they lost heavily, having to sell their goods below cost to wind up their affairs and return. So utterly bare of cash are the farmers of the surrounding country that they cannot pay for the labor to cultivate their farms, and are compelled to hire upon time—that is, to hire with a stipulation to pay when the harvest sets in. Meanwhile they have to furnish food for the laborers out of their scanty supplies, and procure on credit, at exorbitant prices, whatever articles are now indispensable to them. A year at least must elapse before the South will show even any signs of returning prosperity. The prostration has been very great, and the process of recovery must be slow. The earth must get time to yield its treasures before the fruits of these yields can be made available.

It is known here that for many years

before the breaking out of the late war Napoleon entertained a purpose of establishing a foothold either in Mexico or Central America, by way of offset for England's possessions on the North of us. He went so far as to intimate to the Hon. Wm. C. Rives, while that gentleman was Minister from this country at his court, that he did intend, upon the first fitting opportunity, to secure some interest in the rich possessions South of this country. That opportunity was presented, as he supposed, by the late war, and he lost no time to avail himself of it. So convinced was he of the indispensable necessity of the success of the South in this conflict, as a means to accomplish his great scheme of aggrandizement, that he left nothing undone to induce England to cooperate with him in recognizing the independence of the South. I have it upon the best authority that he directed Baron de Gros, his Minister at the Court of St. James, to inform Earl Russell that he was a standing applicant for England's union with him in formally recognizing the Southern Confederacy. When informed by Shidell, in a private interview, of the almost absolute necessity to the success of the Southern cause of an increase of the Southern navy, he sanctioned the construction, by his own chief naval constructor, of two formidable rams and four corvettes. He was, however, induced to prevent their departure from France under the influence of a remonstrance or protest from this country.

Rumors are prevalent here of an effort being made on the part of the French agents to induce the emigration to Mexico of the disbanded Texan soldiers, with a view to their enlistment under the French banner to maintain Maximilian's pretensions. It is said that Gen. Magruder has consented to take command of such as may choose to engage in this expedition, and the hope is said to be entertained that large accessions will be made from this side of the Mississippi to the ranks of these Texan adventurers. If these rumors prove correct, Mexico will become the theatre for a renewal, under different auspices, of the conflict which has just terminated here. Mosby, the guerilla chieftain, is said to entertain high hopes of a brilliant future in this new field of action, and rumor has it that he is busying himself to obtain recruits for this daring enterprise. In view of these movements, our Government would do well to maintain an efficient patrol along the Rio Grande and Mississippi Rivers. If these adventurers are not foiled in their mischievous designs, serious complications may be the result, for the indications show a determined purpose on the part of Napoleon to maintain Maximilian at all hazards.

THE PLAGUE—A CURIOUS CHAIN OF PROPHECY.—It would appear that the plague or some other fearful epidemic has long been anticipated in Germany. The first Napoleon, who was very superstitious, as many great men have been, and are placed great reliance in the predictions of the celebrated M'dlle. Lenorman, well known as a professional prophet, in Paris, for nearly forty years, and also the confident of his wife.

At the Congress of Aix in Chapelle, held in 1817, when Napoleon was a captive at St. Helena, this same Lenorman attracted attention among the sovereigns, and succeeded in particularly interesting the Emperor Alexander, of Russia, who indeed, had a strong tendency to mysticisms, and pietism, which was fostered by his friendly intercourse with Madame Krudener, a religious visionary, as well as an avowed seer. Lenorman and Krudener not only told fortunes but predicted boldly and largely, as to the events of the nations, and it cannot be denied that their mysterious sentences had weight with the masses particularly in Germany.

In 1853, a small pamphlet was published in Germany, professing to contain a series of prophetic revelations found among the papers of Lenorman, who had died ten years before at an advanced age. It is notorious that the publication excited great attention, and obtained large credence throughout Germany. It announced, among other events, that in the year 1853, there would be a European war upon Russian soil, in which the eagle and the leopard would closely hug the bear, (the elder Napoleon having always declared that the leopard, not the lion, was the symbolic animal of England;) that after peace had been restored, the elephant (India) would attempt to trample down the leopard (England,) but would not succeed; that following the war between England, Russia and France, would be an immense emigration from Germany to the West (United States) for many years; that the emigration would prosper in their new home, but a time would come when civil war would make them desire that they had not left their fatherland; that after the civil war had fearfully raged for four years, peace would be restored and remarkable prosperity ensue, and that about the time the war in the West had ended a fearful sickness, commencing in Russia, would extend across the Baltic, desolate Germany, cause immense mortality in England, and then simultaneously spread to the East and to the West.

PAROLED SOLDIERS.—It has been a curious question with some persons, whether the number of applicants for paroles is as great at other points as at that of Macon, and if so, what must be the total number of Confederate soldiers yet "alive and kicking," of whom commanders in the field could have known nothing? A gentleman remarked in our presence the other day, that the daily crowds at the Provost Marshal's office, seeking paroles, exceeded what he had been led to believe the entire active force of the Confederate army, and asked where they could have come from. Some one, standing by, facetiously replied, "why, don't you see from the mud on their shoes and breeches, that they are just out of the swamp?" Perhaps these are a portion of the two-thirds absentees from the army, to which Mr. Davis alluded to in one of his speeches in this city. Many of them; we doubt not, have been perfectly harmless as belligerents during the war, and can have no just grounds of apprehension that they will be held accountable as arms-bearing rebels. When a full return of all Confederates who have been paroled since the surrender of Generals Lee and Johnston shall be made, it will present some curious statistics, more flattering, perhaps, to the numerical strength than the moral heroism of the Southern people. We shall then be able to learn, not what was the attainable, but the unavailing force of the South.

[Macon Journal.]

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 29th 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 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, 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 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