

THE COLUMBIA DAILY PHOENIX.

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By J. A. SELBY.

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THE COLUMBIA PHOENIX,

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BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

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WASHINGTON, June 4.—The loyal people of the North will be glad to learn that at last we have come to the end of the reign of Stanton and the exercise of arbitrary power, and are back once more in the good old ways of peace and obedience to law. The flimsy excuse of 'military necessity,' which the War Department would still have urged for its flagrant outrages on personal rights and liberties, even after all armed opposition to the Government had been officially declared to be at an end, is no longer potent.

President Johnson has unequivocally and inexorably determined that the forms of civil law shall hereafter be observed to the very letter, and that the guarantees of the Constitution for the protection of individual citizens shall be speedily and completely invested with the same sacredness and binding force that belonged to them in the old days of security before the war, when Stanton was unheard of, except as the friend of Jeff. Davis. We are to have no more illegal and arbitrary arrests. President Johnson is determined that trials by military commissions shall come to an end, and, except in extreme cases at the South, that there shall be no more arrests or arraignments of citizens except by the old and established processes of civil law, and in accordance with constitutional forms. The injustice which has been done to thousands of people throughout the country by the action of the military authorities, or rather of the War Department, is to be atoned for, as far as possible, by the prompt release of the parties held, and, in flagrant cases, by the punishment of those who have transgressed the law. Stanton's occupation is gone, and so is that of all his associates and tools in arbitrary power throughout the country, the Old Capitol and Fort Lafayette are nearly empty. I am not certain but that Fort Lafayette is entirely so. The army of state prisoners with whose slow torture in loathsome cells Stanton was wont to glut his love of tyranny, no longer acknowledge his authority. We are to have no more suppressions of newspapers, no more military interferences with elections, no more of the performances of satraps of arbitrary power set to watch over the people and eat out their substance. All this ghastly machinery of despotism is to be swept away as rapidly as possible. This is the most glorious and beneficent—the most renowned—of all the 'victories of peace.'

Stanton overreached himself when he undertook to make the trial of the conspirators secret. Here he had commenced the exercise of all his most approved methods of producing inquisitorial terror. Crowds of people were arrested merely as witnesses, handcuffs of peculiar structure were placed upon the hands of the prisoners, and bags pulled over their heads; a military commission was evoked to sit in secret; it was even proposed that all the officers of the court should be held as prisoners in the building until the trial was over, so that not a word of the nature of the evidence should escape. Stanton's organ proclaimed that there were grave and important reasons that could not be divulged, why the trial must be utterly secret. But of a sudden all this nonsense was given to the winds, the trial was opened to the press, and not the most zealous believer in the War Depart-

ment can perceive that any harm has been done by giving publicity to the evidence. The people, who are the final judges of all Government questions in this country, are satisfied to this extent, and are desirous to see justice done. They believe that it would have been better accomplished by a civil trial.

It is difficult to realize how great a change has occurred in the conduct of affairs here at Washington. The whole atmosphere of Government circles is entirely changed. The determination of the head of the Government to obey the Constitution and the Laws, and to enforce respect of the charter of our liberties by all who are responsible to him, has totally altered the relations of people with each other, and will bring about a complete return to the good times when arbitrary arrests and illegal imprisonment were unknown. The advent of President Johnson to power is a real and pregnant revolution which will be realized in other matters besides this vital one, of the personal liberty of the citizens. [Correspondence New York Herald.]

BALTIMORE, June 4.—In regard to slavery at the South and slaveholders, the President holds that whatever guilt or sin there was in the matter was equally shared by the North; and that it would be unjust in the highest degree to disfranchise any person at the South merely because he has been an owner of slaves. That degree of prosperity at the South which was the result of slave labor, was equally shared by the North. The North was benefitted by the wealth and prosperity of the South. The abolition of slavery is one of the results of the war. If the Southern people accept that result cheerfully, and adapt themselves to the changed relations which it will involve, the interests of the whole country require that they be encouraged in every possible way. The amnesty proclamation of May 29th, therefore, is only the first step of the President in that direction. It will soon be followed by another, reducing the number of the excepted classes, and containing other liberal provisions towards the citizens of the Southern States.

The President realizes that the object of the war was to restore the Union, and not to abolish slavery, or to confer the rights of citizenship upon negroes. He intends that that object shall be accomplished, and that the Union shall be restored upon such principles that it will be hereafter indissoluble. But he cannot perceive the necessity or the propriety of admitting to a participation in the work of re-construction a race of men just delivered from bondage, ignorant, debased, and degraded, and utterly incapable of understanding the subject. So far as his influence and authority extends, justice will be done to the liberated slaves; work and wages will be provided for them, with schools and religious instructions; none will be allowed to oppress or injure them in any way; but the question of allowing them to vote will be left to the decision of the legal voters of the respective States. President Johnson understands the negro character, and particularly what kind of people the liberated slaves of the South are. He will afford them every facility for demonstrating to the world whether or not they are worthy of becoming citizens, but that will be the limit of his official action in that direction.

THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE TO BE RESTORED TO THEIR POLITICAL RIGHTS.

On this point the President's proclamation of May 29, providing for the restoration of civil government in the State of North Carolina, and for calling a convention to alter or amend the Constitution of that State, is highly significant, because it is the result of the President's deliberation on the subject, and it indicates the

policy that he has determined to pursue towards all of the Southern States. The vagaries and the fine spun theories of the Charles Sumner school of politicians are blown away with a breath; the fundamental doctrine that the States have never been out of the Union, and that there is no power that can take them out, is plainly enunciated; and those persons are regarded as citizens and voters; and only those, who were citizens and voters before the war. The proclamation, while it excludes from the polls all traitors and disloyal persons, in accordance with the terms of the amnesty proclamation, excludes also all negroes; and this course will be followed in the case of all the other Southern States. When the constitutional convention assembles in North Carolina, they will, of course, prescribe who shall be voters in all subsequent elections in that State.

[New York Herald.]

PERSONAL.—General Grant, the day before he left the Chicago Fair, was obliged to capitulate to the ladies, who took him by storm. Mrs. Livermore said to him: 'These girls are dying to kiss you—but they don't dare to do it.' 'Well,' said the gallant General, 'if they want to kiss me, why don't they? No one has offered to since I have been here.' Instantly about a hundred fairies pounced upon him. He attempted a retreat, but in vain; he essayed to break through the rosy ranks, without success. Then, for the first time, he confessed himself vanquished, and calmly awaited the event. Never was such a man subjected to such an ordeal. On came the maidens by squads, in file, or singly; they hit him on the forehead, pelted him on the forehead, pelted him on the nose, smacked him on the cheek, chin and neck. There must be dozens of kisses lying around loose hidden in the General's whiskers. During this terrible ordeal the hero of a hundred battlefields blushed until his face became almost purple. At last the girls were partly appeased in their 'noble rage,' and he escaped.

State rights, State sovereignty, and all that theory of United States Government are now exploded. The question of the reserved rights of States has been settled by the stern arbitrament of arms. The arbitrament is, whether right or wrong, decisive. It ends the controversy. We, who are defeated, must yield to the decision, because we can do nothing else. We must entertain no private enmities against the Federal Government, because they will lead us into treason. We believe it the part of true manliness to yield when hope is gone, as much as to struggle on while there is a chance of success.

It stands on the record at West Point that neither Grant nor Sherman were among the 'good boys' of the Military Academy, Gen. Sherman standing No. 142 in the order of good behavior, and Gen. Grant falling as low as 147. In scholarship, too, neither of them attained a place among the honored five. Sherman, who stood the first year at No. 9, did, indeed, graduate at No. 6, but Grant, beginning with twenty-three above him, rose only at graduation to No. 21.

"Charity," says the London Leader, is not to be beard. Paul interdicted hats. Austria has made the Lombards shave. Certain manufacturers in the North have been forcing their men to crop their hair. The Leicester Square Soup Society will not grant relief to those who wear mustachios or beards. It is evident that institutions are endangered by hair and hats.

Mr. Wm. Bishop withdraws his proposition to pay half the National debt. He says the small fish are all backing down, and he sees no reason why he shouldn't.—New Haven paper.

The Boston Post publishes the following: A large number of ex-rebel officers and soldiers are wandering about our Northern cities in a disconsolate sort of way, their 'occupation gone.'

A gentleman met one of them yesterday in the street. They had known each other in the old days, and the following conversation ensued:

Rebel Colonel—'Hello! Jones; how are you?'

Union Gentleman—'Is that you, Harry? What are you doing here? You've no business here; I'll have you arrested.'

Rebel—(throwing his arms wildly in the air—Great heavens! where am I to go? There's no North, no South, no East, no West for me; where am I to go? I'm subjugated, whipped, conquered, anything you please. I'm a deuced sight better Union man than you. I'm for Andy Johnson, Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, am in favor of the abolition of slavery and all that sort of thing.

Union—'Well! I'll have you arrested anyhow. You're a rebel.'

Rebel—'Arrested! Look a here—(pulling out a package of papers) there's twenty oaths I've taken besides being paroled. Why, I've sworn myself into another tophet to get out of that infernal Confederacy. Here's my brother, who has always been a Union man, and now furnishes me with the funds for speculation, South. I am going down to Savannah to see if I can't buy my farm back again. Goodby!'

The Post has the following on the 'Freedmen' of the South:

They are leaving their former masters by thousands, and are swarming into the towns and cities of the South; and with all their exultant consciousness of freedom, they are still helplessly ignorant of their new privileges and of the duties that will be required of them. Plans of reconstruction and all political questions should be deferred until our Government and the people have taught the negro what it is to be free, and how to provide for his wants in the transition state. The black man of the South must learn that he is a citizen of the Republic, and he must feel that its strong arm is always ready to shelter him from injustice and outrage.

The darkies at the South no longer recognize each other as Sambo, Quimbo, Jumbo, Sally Ann, Mary Ann, Dinah, &c.; it is Miss Brown, and Mr. Wise, &c. It is amusing to hear their salutations, as they endeavor to imitate the forms of fashionable recognition.

I learn from London that eight thousand nine hundred bales of Southern cotton reached British ports during the week ending June 1st, or equal to over 12 bales per day. The bulk of this cotton came from Matamoras.

Why is a drunkard hesitating to sign the pledge like a sceptical Hindoo? Because he is in doubt whether to give up worship of the Jug or not.

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 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