

THE COLUMBIA DAILY PHOENIX.

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By J. A. SELBY.

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THE COLUMBIA PHOENIX,

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Night Yields at Last to Dawn.

I.
Night yields at last to dawn;
We may not always grieve;
Though, when the clouds be gone,
Their shadows still they leave.

II.
The memory of the hour,
Which brought the soul's worst pain,
Hath still a mournful power
Upon the troubled brain.

III.
The peace that follows slow,
Is peace within the shade;
Sweet, but without the glow,
That once our rapture made.

IV.
A twilight of the heart—
Not dusk, nor partly bright;
We see the day depart,
But feel it is not night.

V.
Some rosy tints that gleam
Upon the placid sky,
Soft, like the music in a dream,
And bless us though they fly.

VI.
The dawn that wakes the day,
Brings the gay sun no more;
But, in his milder ray,
We know the storm is o'er.

VII.
That night of storm, whose wrath
On love's glad vessel blown,
Left strew'd on memory's path,
The broken wrecks alone.

VIII.
We feel secure at last,
Though losing all our store,
Since, blow whatever blast,
Our hearts can lose no more.

S. E. M.

In fashionable circles a good deal of amusement is created by a new custom which threatens altogether to supersede the old fashioned album, which had got to be such a horrid bore. An elegant volume is sent you, entitled "Confessions," containing a series of questions to which you are to return an answer. The book thus filled, affords your friends a considerable amount of amusement. The questions thus asked are as follows: Your favorite virtues, your favorite qualities in man; ditto in woman; your favorite occupation; your chief characteristic; your idea of happiness; your idea of misery; your favorite color and flower. If not yourself whom you would be; where you would like to live; your favorite prose authors; your favorite poets; your favorite painters and composers; your favorite heroes in real life; your favorite heroines in real life; your favorite heroes in fiction; your favorite heroines in fiction; your favorite food and drink; your favorite names; your pet aversions; what characters in history you most dislike; what your present state of mind is; for what fault you have most toleration—your favorite motto. Of course, a little flattery is allowable and expected. If a lady asks you where you would like to live, while the prosaic writes on "a grave soil," the gay cavalier replies, "With you." He is also to be forgiven, if, in answer to the question of your idea of happiness, he replies, "To look at you;" or gives the lady's name, when asked his favorite name.

The real object of education is, to give children resources that will endure as long as life endures; habits that will ameliorate but not destroy; occupation that will render sickness tolerable, solitude pleasant, age venerable, life more dignified and useful, and death less terrible.

The slave trade is still active on some parts of the coast of Africa.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New York Herald, writing under date of June 10, says:

RETURN OF GEN. BEAUREGARD.

Among the first to return was Gen. Beauregard and staff, surrendered with Johnson's command. Immediately after that event, our creole General, who had ventured all in the struggle, believed it would be unwise to continue the unavailing contest. He therefore parted with his old friends and took the first train to Mobile, whence he came to this city by boat. Along the streets had assembled immense crowds to receive him, but the General took horse immediately after landing, and proceeded to his old home in Esplanade, through the unfrequented avenues. The next morning he and his son obtained passes for the Villere plantation, some fifteen miles below the city, where they still are. Gen. Beauregard's first wife was a Villere; the second, Caroline Deslonde, sister of Mrs. Slidell, now in Paris. Both belonged to the best creole families of Louisiana, and were beloved by all who knew them. She that was Miss Deslonde died in this city about a year ago, while the General was at Charleston, and her funeral was one of the largest ever known. Gen. Beauregard's future plans are not known. As he is among the 'excepted' of the amnesty proclamation, both on account of his rank and education at West Point, he will probably await the action of the Government. He is in robust health, as is also his son, who returns with him. The various members of his military family have resumed their former avocations in this city.

LIEUT. GEN. DICK TAYLOR

Was also among the first to return—not to his home; that was long since destroyed or confiscated. He is likewise in robust health; but of his plans, if any he has, nothing is known. As, on account of his rank, he is among the 'excepted,' he will also probably await the action of Government in some parallel case. His staff have returned to peaceful life. General Taylor was the heir of a large fortune from his father, Old Zachary, and also came into possession of considerable property upon marriage; but he has lost all.

GEN. BRAXTON BRAGG.

This gentleman, who was a planter on the Lafourche before the war, has not yet returned. He is said to be in excellent health, and is probably detained by private business.

ADMIRAL RAPHAEL SEMMES.

Captain, or rather Admiral, Semmes, of the Alabama, is also expected here soon. He is a native of Maryland, but long before the war had made his home here in common with two brothers—the one Senator in the rebel Congress, the other surgeon in the army.

OCCUPATION OF THE RETURNED.

The most of the young men who have returned have gone back to their old places where homes have not been broken up. In many cases their places were long preserved for them and their regular salaries paid them till the occupation of New Orleans. A great many, however, are still out of employment, although it is probable the expanding business of the city will soon make places for them.

EMIGRATION TO MEXICO.

A good many Louisianians who first went out in the war and up in Virginia, subsequently found their way across the Mississippi, and will therefore go to Mexico. There has been some talk among those who have returned here about emigrating to that country; but it is now over. It has generally been discouraged by the judiciary; besides, New Orleans is such a delightful home and residence that few natives can be induced to go away to live exiles in a foreign land.

EMIGRATION TO BRAZIL.

There has, also, been some talk of

going to Brazil; but this, I think, originated either with rebel naval officers personally acquainted with those shores, or with the inhabitants of the lower coast, who think they cannot live without negro slavery. Most of the talk about Brazil has been among these planters; but they are fast giving up the idea. It is practically impossible, indeed, for they could not carry their negroes with them, and property would have to be sold at a great sacrifice. The expense of the voyage to Brazil, and of life there till something could be raised, would also be considerable and beyond the means of most people. The valley of the Amazon is the country most talked about.

RETURN OF BUSINESS PROSPERITY.

The probability is that all these schemes will be given up, and the whole people of Louisiana will settle down again in their old homes. They were impracticable schemes, all of them, and originated with those who, having been 'out' in the war, felt uneasy for the moment or apprehensive of the future.

Already the Crescent City looks like the good old generous Crescent City of old. Business houses, with the same old familiar names are fast reopening, and the same familiar forms and faces are seen in the streets as in the good old days of yore. Sauntering down Camp or Canal, or St. Charles, or Chartres, or Royal, any of our fine fresh mornings, or riding down in the cars, you would hardly think we had passed through four years of disastrous war, and most of us had been 'out' in it. Even the creole elegants have the same nonchalant manner, and the creole girls the same airy, gossamer style. The St. Charles is hardly the old St. Charles yet, and the St. Louis is not; but the 'Pic' is still alive; Canal street is just as gay, and Esplanade and the Garden District just as inviting as ever before.

KIRBY SMITH GONE TO MEXICO.

The rebel General Kirby Smith is said to have left Galveston for the Rio Grande with only a body guard, and to have arrived safely in Mexico with a large amount of money. He took but little cotton with him. This is the report of parole'd rebel prisoners who have recently arrived. They also state that Magruder has gone to the same country, after being hissed and hooted at by his men.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE IN NEW ORLEANS.

The principal object of attraction here at the present time is Chief Justice Chase. He arrived here a few days since, and has been the guest of Mr. May, United States Assistant Treasurer. The Chief Justice has been very active since his arrival, and visited most of the principal places of interest, not only in the city but the adjacent country. On Wednesday he visited the fair, now being given on Esplanade street, by the colored 'ladies' of the city, and for the benefit of their people. This fair, curious enough, is given in the old mansion of Hon. Pierre Soule, once United States Senator, and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain. It was built just before the war from money received by Mr. Soule for legal services to Don Tomas Marin, representative owner of some steamers, captured by the liberals, of Mexico, and some adventurous Americans during the Mexican war. The whole amount of the fee was said to be \$50,000. Mr. Soule lived in this house till he was sent by Gen. Butler to Fort Lafayette, since which time he has alternated between Richmond, Havana and Mexico. He is now living on a plantation near Puebla. Last evening Mr. Chase was given a small party at the house of a relative, Mr. Higgins, on Jackson street, at which many of our most prominent public men were present. He has made a very favorable impression upon our people. He leaves for up the river very soon.

Gold, in New York, on 17th, 144.

HILLEL AND MAIMON.—The wise Hillel had a disciple whose name was Maimon; and Hillel rejoiced in the disposition of the youth and his good understanding. But soon he perceived that Maimon trusted too much in his own wisdom, and at last entirely gave up prayer.

For the young man said in his heart: "What is the use of prayer? Does the Allwise need our words in order that He should help us and give to us? If so, He would be as a child of earth. Can human prayers and sighs after the counsels of the Eternal? Will not the All bountiful of himself give us all that is good and fitting?" Such were the thoughts of the youth.

But Hillel was troubled in his soul that Maimon should think himself wiser than the Divine Word, and he resolved to give him a lesson.

One day that Maimon went to see him Hillel was sitting in his garden under the shadow of the palm trees, his head leaning on his hand in deep thought. Maimon questioned him saying: "Master, on what art thou meditating?"

Then Hillel raised his head and spake in these words: "Behold, I have a friend who lives on the produce of his inheritance which he has hitherto cultivated with care, so that it richly repaid his labours. But now he has thrown aside the plough and the pick axe, and is determined to leave the land to itself. And thus he will fall into poverty and want."

"Has a spirit of discontent possessed his soul, or is he become a fool?" asked the youth. "Neither," answered Hillel. "He is experienced in godly and human wisdom and of pious mind. But he says: 'The Lord is Almighty, and he can bestow food upon me without my bending my head to the earth; and He is good, and will surely bless my board and open His liberal hand.' And who can contradict this?"

"What!" exclaimed the youth, "is not that tempting the Lord? Hast thou not told him so, Rabbi?" Then Hillel smiled, and said: "I will tell him so. Thou beloved Maimon art the friend of whom I speak."

"I?" said the disciple with horror. But the old man answered and said: "Dost not thou tempt the Lord? Is prayer less than labor, and spiritual gifts of less value than the fruits of the field? And he who bids thee bend thy head towards the ground for the sake of earthly fruits, is He other than Him who bids thee lift thy head towards heaven to receive heavenly blessings? Oh! my son, be humble, believe, and pray!"

Thus spake Hillel and looked up to heaven. But Maimon went home and prayed, and his life became one of piety.—Krummacher

A French writer has said, that to dream gloriously, you must act gloriously while you are awake; and to bring angels down to converse with you in your sleep, you must labor in the cause of virtue during the day.

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 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. 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