

# 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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### The South and North.

Under this heading the New York Times has some remarks which are very salutary at this juncture, when new issues are being heedlessly precipitated upon the country by conceited would be leaders, endangering the return of a wholesome state of affairs by the manipulation of "fine phrases," with which to catch the ears of the thoughtless. We commend the following extract from the Times, a Republican journal, to attention:

We expect the Southern States, now that the war is over, to become instantly as quiet, as prosperous, as loyal, and as thoroughly anti-slavery in sentiment, as Massachusetts or New York, and every incident that proves this not as yet to be the case carries alarm to the public heart.

This is unreasonable and absurd. Such a tornado as has swept the South leaves in its track a desolation which years cannot remove. Society is uprooted, and must be raised again from the seed. The whole structure of Southern industry has been overthrown, and it can be rebuilt but slowly. Men's minds have been diverted from the ordinary channels of active thought, and it will be a slow task to bring them back. Four million slaves, who formerly did, by compulsion, all the work of the South, are now free, and will work or not, as they and their old masters can agree. Their relative positions are not favorable to rapid compact, and years may elapse before this tremendous practical problem is fully solved. We must be prepared for a long and laborious struggle, for many defeats and discouragements; and if, at the end of twenty years, we find the relations of the two races in the Southern States all we could desire, we shall have done more than any other nation ever did in a century.

We are too exacting, also, in regard to the political action of the Southern people. We expect them, now that the war is over and they are beaten, to become, at once, not only loyal citizens, obeying all the laws and sustaining fully the National authority, but thorough-going Abolitionists and advocates of negro suffrage. Anything short of this we consider half-way loyalty, and think they have not been whipped quite enough yet. We denounce them as still Secessionists at heart, and call for their exclusion from the rights of citizenship.

This is unreasonable and unwise. We have really nothing to do with their hearts. We have no right to exact the complete change of sentiment and feeling which we demand. We have a right to insist that they shall obey the law, that they shall acknowledge and respect the National authority and conduct themselves as peaceful, law-abiding citizens. If they do this, we can demand nothing more. Nor is it reasonable to expect that the mass of the Southern people can or will become suddenly devotees of doctrines and sentiments which they have hitherto abhorred, and against which they have staked their fortunes and their lives. Men do not thus instantly change their whole natures on compulsion. And any ostentatious pretensions of such a change would be hypocritical. A radical change in the sentiment of the Southern people concerning slavery and the purpose and temper of the National authority can only be wrought by time, by wise laws wisely administered, and by their

experience of the new condition upon which they have entered.

Nor should we desire to break the spirit or crush the self respect of the people of the Southern States. Their courage, their resolute and determined spirit, is now among the priceless possessions of the whole country. It has been our enemy, but hereafter it is to be our friend. It has been turned against us, and has vainly sought our destruction; henceforth it fights only on our side and swells the power and the courage with which we may confront a world in arms. It would be suicidal in us to crush or destroy it—we should be destroying a part of that which is to give us the proudest place ever held by any nation on the face of the earth.

### "A Richmond Conspiracy."

Under this heading the New York Tribune's Washington correspondent, writing under date of June 18, says:

"It is ascertained that there is a secret combination among the rebel real estate owners of Richmond not to sell to any Northern or Yankee purchaser. This accounts for the fact that property there is now held from one hundred to three hundred per cent. higher than before the rebellion. A little wholesale confiscation by Dr. Underwood, it is thought, may somewhat modify this disease. The local clergy have a special fear of Northern preachers and teachers. The other learned professions are similarly exercised, while the old business men look with an evil eye upon every new Yankee comer who brings brains, energy or capital with him."

We are not prepared to say how much the Richmond ministers of the gospel, lawyers and doctors may be afraid of Northern preachers, teachers and members of other learned professions. Their terror may be very great, but the unfortunate victims have so far succeeded most admirably in concealing their unhappy condition from their friends. But we are quite positive that the assertion of a conspiracy among the real estate owners to exclude Northern men of capital from our city is a slander. Our people, having nothing else to sell, and having, from long dealing in Confederate money, a confused idea of the value of a dollar, did, just after the close of the war, put a great price on their real estate; and their ideas of its value were confirmed by some sales at high figures, in which Richmond men were the purchasers. All who desire to sell have now come down in their estimate of the value of their property, and the difficulty is no longer with them, but with the Northern capitalists, who, having a sagacious dread of this same "wholesome confiscation of Dr. Underwood," decline to purchase real estate in the South at any price. The difficulty now is, that there is no one to buy, not that any man or set of men here "look with an evil eye upon every new Yankee comer." We make no distinctions of persons; we want countless immigrants to come into Virginia, buy land, start manufactures, and build up this exhausted State. There is room enough here for hundreds of thousands of men and women; and, we believe that they will come so soon as this confiscation business shall be disposed of, but not before; and when they shall have come, they, as those from the North and from Europe who are already settled among us, will find that they will be treated according to their merits, as men and citizens, and without any regard to their nativity. It is impossible to conjecture what can be the Tribune's object in putting afloat stories of this kind, unless it be to make the South a wilderness, for the atode and habitation of negroes alone.

[Richmond Republic, June 21.]

More than 1,800 claims for damages by the war have been filed at Washington, amounting to over \$50,000,000.

From Washington Republican, 14th. Marshal Lamont's Warning to President Lincoln.

WASHINGTON CITY, December 10, 1864—1 1/2 A. M. Honorable A. Lincoln, President of the United States.

SIR: I regret that you do not appreciate what I have repeatedly said to you in regard to the proper police arrangements connected with your own personal safety. You are in danger!

I have nothing to ask, and I flatter myself that you will at least believe that I am honest. (If you have been impressed differently, however, do me and the country the justice at once to dispose of all suspected officers and persons, or accept my resignation of the marshalship, which is hereby tendered.) I will give you further reasons than those hereinafter named which have impelled me to this course.

To-night, as you have done on several previous occasions, you went unattended to the theatre. When I say you went unattended I mean that you went with two guests, but without any guard. And you know, or ought to know, that your life is sought after, and will be taken unless you and your friends are cautious, for you have many enemies within our lines.

You certainly know that I have provided men at your mansion, to perform any duty that will properly conduce to your interests or your safety.

AWFUL CONDITION OF NORTH CAROLINA.—It is heart-sickening to see what terrible havoc war has made along the lines of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. Fields formerly waving in growing corn, wheat, cotton, &c., at this season of the year, are now a barren waste, with not a stick of fence to be seen. Farm houses swept away by the devouring flames; forests of pine, once tall and beautiful, now laid low by the axe of the pioneer. Indeed, everything you behold bears the impress of rude, heartless and unfeeling war. Kinston and Goldsboro and their vicinities, made memorable in the history of the war, have suffered the most. The people are left almost entirely penniless, without provisions, and in many cases without stock with which to make a crop the present season. It is difficult to conjecture how they are to survive the great calamity, unless aided by the Government, which would be done most effectually perhaps by either loaning or selling them stock with which to prosecute their agricultural pursuits. Every valuable thing is swept from the earth. The people have no currency and nothing to sell with which to get. Business is closed shops and hotels shut up, and everything seems at a stand still.

[North Carolina Times.]

This is the condition also of South Carolina. The whole State is in ruins.

[ED. PHOENIX.]

Some of the newspaper organs of the strangulation party speak of Gen. Lee as a traitor by descent and instinct. His grandfather, says one of these journals, writing on the Federal Constitution of 1800, said: "When we (the South) attain our natural degree of population, I flatter myself that we shall have the power to do ourselves justice with dissolving the bond which binds us together." This is a fair specimen of the *suppressio veri*. What Gen. Lee's grandfather, R. H. Lee, said was: "I flatter myself that we shall have the power to do ourselves justice with out dissolving the bond which binds us together." Are the radicals so much afraid that they cannot hang Gen. Lee that they are compelled to murder grammar, and falsify history, in order to convict him of retrospective treason?

[New York Herald.]

Gov. Clark, of Mississippi, has been arrested and sent on for trial.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—It is stated that Gov. Pierpont has secretly called an extra session of the Virginia Legislature, and that there is much uneasiness among loyal citizens in consequence thereof.

The Alexandria Journal says: Gov. Pierpont has determined to call this extra session on Thursday next, and that for this purpose confidential circulars have been sent to the members of the body which has heretofore assembled in Alexandria, representing the loyal element as distinguished from the late rebel Legislature at Richmond. The Journal is alarmed for fear that the call is made with the view of removing the disability imposed on those who have been identified with the rebellion, and restore to them the elective franchise and the right to again hold office. There is no certainty, however, that such is the object. Owing to the alleged appointment of the governor of several ex-rebels to important positions in violation of the Constitution, several meetings have been held by the loyal people of Alexandria, to devise means for self protection. On Saturday they perfected their organization, and adopted a series of resolutions, one of which affirms, in strong terms, the right of the colored man to vote.

NO FOREIGN WAR.—We have at length semi-official assurances from Washington, that no new demand has been made upon England with reference to the Alabama claim. The claim for damages has been made from time to time during the past three years, but no more emphasis has been recently given it than when first preferred. One thing is very certain, the people of the United States and their Government have made up their minds to stop fighting for the present. War has no longer any attractions for us. Whatever we may say about the Monroe doctrine, or the Alabama depredations we do not propose to go to war with either England or France if we can decently escape a conflict. After the waste of the civil war is repaired, and our finances have got into working order, we may have a little fight with England or France to keep our hand in; but just now the universal Yankee nation is intent upon peace, and nothing but a most intolerable provocation would provoke us into a fight. We presume that by this time Mr. Adams and Mr. Bigelow have satisfied the Governments of England and France that such is the feeling of our people.—New York World.

How eloquent is the old, homely word, fall! The flowers fall in the garden, the fruits fall in the orchards, the nuts fall in the woods, the stars fall from the sky, the rain falls from the clouds, the mercury falls in the tube, the leaves fall everywhere, and man falls into eternity!

Gold, in New York, on the 23d, at 142 1/2. Cotton 43 cents.

## 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, issued 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. 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. SEWARD, Secretary of State.  
June 9