

# THE COLUMBIA DAILY PHOENIX.

\$1 a Month, in Advance.

"Let our just Censure attend the true Event."—Shakspeare.

Single Copies Five Cents.

By J. A. SELBY.

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## THE COLUMBIA PHOENIX,

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BY JULIAN A. SELBY.  
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### From Texas.

#### ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The crisis of the fate of Texas is now upon all her people. As you love Texas, as you revere her good name and heroic deeds, as you share in her interests and honor, be true to the duties she now claims from your hearts and hands.

Faithfulness, courage, energy at the present hour will save the State. Failing in these, you drag her into an abyss from which there can be no ascent.

Negotiations are pending to secure the vital interests of the State, and enable the soldier, after his long years of bloody toil, to have security at his home and pursue his industry in peace. I declare to you that it is in your power to secure these terms. I call God to witness that if they are lost, yours will be the fault. Self-reproaches, never to cease; and the maledictions of posterity, forever will follow you.

Hitherto the name of Texas has been a brighter word for heroism. Your brethren from the battle-fields beyond the Mississippi are on their way to meet you. They bring heavy heart, but they bring souls true to duty and instinct, with honor. All that bravery could dare, and instinct suffer, they did for you there. Here they ask from you only firmness and patience, a brief time, for common Texas.

Soldiers! What will you have to tell them?

Soldiers! How will they regard you? Will they recognize the name of Texas Soldier to belong to you, if you fail them and fail your country now?

The flag of Texas, its "Lone Star," still floats in the free winds. Others have gone down. It is yet 'full night advanced.' It is in your keeping. If dishonor and shame ever stain its bright glories, I tell you plainly you will be the men who do it. That flag is entitled to your allegiance and duty. True to it, it will remain the emblem of honor and patriotism—of memories and hopes alike glorious.

I uphold no extreme views. I have no impracticable designs. I declare frankly to the people of Texas, that if the terms can be procured which I believe we are now in the course of obtaining, I shall bow in what seems the destiny which returns Texas to the American Union, and in good faith, so long as charged with your executive power, I will seek to effect this transition in the manner which will best protect the interests of the State. I am indefatigable in my efforts.

Soldiers! you in your place of highest honor—I faithful to my post—let us stand together firmly for the welfare of Texas.

I invoke the utmost exertions of all soldiers and citizens to uphold law, to preserve order, to protect property and civil rights, and to save the State from anarchy.

The courage which defends social order is even nobler than that of the battle-field.

P. MURRAH.

#### THE OLD ORDER OF THINGS PASSED AWAY.

The past week has been eventful in Texas. Almost simultaneously the Confederate armies in this State broke up and the men left for home; they had lost all hope of success, in the further struggle for Southern independence. Before going home, however, the soldiers helped themselves to all Government property all over the country, from Galveston to Shreveport, respecting, however, all private

property. The lawless manner in which the public property was taken created apprehensions that private property would next suffer, and all private houses were closed at Galveston and Houston for several days. But these apprehensions were groundless. The public property being disposed of, the soldiers left for home. The last Confederate troops left Galveston Wednesday, 25th. The mayors of Galveston and Houston have organized city guards sufficiently strong to preserve good order, and since Friday all is quiet in both cities, the citizens following their usual avocations. Governor Murrah has sent commissioners to New Orleans to treat for peace with the Federal general independent of the other Southern States, and has also sent a guard to man the forts in this harbor until his commissioners can be heard from. As to the condition of the country between Hempstead and Shreveport, we are unadvised, the telegraph wires having been down the past six days.

[Galveston Bulletin, May 28.]

#### Duration of Life.

The average duration of life of man in civilized society, is about thirty-three and a third years. This is called a generation—making three in a century. But there are certain localities and communities of people where this average is considerably extended. The mountaineer lives longer than the lowlander; the farmer than the artisan; the traveler than the sedentary; the temperate than the self-indulgent; the just than the dishonest. 'The wicked shall not live out half his days,' is the announcement of Divinity. The philosophy of this is found in the fact that the moral power has a strong power over the physical, a power much more controlling than is generally imagined. The true man conducts himself in the light of Bible precepts, is 'temperate in all things,' is 'slow to anger,' and on his grave is written—'went about doing good.' In these three things are the great elements of human health; the restraint of the appetites; the control of the passions; and that highest type of physical exercise, 'going about doing good.' It is said of the eminent Quaker philanthropist, Joseph J. Gurney, that the labor and pains he took to go and see personally the objects of his contemplated charities, so that none of them should be unworthy bestowed, was of itself almost the labor of one man, and he attended to his immense banking business besides; in fact, he did too much, and died at sixty.

The average length of human life of all countries, at this age of the world, is about twenty-eight years. One-quarter of all who die do not reach the age of seven; one-half die before reaching seventeen; and yet the average of life of 'Friends,' in Great Britain and Ireland, in 1800, was nearly fifty-six years, just double the average life of other people. Surely this is a strong inducement for all to practice for themselves and to inculcate it upon their children day by day, that simplicity of habit, that quietness of demeanor, that restraint of temper, that control of the appetites and propensities, and that orderly, systematic and even mode of life, which 'Friends' discipline inculcates, and which are demonstrably the means of so largely increasing the average of human existence.

Reasoning from the analogy of the animal creation, mankind should live nearly an hundred years; that law seeming to be, that life should be five times the length of the period of growth; at least, the general observation is, that the longer persons are growing, the longer they live; other things being equal. Naturalists say:  
A dog grows for 2 years, and lives 8.  
An ox " 4 " " 16.  
A horse " 5 " " 25.  
A camel " 8 " " 40.  
Man " 20 yrs, sh'd live 100.

But the sad fact is that only one man for every thousand reaches one hundred years. Still it is encouraging to know that the science of life, as revealed by the investigations of the physiologist and the teachings of educated medical men, is steadily extending the period of human existence.

The distinguished historian, Macaulay, states that in 1685, one person in twenty died each year; in 1850, out of forty persons, only one died. Dupin says, that from 1776 to 1843 the duration of life in France increased fifty-two days annually, for in 1731 the mortality was one in twenty-nine; in 1843, one in forty. The rich men in France live forty-two years on an average, the poor only thirty. Those who are 'well to do' in the world, live about eleven years longer than those who have to work from day to day for a living. Remunerative labor and diffusion of the knowledge of the laws of life among the masses with temperance and thrift, are the great means of adding to human health and life; but the more important ingredient, happiness, is only to be found in daily loving, obeying and serving Him 'who giveth us all things richly to enjoy.'

HORACE GREELY'S ADVICE TO THE NEGRO.—We hear that many of the blacks, thoroughly distrusting their old masters, place all confidence in the Yankees who have recently come among them, and will work for them on almost any terms. We regret this; for while many of these Yankees will justify that confidence, others will grossly abuse it. New England produces many of the best specimens of the human race, and, along with these, some of the very meanest beings that ever stood on two legs—cunning, rapacious, hypocritical, ever ready to skin a flint with a borrowed knife and make (for others) soup out of the peelings. This class soon become too well known at home—'run out,'—as the phrase is—when they wander all over the earth snuffing and swindling, to the injury and shame of the land that bore them and cast them out. Now let it be generally presumed by the ignorant blacks of the South that a Yankee, because a Yankee is necessarily their friend, and this unclean brood will overspread the South like locusts, starting schools and prayer-meetings at every cross roads, getting hold of abandoned or confiscated plantations and hiring laborers right and left, cutting timber here, trying out tar and turpentine, there, and growing corn, cotton, rice and sugar, which they will have sold at the earliest day and run away with the proceeds, leaving the negroes in rags and foodless, with winter just coming on. The cup is full—we have no more to say!

Quite a new mode of punishing wayward darkies took place Saturday afternoon last under the direction of our Provost Marshal. A barrel was procured, placed under a running gutter, and a refractory darkie made to stand on top until he was pretty well ducked. Such punishment is summary, and we hope will have the desired effect—that of stopping the plantation negroes from running to town with every loose story of some great wrong. Serve them right if they can't take a joke.

[Winnboro News.]

A method of coating wood with a varnish, hard as stone, has recently been introduced in Germany. The ingredients are forty parts of chalk, forty of rosin, four of linseed oil, to be melted together in an iron pot. One part of native oxide of copper and one of sulphuric acid, are then to be added, after which the composition is ready for use. It is applied hot to wood with a brush in the same way as paint, and, as before observed, becomes exceedingly hard on drying.

LIBERTY.—Ariosto tells a pretty story of a fairy who, by some mysterious law of her nature, was condemned to appear, at certain seasons, in the form of a foul and poisonous snake. Those who injured her during the period of her disguise, were forever excluded from participation in the blessings which she bestowed. But to those who, in spite of her loathsome aspect, pitied and protected her, she afterwards revealed herself in the beautiful and celestial form which was natural to her, accompanied their steps, granted all their wishes, filled their houses with wealth, made them happy in love, and victorious in war. Such a spirit is liberty. At times she takes the form of a hateful reptile. She grovels, she hisses, she stings. But woe to those who in disgust shall venture to crush her! And happy are those who, having dared to receive her in her degraded and frightful shape, shall at length be rewarded by her in time of her beauty and glory.

In 1561, Philip I, sent the young Constable de Castile to Rome to congratulate Sextus V. on his advancement. The Pope asked, 'are there so few men in Spain that your King sends me one without a beard?' 'Sir,' said the fierce Spaniard, 'if his majesty possessed the least idea that you imagined merit lay in the beard, he would have deputed a goat to you and not a gentleman!'

AN ASPIRING EDITOR.—We see that J. R. Hood, of the Chattanooga Gazette, is out as a candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional District of Tennessee.

"Pappy, have guns got legs?" "No, James." "How do they kick, then?" "Exit Mary with Jimmy in her arms, while pappy fell fainting upon the sofa."

## TO THE MERCHANTS OF COLUMBIA

### RARE INDUCEMENTS!

THE DAILY NEWS, published at Winnboro, S. C., offers GREAT INDUCEMENTS to the merchants of Columbia as an advertising medium between them and the merchants of Winnboro.

The merchants of Winnboro are, in a great measure, dependent upon the merchants of Columbia for their supplies; and as to their always knowing what supplies the merchants of Columbia have on hand, the NEWS offers the inducement of a medium between them.

All advertisements left at the Phoenix Office for publication in the NEWS, will, as soon as practicable, appear in Winnboro, when the merchants of Winnboro can always see what attractions the merchants of Columbia offer them for purchasing their commodities.

Advertisements will be inserted at (for a square of eight lines or less) fifty cents for the first, and thirty-five cents for each subsequent publication, invariably in advance.

All communications left at the Phoenix Office will be promptly attended to. Advertisements can also be forwarded per Express, and in each case must be accompanied with the money. Advertisements will be inserted to the value of the money sent. Address J. E. BRITTON, Editor and Prop'r "The Daily News," June 23 '65 Winnboro, S. C.

## 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:

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