

THE COLUMBIA DAILY PHOENIX.

\$1 a Month, in Advance.

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

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By J. A. SELBY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1865.

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THE COLUMBIA PHOENIX.

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BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

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Governor Holden's Proclamation.

In our paper of yesterday we gave a summary of the mandatory portions of Gov. Holden's proclamation, for the purpose of re-establishing the government of North Carolina. We proceed now to give the exhortatory portions addressed severally to the two classes of the people, the whites first and the blacks next:

And now, as Provisional Governor of the State, I invite the loyal people thereof to resume with cheerfulness, and with confidence in the future, their accustomed pursuits; and I invite those who have been driven from the State, by despotic power, to return; assuring all loyal citizens of the State that they will be protected in their persons and property, and encouraged in their exertions to improve their condition. I also exhort them not to cease to take an interest in public affairs, but to unite with me in the purpose to reconstruct the State Government through the aid of loyal citizens; and to be vigilant and active in discouraging disloyal sentiments, and in ensuring the election of known friends of the Federal Government to every office. Your experience, fellow citizens, during the rebellion should attach you by the strongest ties to the Government of the United States. You have just been delivered by the armies of the Union from one of the most corrupt and rigorous despotisms that ever existed in the world. Many of you have been forced, for opinion's sake, and because of your love for the flag of your fathers to fly from the land of your birth or of your adoption, and seek a refuge among strangers, to escape the hand of arbitrary power. Many of you have been torn from your homes, or hunted down like wild beasts in the forest, and forced into the rebel armies as conscripts, to fight for the continued enslavement of the colored race, and also for a state of slavery for yourselves and your children. Some of you have been subjected to imprisonment and tortures on account of your opinions; and all of you have been deprived for years, up to a recent period, of freedom of speech and of the press, and of every essential guarantee of liberty and of protection to person and property, which is contained in the Constitution of the United States. You are once more free citizens of the United States. By your sufferings in the past, and by your hopes for the future, I adjure you to guard well your freedom. Remember that all that you have, and all you can hope to be, and all of good that is in reserve for your children, are indisputably bound up with the American Union. The 'unity of government' which constitutes us one people, should be more dear to us than ever, on account of the sufferings through which we have passed. In the language of Washington, 'it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your National Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and to speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of

every attempt to alienate one portion of our country from the rest or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.'

To the colored people of the State I would say, you are now free. Providence has willed that the very means adopted to render your servitude perpetual, should be His instruments for releasing you from bondage. It now remains for you, aided as you will be by the superior intelligence of the white race, and cheered by the sympathies of all good people, to decide whether the freedom thus suddenly bestowed upon you, will be a blessing to you or a source of injury. Your race has been depressed by your condition of slavery, and by the legislation of your former masters, for two hundred years. It is not to be expected that you can comprehend and appreciate as they should be comprehended and appreciated by a self-governing people, the wise provisions and limitations of constitutions and laws; or that you can now have that knowledge of public affairs which is necessary to qualify you to discharge all the duties of the citizen. No people has ever yet bounded at once into the full enjoyment of the right of self-government. But you are free in common with all our people, and you have the same right, regulated by law, that others have, to enter upon the pursuit of prosperity and happiness. You should henceforth sacredly observe the marriage relation, and you should provide for your offspring. You can now not only learn to read yourselves, as some of you have been able to do heretofore, but you can instruct others, and procure instruction from others for yourselves and your children, without fear of punishment. But, to be prosperous and happy you must labor, not merely when you feel like it, or for a scanty support, but industriously and steadily, as a view to making and laying up something for yourselves and your families. If you are idle you will become vicious and worthless, if vicious and worthless, you will have no friends, and will at last perish. 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread all the days of thy life.'

The same Providence that has bestowed freedom upon you, has told you that diligence in business is required of all his creatures; and you cannot expect that your race will escape ultimate extinction, if you wilfully violate or disregard this, one of His great commands. Freedom does not mean that one may do as he pleases, but that every one may, by industry, frugality, and temperance, improve his condition and enjoy the fruits of his own labors, so long as he obeys the laws. I have no prejudice against you. On the contrary, while I am a white man, and while my lot is with my own color, yet I sympathize with you as the weaker race; and I cannot forget that during the rebellion many of you fought for the preservation of the Union, and that those of you who remained at home in the then slaveholding States, were, for the most part, docile and faithful, and made no attempt by force of arms to gain even their own freedom. I will see to it as far as I can, that you have your liberty; that you are protected in your property and her sons; and that you are paid your wages.

But, on the other hand, I will set my face against those of you who are idle and dissipated, and prompt punishment will be inflicted for any breach of the peace or violation of law. In fine, I will be your friend as long as you are true to yourselves, and obedient to the laws, and as long as you shall labor, no matter how feebly, if honestly and earnestly, to improve your condition. It is my duty, as far as I may, to render the Government 'a terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well'—and this I will endeavor to do in relation to the whole people of the State of North Carolina, without fear, favor,

or affection, reward, or the hope of reward.

And now, 'with charity for all, with malice towards none,' I enter upon the discharge of the duties assigned me by the President, earnestly and solemnly invoking the good people of the State to aid me in the work of reconstructing the Government, and in restoring the State to the protection, benefits, and blessings of the Union.

Done at our City of Raleigh, the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the 89th year of American Independence.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor: JOS. W. HOLDEN,
Private Secretary.

It is said that Ford's Theatre—the scene of President Lincoln's assassination—has been purchased by a society of Congregationalists, and will speedily be converted into a house of worship.

MR. HENRY TIMROD

WILL open, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, at his residence in Richland street, (between Bull and Marion,) a DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, in which the Ancient Languages, French and the usual English Branches will be taught.
June 15

Headq's Northern District Department of the South.

COLUMBIA, S. C., JUNE 27, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 2.
ON and after the date of this order, all telegraph lines in this District are placed under the control of the military authority.

Any telegraph operator failing to give precedence to military over civil dispatches, both in receiving and transmitting the same, will be considered guilty of military insubordination, and punished by sentence of a military court, or at the discretion of the nearest military commander.
By command of
Brevet Maj. Gen. J. P. HATCH.
(Signed) LEONARD B. PERRY.
June 28 15 Ass't Adjutant General.

Headquarters United States Forces.

CITY OF COLUMBIA, S. C.,
JUNE 27, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 8.
ALL permits issued from these headquarters, in accordance with General Orders No. 4, to sell intoxicating liquors to citizens by the bottle or otherwise, are hereby revoked, and all sales of such liquors are strictly prohibited, except upon certificates of necessity from respectable surgeons or physicians and special permission from these headquarters. This measure has been rendered necessary by the constant abuse of the privilege heretofore granted liquor sellers, many of them having repeatedly violated the order forbidding the sale of liquor to enlisted men of the United States army, as well as to negroes and citizens of a disreputable character. By order of
Lieut. Col. N. HAUGHTON,
25th O. V. V. I., Comd'g Post.
JOHN WALTON, Post Adjutant.
June 28 6

Headq's 1st Provisional Brigade.

COLUMBIA, S. C., JUNE 22, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.
I. ALL persons having in their possession any property formerly belonging to the Confederate or State Government, or any persons knowing the location of any such property, will forthwith report the same, with an exact statement and inventory, to the commanding officer here; failing to do which, they will incur the extreme penalty of the law.

II. No tax of any description is to be collected by or paid to any officer not announced by the United States authorities. Persons having paid such taxes since the occupation of this place by Government, will report the same to the commanding officer.

III. All persons desiring to open trade, or already having done so, in this city, will report to the Act. Ass't Provost Marshal, and receive their licenses from the Provost Marshal here. No intoxicating beverage of any kind will be sold to any enlisted man.

IV. A tax of one (1) per cent. will be paid to the Provost Marshal on all sales of liquor, to be accounted for by him to the Ass't Provost Marshal of the Brigade, for disposal by Post Council of Administration.

V. Any person refusing to receive United States money at par value will be at once arrested and tried for disloyalty.
By order of
A. S. HARTWELL,
Provost Marshal General.
Geo. F. McKAY, 1st Lieut. and A. A. G.
June 26 6

WANTED,
IMMEDIATELY, a GOOD WHEEL-
WRIGHT. Such a one can find steady
employment and good wages by applying
at this office. June 27 '65

For Sale,
AN 8-HORSE POWER STEAM EN-
GINE.
I CARRIAGE, in good repair.
1 WEAVING LOOM and REEL. Ap-
ply at this office. June 26 1865

TIN-WARE.
THE undersigned offers for sale a full
assortment of TIN-WARE, consisting
in part of Buckets, Pans, Wash Basins,
Funnels, Dippers, Coffee Pots, Cups, Tum-
blers, Tea Pots, Candle Moulds, Measures,
&c. Store on corner of Henderson and
Taylor streets. C. TROY.
June 28 1865

General Commission Agency.
P. B. GLASS respectfully advertises
to the public that he is prepared to do
a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS,
and invites consignments of all kinds of
Merchandise, Manufactures, Produce, &c.
He will attend to the purchase or sale of
Real Estate, Stocks, &c. Office and sales-
room on Main street, between Bull and
Pickens. June 20 '65

Headq's United States Forces.

CITY OF COLUMBIA, S. C.,
JUNE 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 7.
IN accordance with instructions from
Brigade Headquarters, the gentlemen
formerly composing the Board of Mayor
and Court of this city, are hereby ap-
pointed a Relief Committee, for the
purpose of continuing the performance of
their duties in relieving the poor and sup-
plying the city with fresh water and other
necessaries. Their actions will be under
the superintendence of the military Com-
mandant of the Post. Such taxes as have
been assessed by them are hereby ordered
to be paid to the Post Commandant, to be
disposed of, not for the payment of pre-
vious debts, but for the immediate relief
of the needy, through the agency of this
Committee. By order of
Lieut. Col. N. HAUGHTON,
25th O. V. V. I., Comd'g Post.
JOHN WALTON, Lieut. and Post Adj't.
June 29 6

TO THE MERCHANTS OF COLUMBIA

RARE INDUCEMENTS!

THE DAILY NEWS, published at
Winnaboo, S. C., offers GREAT IN-
DUCEMENTS to the merchants of Colum-
bia as an advertising medium between
themselves and the merchants of Winnaboo.
The merchants of Winnaboo are, in a
great measure, dependent upon the mer-
chants 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 me-
dium between them.

All advertisements left at the Phoenix
Office for publication in the NEWS, will,
as soon as practicable, appear in Winnaboo,
when the merchants of Winnaboo can
always see what attractions the mer-
chants of Columbia offer them for purchas-
ing 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 ad-
vance.
All communications left at the Phoenix
Office will be promptly attended to. Ad-
vertisements can also be forwarded per
Express, and in each case must be accom-
panied 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 Winnaboo, 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 ex-
isting rebellion, to induce all persons to
return to their loyalty and to restore the
authority of the United States, issued pro-
clamations offering amnesty and pardon to
certain persons who had, directly or by
implication, participated in the said rebel-
lion; 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 im-
plication, 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 am-
nesty 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 proceed-
ings, under the laws of the United States,
providing for the continuation of property
of persons engaged in rebellion, have been
instituted, but on the condition, neverthe-
less, that every such person shall take and
subscribe the following oath or affirma-
tion, and thenceforward keep and main-
tain said oath inviolate, and which oath
shall be registered for permanent preser-
vation, 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 there-
under, 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 refer-
ence to the emancipation of slaves. So
help me God.

The following class of persons are ex-
empted from the benefits of this procla-
mation:

- 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 office 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 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.
Wm. H. Hunt, Sec'y of State.
June 2