

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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Applications for Pardon.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, writing under date of June 19, says:

To day's mails have made a large addition to the number of applications for Executive pardon, and particularly from the States of Virginia and North Carolina. Notwithstanding the misrepresentations of interested and designing politicians, the mass of the people from those States accept the President's policy of reconstruction cheerfully and unreservedly. Such persons as I have conversed with from both sections are loud in praise of the general features put forth in his proclamations, and assert that as soon as their neighbors come to understand what action is necessary to bring them again under the protection of the Federal Government, the movement and the acquiescence will be almost unanimous. That some practical difficulties may be encountered, and some minor differences of opinion spring up thereon, is admitted by all thinking men; but that any serious difficulties are likely to arise, they assert to be entirely out of the range of probability. They urge with much apparent force, that no stronger evidence of a desire to return to the Union on the terms offered by the President could possibly be given than is daily furnished by those numerous applications for pardon from the classes of men excepted by the proclamations. One of the difficulties to be considered and overcome grows out of the twenty thousand dollar exception. Many large manufacturers, like J. Anderson, of the Tredegar Iron Works, and Haxall and Crenshaw, of the Richmond Flaming Mills, who are personally and justly obnoxious and amenable to punishment, are but part owners of their immense establishments, and have loyal and deserving men for partners. Some rule separating such interests is imperatively demanded, that the manufacturing and productive interests of the South may be put in motion, and the thousands of employees and artisans now idle be enabled to earn their subsistence.

Those who have feared that the President's clemency in the matter of pardons was likely to be abused may as well abandon the idea at once. Mr. Johnson is too clear-headed and far-seeing to become befogged on a matter that has had such careful consideration as this, or to be duped by men with whose machinations and antecedents he has been familiar for years. Not over fifty have thus far been pardoned, and these are men without national reputation or influence, and clearly entitled to reinstatement.

NAMES OF PROMINENT REBELS APPLYING FOR PARDON.

The following list embraces all the prominent rebels who have applied for pardon: Alexander H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter, Postmaster General Reagan, W. W. Boyce, of South Carolina; T. A. Gholson, of Virginia; William T. Avery, of Tennessee; R. H. Hill, of Georgia; Major-Generals J. B. Kershaw, William Mahone, George Pickett, and Echols, and Brigadier-Generals J. B. Simms, Basil W. Duke, H. A. Quarles, M. J. Wright, H. P. Jackson, William H. Peck, William C. Wickham, J. R. Anderson, W. N. B. Pratt, W. L. Capett and R. L. Page.

This morning John P. Murray, a member of the rebel Congress from

Tennessee, presented himself at Col. Ingraham's office and took the oath of allegiance. Fourteen questions, applicable to the exceptions enumerated in the President's late amnesty proclamation, were propounded to Murray before the oath was administered, to all of which he answered in the negative, except the fourteenth question, which is as follows: "Have you voluntarily participated in the rebellion? If so, is the estimated value of your property over twenty thousand dollars?" To this Murray replied that he had never paid taxes on twenty thousand dollars, and did not know how much he was worth.

Henry C. Burnett, a rebel Senator from Kentucky, appeared at Col. Ingraham's office this morning for the purpose of taking the oath of allegiance. As he was formerly a member of the United States House of Representatives he could not answer favorably the question, "Did you leave a seat in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion?" But the oath was administered, however, in order to afford him an opportunity to make a special application under the amnesty proclamation to President Johnson to be restored to his rights as a citizen of the United States.

NAMES OF PROMINENT REBELS WHO HAVE BEEN PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following is a list of the persons who have applied for and received the President's pardon, under his proclamation of May 29, 1865: Samuel Tate, Shelby County, Tennessee; John L. Rhea, John Shaver, Joseph R. Anderson, William C. Newell, William Gammon, William McClellan and Isaac Newton, Sullivan County, Tennessee; Thomas A. Fow, W. W. Eppo and David J. Carr, Washington County, Tennessee; John Powell, Blountsville, Tennessee; John F. Doak, Wilson County, Tennessee; Jesse A. Buckner, Hawkins County, Tennessee; J. S. Thomson and John Early, Grant County, Tennessee; George H. Jones, Lincoln County, Tennessee. (The last named was formerly a member of the United States Congress and subsequently of the rebel Congress.) James B. Hawkins and John Sutt, Woodford County, Kentucky; John Lyon, Petersburg; David Stratton, Powhatan County; Frederick W. Peasants, Richmond; J. P. Pendleton, Clark County; Peyton S. Coles, Albemarle County; J. P. A. Bibb, Richmond, Virginia; Charles Brewer, Annapolis, Maryland; Lucius E. Polk, Helena, Arkansas; and Jos. C. Bradley, Madison County, Alabama.

Important Capture.

We learn says the Charleston Courier, of 27th June, that Lieutenant John W. Pollock, Assistant Provost Marshal General, Department of the South, has been ordered to Washington in charge of important private papers and other effects of Jeff. Davis and General Beauregard, captured in Florida. The Lieutenant has been ordered to report to the Adjutant-General at Washington. They were brought into Jacksonville, Fla., in a wagon, a few days since, by one of the drivers, in whose charge they had been placed. These papers consist of private despatches and correspondence of General Beauregard, together with a considerable quantity of the personal effects of Jeff. Davis. Among other articles are three splendid uniforms belonging to Gen. Beauregard. One of them bears the card of a popular and fashionable close fitting friend, as follows: "Y. Yglesias, Merchant Tailor, 358 King street, Charleston, S. C." It was, we learn, made to order of the "Ladies Patriotic Association of Columbia, S. C."

The following de-patch was found among the papers:
CHARLESTON, S. C. October 13, 1862.
Hon Wm. P. Miles Richmond Va:
"Has the bill for the execution of Abolition prisoners after January next

been passed. Do it, and England will be stirred into action. It is high time to proclaim the black flag after that period. Let the execution be with the garrote."
(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The original of General Beauregard's order in relation to General Butler's famous New Orleans Order No. 28 was also found. The styles Butler the Haynau and Hargnan of the North. Since writing the above we have received a copy of the New South, containing the following extract:
The Florida (Jacksonville) Union of June 17th says:

We learn from reliable authority that on Wednesday a discovery was made by the information furnished by a negro driver of the wagon containing a portion of the private baggage of the late rebel President, Jefferson Davis, consisting of boxes and one trunk, containing very important private letters and papers. The wagon containing the baggage seems to have been in the possession of the flying party, and when the capture of Davis' capture was received as abandoned by the parties having charge. General Vogdes, acting upon information furnished by the Provost Marshal Bryant, Assistant Provost Marshal, to hunt it up and take it in charge. The Captain succeeded in securing it and returned in safety the following day. We understand that the documents will be forwarded immediately to Washington.

For Alston, on G & C. R. R.

A LIGHT SPRING WAGON (with cover) will leave the "Silver House" TO-MORROW MORNING, at 6 o'clock. Seats can be secured on application to ZEALY, SCOTT & BRUNS.
June 28 46

P. B. GLASS, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

HAS for sale LETTER, CAP and NOTE PAPER, ENVELOPES, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Sealing Wax, Mucilage, Red Tape, Lead Pencils, India Rubber, Writing Ink, Memorandum and Pass-books.
June 20 46

Headqrs Northern District Department of the South.

COLUMBIA, S. C. June 27, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.
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 despatches, 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 Asst. Adjutant General.

Headqrs 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, 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 authorized 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 Asst. 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 allocated for by him to the Asst. 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 held for disloyalty.
By order of
A. S. HARTWELL,
Brigadier-General,
Geo. F. McKay, 1st Lieut. and A. A. G.
June 26 5

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

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 Order 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. L. Comd'g Post.
JOHN WALTON, Post Adjutant.
June 28 6

Headqrs United States Forces.

CITY OF COLUMBIA, S. C.

JUNE 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 7.

IN accordance with instructions from 1st Brigad. Headquarters, the gentlemen formerly composing the Board of Mayor and Council of this city, are hereby appointed a "Relief Committee," for the purpose of continuing the performance of their duties in relieving the poor and supplying the city with fresh water and other necessities. Their actions will be under the superintendence of the military Commandant 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 previous 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. L. Comd'g Post.
JOHN WALTON, Lieut. and Post Adjt.
June 29 6

TO THE MERCHANTS OF COLUMBIA

RARE INDUCEMENTS!

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

The merchants of Winnsboro 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 Winnsboro, when the merchants of Winnsboro 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 46 Winnsboro, 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:

It is the order, 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 real estate 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. FORTWELL, Secretary of State.
June 2