

# THE COLUMBIA DAILY PHOENIX.

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By J. A. SELBY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1865.

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## THE COLUMBIA PHOENIX,

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

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### Public Meeting in Laurens.

LAURENS C. H., June 27, 1865.

In pursuance of previous notice, a highly respectable meeting of the citizens of Laurens District was held this day at 12 M. to take into consideration the state of the country.

On motion of J. Ward Motte, C. P. Sullivan, Esq., was called to the chair, and A. C. McGillivray was requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman having briefly stated the objects of the meeting, J. Ward Motte, Esq. moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions declaratory of the sense of the meeting. Upon which the following committee was appointed: J. Ward Motte, H. C. Young, W. D. Simpson, Esqrs., who reported the following:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the late war between the States of the North and the States of the South has terminated unfavorably to the Southern States, we deem it to be the duty of the people of the South to accept, and to acquiesce in the result, and to submit in good faith to the authority of the United States Government.

Resolved, That we earnestly desire the restoration of law and order, and the return of our people to their accustomed peaceable pursuits; and to this end, we the citizens of Laurens here assembled, respectfully request His Excellency President Johnson, to take such steps as may be necessary for the re-establishment of the State and Federal civil authorities in our midst, by providing for the organization of the State and its return to its former position as a member of the United States Government, under the provisions of the Federal Constitution, at as early a day as practicable.

Resolved, That a Committee of — be appointed by the chair to make known this our action to the Federal authorities, and to cooperate for this purpose, with such other committees as have been appointed by other portions of the people of this State, assembled as we have in their previous assemblies.

The resolutions having been read by the chair, were unanimously adopted.

Mr. A. McCauley moved that five be the number of the committee proposed in the third resolution. Adopted.

When the chair appointed the following as the committee: Rev. Ferdinand Jacobs, S. R. Todd, Esq., J. Ward Motte, Esq., Alex. McCauley, Esq., and Dr. J. W. Simpson.

On motion of Mr. J. P. Hoyt, it was resolved, that the name of the presiding officer of this meeting be added to the committee as chairman of the same.

Dr. J. W. Simpson moved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in one or more papers of the State. Adopted.

After which the meeting adjourned. C. P. SULLIVAN, Chm. A. C. MCGILLIVRAY, Secy. Charleston Courier please copy.

The United States Hotel, at Saratoga, has been destroyed by fire. Less than a hundred thousand dollars. All stages were destroyed; also, the stables, Main House and the Express Telegraph.

closed in New York, on the 1st of June, at 1411.

A despatch from Washington, dated June 23, says:

There will probably be some considerable delay in the appointment of a Provisional Governor for South Carolina. The delegation here do not all represent the Unionists of the State, the few there are to represent. One, who aims to be the giver of advice to President Johnson, has declared in Charleston that he 'wished the Yankees had but one throat that he might cut it.' Another declared that he would burn his house rather than let a damned Yankee pollute it with his presence; and so on through the entire list. It is likely, therefore, that South Carolina will be suffered to lie out in the cold for the present.

Dr. A. G. Mackey, the newly appointed Collector at Charleston, has returned to the city after his visit to West Point, and is showing up this pseudo South Carolina delegation in vivid colors. He charges that the men composing the delegation now here were original secessionists. They admit it to be true, and attempt no concealment. Col. Yates, of the delegation, entered Fort Sumter immediately after its evacuation by Major Anderson, and remained in the rebel military service until the surrender of Joe Johnston. Others of the delegation voted and acted as consistent secessionists throughout. They are now here acknowledging themselves defeated and subjugated. They ask nothing but pardon and early action in appointing civil officers. The State is at present without law, its citizens are completely humbled, a fearful proportion of them are literally destitute of all means of support and starving, all manner of lawlessness and crime alarmingly on the increase, and the only hope for public or private virtue is admitted to lie in the protection of Federal law. The names of ex-Congressman William W. Boyce and Mr. McAuley, are among those submitted by the delegation as certain to give entire satisfaction to the State, although they disclaim all desire to influence the President's appointment. It can be said in Mr. Boyce's favor that he disagreed with a majority of South Carolinians, and declared for peace a year ago. Mr. McAuley voted against secession in the outset, and, like Gov. Aiken, held aloof throughout the war. There is evidently very little sympathy between these delegates and Mr. Mackey, whose loyalty is accepted by the North without question. The delegation is to have another hearing on Saturday.

The South Carolina delegation are to have another interview with the President to-morrow, when they will urge the views of the secessionists of that State in regard to reconstruction. They are not likely to have much influence in shaping the course of things in that State, their rebel record being of so ultra a character as to destroy any claim to confidence or regard either for their sincerity or honesty of purpose.

After the departure of the South Carolina delegation the coast will be clear here for any citizens of Florida who have been unusually prominent in the late rebellion to put in an appearance and tender to the President their advice in regard to the conduct of affairs in that, the last of the rebellious States, to seek for restoration under the President's plan of reconstruction.

President Johnson issued a proclamation on the 23d, announcing the termination of the blockade of Charleston and other ports West of the Mississippi River, and that they will be open to foreign commerce, with certain restrictions heretofore specified, after the 1st of July proximo. As the blockade of the Southern ports East of the Mississippi had previously been officially raised, our entire coast will once more, after four years of embargo, be from the date named again open and free to domestic and foreign trade.

### SUICIDE OF MR. EDMUND RUFFIN.—

On Saturday last Mr. Edmund Ruffin, a very distinguished agriculturist of Virginia, committed suicide at his residence, near Mattoak depot, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad. He retired to his chamber at an early hour in the morning, and taking a seat in a chair, took a gun, loaded with shot and slugs; and placing the muzzle to his mouth, discharged the piece by pushing the trigger with a stick. The upper portion of his head was entirely blown off. In a diary of his own was found a memorandum stating that he could not live under the United States Government, and took death in preference. In the same memorandum he said that he would have committed the deed on the 9th of April (the day General Lee surrendered) but was prevented by the presence of visitors in his house. Mr. Ruffin was well known in Virginia by his efforts in behalf of agriculture in the State; and was once editor, we believe, of the Southern Planter. He was well known throughout the country during the first of the war from the ardor with which he embraced the Confederate cause, and particularly from the fact that he was the man who fired the first gun at Fort Sumter when General Beauregard bombarded that work in 1861. He was over seventy years of age. [Richmond Republican, 20th ult.]

### OUR SANITARY CONDITION.—

On the occupation of the city by the United States forces, measures were immediately adopted to put Charleston in a good sanitary condition. In view of this, the authorities appointed Dr. Albert G. Mackey Inspector of the City, and the following gentlemen his Assistants: Messrs. S. D. Kirk, Jacob Shookler, C. Voygt and J. H. Poger. Shortly after the two latter assistants resigned, and Messrs. Prince and Milligan were appointed in their stead. These officers, all being old residents of the city, were well adapted for the occasion. Under these were placed fifty laborers and twenty teams, and the bid put in motion. After a month's experience the force engaged was found inadequate, and it was augmented. Mr. Hurley was appointed Superintendent of Streets, and upwards of 200 laborers were employed, with fifty teams. In this new order of things the Inspector was well reinforced, and in a short time the city presented a different aspect from what it did years before, notwithstanding the long siege. In addition to the Inspectors and Assistants, there are other minor officers in the same department who are supervised by the Inspectors. Mr. Stokes is Pump Contractor and Mr. Douglas Keeper of Tidal Drains. They are well suited to the occasion, and the city will not suffer for water or foul drains while they have them in charge.

Since the work has been undertaken, there have been upwards of 30,000 loads of garbage removed from beyond the city limits, and several thousand feet of drain and culch laid. [Charleston Courier, June 25.]

Gen. Jeff. Thompson's army has been surrendered, including over 7,000 men, and nearly 750 officers.

John Mitchell has been carried to Fortrose, Canada, and is confined in custody No. 6, adjoining the cell of C. C. Chy.

Another mutiny of negro troops occurred recently at Pottsmouth, Va. Some five or six were shot, when the others, finding themselves surrounded, gave in.

The boys of Sherman's army are doing quite a lucrative business in selling the heraldic insignia of the Southern chivalry. As high as two hundred dollars was paid for a cap with the Rebel coat of arms engraved thereon.

### RECONSTRUCTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—

This State, having been the first and the most rampant in rebellion, will probably be the last to receive the benefits of reconstruction. All the other Southern States will in a short time be under civil rule again, while South Carolina will be suffered to under probation a year or so before she can be relieved of military domination. That is the proper Government for her at the present time; for it is a question whether a sufficient number of loyal and trustworthy white natives can be found in the State to fill the civil offices. Therefore the Palmetto State will probably have to be content for the present with military rule. General Gurney, we understand, makes a very good military post commander. [New York Herald, June 23.]

### 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 U. V. V. I., Comd'g Post. JOHN WALTON, Post Adjutant. June 28

### Headqrs United States Forces, CITY OF COLUMBIA, S. C., June 28, 1865.

#### GENERAL ORDERS NO. 7.

IN accordance with instructions from the Brigade 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 U. V. V. I., Comd'g Post. JOHN WALTON, Lieut. and Post Adj't. June 29 6

### Headqrs Northern District Department of the South, COLUMBIA, S. C., June 27, 1865.

#### GENERAL ORDERS NO. —

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 disobedience, and punished by sentence of a military court, or at the discretion of the nearest military commander. By command of:

Brevet Major Gen. J. P. HATCH, (Signed) LEONARD B. FERRY, June 28 15, Asst. Adjutant General.

### 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 of suppressing 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 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 bond 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 amnesty 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 caused to be 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 eightieth.

ANDREW JOHNSON. By the President, WM. H. SWANN, Secretary of State. Case 2