

By J. A. SELBY.

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BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

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### Interview between the President and the South Carolina Delegation—the President's Policy.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1865.—A delegation from South Carolina, consisting of the following named persons, had late this afternoon an interview, by appointment, with the President: Judge Frost, Isaac E. Holmes, Geo. W. Williams, W. H. Gilliland, J. H. Steinmeyer, Frederick Richards, Wm. Whaley, James H. Taylor, William J. Gayer, and Joseph A. Yates.

The President said that it was his intention to talk plainly, so there might be no misunderstanding. Therefore it were better they should look each other full in the face, and not imitate the ancient augurs, who, when they met one another, could smile at their success in deceiving the people. He said if this Union was to be preserved it must be on the principle of fraternity, both the Northern and Southern States maintaining certain relations to the Government. A State cannot go out of the Union, and, therefore, none of them having gone out, we must deal with the question of restoration, and not reconstruction. He suspected that he was a better States Rights man than some of those now present.

Mr. Holmes—You always so claimed to be. (Laughter.)

The President replied that he always thought that slavery could not be sustained outside of the Constitution of the United States, and that whenever the experiment was made it would be lost. Whether it could or could not, he was for the Union, and if slavery set itself up to control the Government, the Government must triumph and slavery perish. The institution of slavery made the issue, and we might as well meet it like wise and patriotic and honest men. All institutions must be subordinate to the Government, and slavery has given way. He could not if he would remain it to its former status. He knew that some whom he now addressed looked upon him as a great people's man and a radical. But however unpleasant it might be to them, he had no hesitation in saying that before and after he entered public life he was opposed to monopolies and perpetuities and entails. For this he used to be denounced as a demagogue. We had a monopoly South in slaves. Though he had bought and held slaves, he had never sold one. From Magna Charta we had derived our ideas of freedom of speech, liberty of the press and unreasonable searches, and that private property should not be taken for public uses without just compensation. He had these notions fixed in his mind, and was therefore opposed to class legislation. Being providentially brought to his present condition, he intended to exert the power and influence of the Government so as to place in power the popular heart of this nation.

He proceeded on the principle that the great masses are not the mushrooms about a stump, which wet weather supplies. He believed that this nation was sent on a great mission—to afford an example of freedom and substantial happiness to all the Powers of the earth. The Constitution of the United States, in speaking of persons to be chosen as Representatives in Congress, says that the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legisla-

ture. Here we find a resting-place. This was the point at which the rebellion commenced. All the States were in the Union, moving in harmony; but a portion of them rebelled, and to some extent suspended and paralyzed the operations of their Governments. There is a constitutional obligation resting upon the United States Government to put down rebellion, suppress insurrection and to repel invasion. The slaves went into the war as slaves, and came out as free men of color. The friction of the rebellion has rubbed out the nature and character of slavery. The loyal men who were compelled to bow and submit to the rebellion should, now that the rebellion is ended, stand equal to loyal men everywhere. Hence the wish of restoration and the trying to get back the States to the point at which they formerly moved in perfect harmony.

He did not intend to serve any particular clique or interest. He would say to the delegation that slavery is gone as an institution. There was no hope that the people of South Carolina could be admitted into the Senate or the House of Representatives until they had afforded evidence by their conduct of this truth. The policy, now that the rebellion is suppressed, is not to restore the State Government through military rule, but by the people. While the war has emancipated slaves, it has emancipated a larger number of white men. He would talk plain, as the delegation had said that was what they desired. He could go to men who had owned fifty or a hundred slaves, and who did not care as much for the poor white man as they did for the negro. Those who own the land have the capital to employ help, and therefore some of our Northern friends are deceived when they, living afar off, think they can exercise a greater control over the freedmen than the Southern men who have been reared where the institution of slavery has prevailed. Now he did not want the late slaveholders to control the negro votes against white men. Let each State judge of the depository of its own political power. He was for emancipation. He was for emancipating the white man as well as the black.

Mr. Holmes asked—Is not that altogether accomplished?

The President replied that he did not think the question fully settled. The question as to whether the black man shall be engrafted in the Constitution will be settled as we go along. He would not disguise the fact that while he had been persecuted and denounced at the South as a traitor, he loved the great mass of the Southern people. He opposed the rebellion at its breaking out, and fought it every where, and now wanted the principles of the Government carried out and maintained.

Mr. Holmes interrupted by saying: We want to get back to the same position as you describe, as we are without law, no courts are open, and you have the power to assist us.

The President replied that the Government cannot go on unless it is based on right. The people of South Carolina must have a Convention, and amend their Constitution by abolishing slavery, and this must be done in good faith, and the Convention or Legislature must adopt the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits and excludes slavery everywhere.

One of the delegates said: We are most anxious for civil rule, for we have had more than enough for military despotism.

The President, resuming, said that as the Executive he could only take the initiatory steps to enable them to do the things which it was incumbent upon them to perform.

Another of the delegates remarked that it was assumed in some parts of the country that in consequence of the rebellion the Southern States had for-

feited their rights as members of the Confederacy, and that if restored it could only be on certain conditions, one of which was that slavery shall be abolished. This could be done only through a Convention.

The President replied that the friction of the rebellion had rubbed slavery out, but it would be better so to declare by law. As one of the delegates had just remarked that the Constitution of South Carolina did not establish slavery, it were better to insert a clause antagonistic to slavery.

Judge Frost said, substantially: The object of our prayer is the appointment of a Governor. The State of South Carolina will accept these conditions in order that law and order may be restored, and that enterprise and industry may be directed to useful ends. We desire restoration as soon as possible. It is the part of wisdom to make the best of circumstances. Certain delusions have been dispelled by the revolution; among them that slavery is an element of political strength and moral power. It is very certain that the old notion respecting State rights, in the maintenance of which those who made the rebellion in South Carolina erred, has ceased to exist. Another delusion, viz: that cotton is king, has likewise vanished in mist. We are to come back with these notions dispelled and with a new system of labor. The people will cordially co-operate with the Government in making that labor effective and elevating the negro as much as they can. It is, however, more a work of time than the labor of enthusiasm and fanaticism. The people of the South have the largest interest in the question. We are willing to co-operate for selfish, if for no higher motives.

We have taken the liberty, encouraged by your kindness, to throw out suggestions by which the policy of the Government will be most surely and effectually subserved. I repeat that the new system of labor is to be inaugurated by sober, sound and discreet judgment. The negroes are ignorant. Their minds are much inflamed with liberty. They are apt to confound liberty with license. Their great idea is, I fear, that freedom consists of exemption from work. We will take in good faith and carry out your intention with zeal, and hope for the best; and none will rejoice more than the people of the South if emancipation prove successful. Freedom to the slave is freedom to the master, provided you can supply a motive for industry. The people of South Carolina, from their fidelity to honor, have submitted to great sacrifices; they endured all. We are defeated and conquered by the North, who are too strong for us. The same good faith which animated them in the contest will not be found wanting in their pledge of loyal support to the Government. There may grow out of these blessings which you have not foreseen, and some pleasing rays now illumine the horizon. I suppose the oath of allegiance will be taken with as much unanimity in South Carolina as anywhere else, and we will submit to the condition of things which Providence has assigned, and endeavor to believe

All discords harmony not understood, And partial evil universal good.

We cheerfully accept the measures recommended, and would thank you to nominate at your convenience a Governor to carry out the wishes you have expressed.

President Johnson asked the delegation to submit whom they would prefer to have as Provisional Governor.

To this they replied they had a list of five men, viz: Aiken, McIlhenny, Boyce, Colonel Manning, late Governor, and B. F. Perry. All of them were spoken of as good men, but who had been more or less involved in the rebellion. Mr. Perry was a District Judge in the Confederacy, until a few weeks before it collapsed and he said to

have always been a good Union man and a gentleman of strict integrity. The people certainly would respect him, and he could not fail to be acceptable.

The President said he knew Benjamin Perry well, having served with him in Congress. There was no spirit of vengeance or vindictiveness on the part of the Government, whose only desire was to restore the relations which formerly existed. He was not now prepared to give them an answer as to whom he should appoint. But at the Cabinet meeting next Tuesday he would repeat the substance of this interview, with a hope to the restoration which the gentlemen present earnestly desired.

The delegates seemed to be much pleased with the proceedings, and lingered for some time to individually converse with the President.

### TABLE VARIETIES.

ASSORTED CANDIES,  
Figs, Raisins,  
Rock Candy,  
Almonds, Butter Nuts.  
July 6 ZEALY, SCOTT & BRUNS.

### CORSETS! CORSETS!

JUST RECEIVED

PER STEAMER GRENADA!  
Via Granby!  
A LARGE stock of French CORSETS,  
Ladies' SHOES, HOSIERY and PARASOLS. Call at  
H. SOLOMON & CO'S,  
Assembly street, West, below Plain.  
July 6

### FISH FOR THE TABLE.

KITS MACKEREL,  
SALMON,  
Pickled Scotch Herrings.  
July 6 ZEALY, SCOTT & BRUNS.

### Pocket-books,

SUSPENDERS, COLLARS,  
L. C. HANDKERCHIEFS,  
And a variety of DRY GOODS, for  
Ladies and Gentlemen.  
July 6 ZEALY, SCOTT & BRUNS.

Gen. Sup'ts Office C. & S. C. R. R.,



CHESTER, July 3, 1865.

UNTIL further notice, trains will be run daily on this road, as follows:  
Leave Charlotte at 8 a. m.; arrive at Adger's about 4 p. m. Leave Adger's at 7 a. m.; arrive in Charlotte about 3 p. m.  
JAMES ANDERSON, Sup't.  
July 6 12

### Lost,

BETWEEN the Catholic Church and the College Campus, a large GOLD CHAIN, which the finder will be rewarded by leaving at Mr. C. J. BOLLIN'S, opposite Catholic Church. July 3

### COLUMBIA MALE SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this SCHOOL, for the second session of 1865, will commence on the 17th of July, in the Sunday School Room of the Marion Street Methodist Church, the temporary use of which school room has been secured by the principal. The number of scholars will be limited. Compliance with the regulations of the school and close attention to study are required, and will be exacted, of every pupil. Tuition will be at the rate of \$20 per session of five months, payable by half sessions. F. W. PAPE, Principal.  
July 5 3\*

### 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:

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. 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. SEWARD, Secretary of State.  
June 9