

THE COLUMBIA DAILY PHOENIX.

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By J. A. SELBY.

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South Carolina.

The impression seems to prevail among a large number of our citizens that the United States Government is inclined not to give us a Provisional Governor for some time to come, although we are informed through newspaper channels that South Carolina and Florida will be favored with civil rulers within a few days. As to the manner in which the South Carolina Delegation was received at Washington, reports differ. Parties directly from there say that the gentlemen forming the delegation were received with the utmost civility, and were made the recipients of innumerable hospitalities. On the other hand, some of the New York dailies claim that the Committee were not shown any favors whatever, and give their readers to understand that the State of South Carolina is to be left out in the cold in this matter of reconstruction.

No one can doubt that the time is coming when the people of South Carolina will be favored with a civil ruler; but that event will not take place until the General Government is satisfied of the true loyalty of the people of the State. It is folly for committees to proceed to Washington for the purpose of influencing the authorities to give us a civil ruler, unless that same committee be thoroughly imbued with a Union sentiment and policy.

President Johnson will not listen to the talk of boys. His personal acquaintance with the former leading men of the South will have weight in the matter of settling the claims presented by the representatives of the South. He insists that a Union sentiment must be made a parent before anything can be done towards restoring civil government to this State. This is perfectly right, and what we all expect. Now, what has been done in any portion of the State that would impress the Government with the conviction that the people were ready to act under the new state of things?

We will grant that in Charleston two or three attempts have been made to hold public meetings, at which it was intended to submit resolutions expressive of the sentiments and feelings of the community in reference to the subject of Union, but unfortunately those meetings were poorly attended, and failed in many respects to accomplish the object in view. In the interior what has been done to advance the cause? At Orangeburg and Summerville meetings have been held to testify the readiness of the people to acquiesce in the measures of the General Government; but why have meetings not been held in all the principal towns of the State?

It remains for the people to come out plainly and squarely, and exert themselves towards sustaining the laws of the National Government. They must show to the world that they have given up all their old notions concerning State Rights, and are now willing to accept the new order of things. We want a Provisional Governor, and we hope, by all means, that the delegation to Washington will succeed in the accomplishment of their mission. It must be understood, however, by the people of the State that when they do get their Provisional Governor they will be expected to give him their full and unreserved support.

[Charleston Courier, 1st.

Southern Version of the Capture of Davis.

Lieutenant Elsan, of Company K, Twenty-fourth Texas cavalry, was with Mr. Davis when he was captured, and has kindly recounted to us the details of the affair. From his narrative we derive the following:

Mr. Davis, Judge Reagan, Colonel Lubbock and Colonel Johnson were en route to Texas, expecting to continue the struggle here. Mrs. Davis and family were travelling towards Florida with a view of running the blockade from the Florida coast. It was Mrs. Davis' intention to take the children to England and then to rejoin her husband in Texas, where they hoped to protract the struggle.

Lieutenant Elsan was one of the guard of Mrs. Davis' party. They were in Wilcox County, Georgia, May 7, when the President joined them. They travelled together that day. On the morning of the 8th he parted from them for Texas, on horseback. After travelling twenty miles he learned that a band of jayhawkers had been organized to plunder the party left behind of their train. Anxiety for the safety of his family induced him to remain till they came up, which they did on the evening of the 8th.

They travelled in company on the 9th, and all camped together that night. Meanwhile, the Fourth Michigan cavalry had been on their track. On the night of the 9th this regiment surprised two scouts who had been left in the rear to watch for pursuit, but who had been overcome by fatigue and fallen asleep. The pursuers rode all night, at daybreak on the morning of the 10th surprised the encampment and captured the whole party, without firing a gun.

On the surprise, Mr. Davis threw a cloak over his shoulders and started for his horse, about forty steps from his tent. As he set out Mrs. Davis threw a veil over his hat. He had got but a few steps when a cavalryman rode up, and presenting his gun to him, cried out, "I know you, you old scoundrel; I have seen you before; surrender." (It seems that he had lived in Richmond since the war began.) As he stopped Mr. Davis, Mrs. Davis ran to him, and throwing her arms around his neck, begged them to spare his life. Colonel Pritchard, the commander of the pursuing cavalry, now rode up, and assured her he should not be hurt.

From this time the party was treated with marked politeness. They were taken to Macon, Mrs. Davis being allowed all her transportation except an ambulance, which was taken for some of the wounded.

Lieutenant Elsan says the entire amount of specie the party had with them was about \$11,000. Of this Mrs. Davis had \$2,000, her own private funds, Mr. Davis about \$1,400, which he carried in his holsters, and the balance belonged to Judge Reagan and the balance of the party. [Houston (Texas) Telegraph.

Trial of Mr. Davis.

Washington telegrams state that it has been definitely settled that the trial of Jefferson Davis will occur in Baltimore before Chief Justice Chase. Many rumors have been published relative to this matter, but the above is semi-official and, therefore, may be considered reliable.

The New York News contains the following statement:

J. B. Van Dein, a clerk in the rebel War Department, writes to the Cincinnati Commercial that in February last he was present at an interview between Booth and Davis. Booth was introduced to the Confederate chief by Benjamin, and two other young men were in his company.

"Booth commenced by saying that a plan was formed in the Northern States and Canada, by friends of the Confederacy, to capture or assassinate

Mr. Lincoln; that he had a full list of the names, and all they desired was an official recognition on the part of the Confederate authorities, and that then the project would certainly be executed.

"He further stated that they desired no pecuniary assistance from the Government, as that was already secured; that they were not after gain, but were actuated only by a desire to render the Confederacy a service by removing the tyrant who was the cause of so much suffering to the country, and the only obstacle in the way of a speedy peace. These are the words as near as I can remember. Messrs. Davis and Breckinridge both expressed their hearty condemnation of the plot, and advised Booth to think no more of it. That they felt that their cause was just, and that God, in his own good time, would give them the victory without resorting to anything but the most honorable warfare, and that they were willing to leave Lincoln's punishment, for his great crime, to the providence of a just God and an outraged people.

"Benjamin said nothing. Booth then retired, and the last words he uttered in the room were: 'He must die.' After Booth and his friends were gone, Davis said: 'Those fellows came here merely to see the Richmond sights, and their assassination plot is a mere fudge.' Breckinridge and Benjamin laughed, and the latter said: 'I think so. The matter received no more attention, and all agreed with Mr. Davis that the plot was mere talk. I am satisfied that none of them ever expected what has since become so deadly a reality. In conclusion, let me say that I am willing to be qualified to the above statement.'

A lady making inquiries of a boy about his father, an intemperate man, who had been ill for some time, asked whether he had regained his appetite. 'No, ma'am,' said the boy, 'not exactly; his appetite is very poor, but his drinkable is as good as ever.'

THOMAS C. VEAL,

Architect and Civil Engineer,
 Will furnish plans, specifications and personal supervision, with all necessary details for public buildings, dwellings, cottages, bridges, &c., for city or country. Surveys for city lots made on application. Office at A. R. Phillips', Be-dell's Row. July 6 '65

New Goods!

NOW opening at A. R. Phillips' Auction Room, consisting of SHIRTS, COLLARS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, Half Hose, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cotton Hose, Pocket Books, Children's Hose, Hoop Skirts, Swiss Muslins, Delaines, Prints, Perfumery, &c. The above goods will be sold low for a few days only. July 7 '65

Columbia to Charleston.

A LINE OF COMFORTABLE HACKS is now established between Columbia and Kingstons, there connecting with the trains on Mondays and Thursdays for Florence and Charleston, via Florence. For schedule, see notice of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company. For passage, apply at the SHEVER HOUSE. July 6 '65

Brass and Copper Wanted.

H. SOLOMON & CO. still continue to purchase BRASS and COPPER. The highest market price will be paid. H. SOLOMON & CO., West side of Assembly street, July 6 1mo Below Plain.

Office Gen. Supt. Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company,

SUMMER, S. C., July 3, 1865.
 A TRAIN for the conveyance of passengers and freight is now running semi-weekly between Kingsville and Great Pee Dee River, leaving Kingsville each Monday and Thursday at 6 a. m., and arriving at Pee Dee same days at 1:45 p. m. Returning, the train leaves Pee Dee at 10:45 a. m. each Tuesday and Friday, and arrives at Kingsville at 6:21 p. m. Connections are made, both going and returning, with trains of the Northern Railroad and Cheraw and Darlington Railroad at Florence. Trips of this train will be increased to tri-weekly and daily, as connections are opened and business justifies. HENRY M. DRANE, General Superintendent. July 4 '65

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

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 28 to Winnsboro, S. C.

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 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. I. Comdg Post.
 JOHN WALTON, Lieut. and Post Adj't.
 June 29 '65

Headq's 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 dispatches, both in receiving and transmitting the same, will be considered guilty of military misdemeanor, 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 '65 Ass't 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 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:

And, 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 loyally as prisoners of war persons held 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 held 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, or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war or persons detained for offenses 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 oaths, so as to insure its benefits 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. B. Sewall, Secretary of State.
 June 9