

THE COLUMBIA DAILY PHOENIX.

\$1 a Month, in Advance.

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

Single Copies Five Cents.

By J. A. SELBY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1865.

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THE COLUMBIA PHOENIX,

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Address of Bishop Andrew to the M. E. Church South.

BELOVED BRETHREN: The events of the last three months have placed our country in greatly altered circumstances. The fortunes of war have brought us again under Federal rule, and it becomes us to act wisely in our new relations. The stars and stripes again wave over us—'tis now our national flag, and should by us be respected accordingly. Our fond anticipations of a separate nationality have, in the Providence of God, been disappointed, and it becomes us to submit quietly to this providential award. We have maintained a long and bloody struggle; our soldiers have fought bravely, and although forced to submit to overwhelming numbers, yet we have lost no honor, our enemies being the judges. Now that our armies have been properly surrendered, and our brave soldiers are returning to their much loved homes, it is our duty to acquiesce quietly in what Providence seems to have ordained for us. Let us all deport ourselves as quiet, peace-loving, peace seeking citizens. Let us, as far as practicable, try to forget the wrongs we have suffered from the Northern people, and henceforth seek to cultivate the spirit of peace and good neighborhood. This is both our duty as Christians and our interests as citizens. We hope that none of our people will for a moment countenance bushwhacking or guerrilla warfare. These are wrong in principle and practice, and whatever apology men may have made for them during the war, there can be none now. Above all, let no paroled soldier violate his parole by uniting in such enterprises. The oath on which your parole was given was a solemn appeal to God, and it may not be violated with impunity.

There are Federal soldiers stationed among you, and this, perhaps, will be necessary for sometime. Cultivate kindly feeling towards them. So far as I have observed their deportments, they seem disposed to be orderly. Let us not, by our uncivil deportment towards them, provoke them to a contrary course of conduct. Invite them to your churches, that they may mingle with you in the services of religion, for there are, no doubt, many among them who, at home, are members of the church and consistent Christians.

I have noticed with pain that some of our estimable ladies seem to take pains to express in the bitterest terms of reproach their contempt for the 'Yankees.' Now, this is unwise as well as unchristian. To sum up all in a few words, God seems to have ordained that we shall live together in civil compact with the North as formerly, and the sooner we can bring about a state of kind feelings between the two sections, the better for all concerned.

Finally, let us pray for the country and its rulers, that God may overrule and direct them both in their legislative and executive acts. This is necessary if we desire to lead quiet and peaceable lives in all godliness and honesty before God.

And now may the God of all grace pour upon us all the abundance of His Spirit to guide us into the ways of truth and peace.

I am, dear brethren, yours affectionately,
JAMES O. ANDREW.

The infant son of the Prince of Wales is to be christened Albert Christian Emmanuel. He will be known under name of Prince Christian

THE CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.—John Mitchell is treated very much in the style of the more important rebs. He subsists on Government army rations, is closely guarded, and is not allowed the wherewithal to manufacture treasonable newspaper articles; nor is he furnished with papers or any reading matter, save the Bible, or any prayer book that he may desire. John wiles away the weary hours of his prison life by smoking. He brought a pipe with him, and is allowed tobacco. No conversation is permitted with him, nor does he court any. Thus far he has shown himself rather taciturn than otherwise. Clem Clay smokes with philosophic indifference. He occasionally addresses a pleasant remark to his guards. As a prisoner he has given very little trouble. From the beginning he has subsisted on the army ration. He eats but little, smokes a great deal, and has evidently made up his mind that neither fretting nor grumbling will help his case, and the best course to be pursued is to take things easily and quietly. Jeff Davis has fully recovered his health. He has not yet been returned to his first diet, the army ration. His food is prescribed by Doctor Craven, and is such as will conduce most to his health. Since the tone of his physical health has been restored, he too has taken to puffing the Indian weed. He uses an elegant meerschaum pipe, which he brought with him into the Fortress. The bowl is wrought in the semblance of a turbanned head *a la zouave*. The stem and mouthpiece are of pure amber. This pipe is doubtless a relic of the pseudo royalty that Jeff maintained while presiding over the fortunes of the *ignis fatuus* Confederacy. As not a word is allowed to be said to Davis, he speaks very little. No one is allowed to see him. Occasionally a highly imaginative or positively mendacious individual, passing through here, gives out that he has seen Jeff Davis. These statements are utterly false; no one whatever, excepting only the guards, and General Miles, have looked upon the 'fallen Lucifer' since his incarceration. Cabinet officers have visited the fort since Jeff's imprisonment here, but not even to them was accorded the privilege of looking upon him.—*Fortress Monroe Cor. of the Phila. Inquirer, June 22.*

The *World* comments at length upon the conspiracy trial. We quote a paragraph:

We trust that when President Johnson comes to review the proceedings of this commission, he will set aside its sentence on the ground that it had no jurisdiction, and order a trial of the same persons by a civil court. This is the most popular act he could do. There is not an influential newspaper in the United States Democratic or Republican, that would not applaud it as a conspicuous proof of the President's uprightness, independence, and sacred respect for the Constitution. It would undo, at a stroke, the painful apprehensions that have grown up in so many minds, that the war has permanently impaired the respect of the Government for constitutional restraints.

Prince Napoleon has met with an accident. While he was driving in the Champs Elysees, his horses, which were too spirited, overturned his carriage. The Prince was flung out, and received some contusions. Paris, always satirical, (says the *London Star*.) comments on the fact that the vehicle which overturned the Prince was an American carriage, and is reminded that it was the allusion to America and the Monroe doctrine in his famous Ajaccio speech which led to his having to resign his high offices.

Brigham Young, it is stated, has 'counselled' all the faithful of Mormon City to shoot down any 'Gentile' seen talking or walking with a Mormon female.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA QUESTION SETTLED.—President Johnson has appointed Benjamin F. Perry, of South Carolina, Provisional Governor of that State, so that governors have now been appointed for all the late Southern States, with the exception of Florida.

The President's proclamation is, in this instance, in the same form as those already issued appointing Provisional Governors. It is made the duty of the Provisional Governor of South Carolina, at the earliest practicable period, to prescribe such rules as may be necessary and proper for convening a Convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering the constitution thereof, and to restore said State to its constitutional relations with the Federal Government; provided, that in any election that may be hereafter held for choosing delegates to any State Convention, as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed to the oath of amnesty as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, 1865, and is a voter, qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of South Carolina in force immediately before the 17th day of November, 1860, the date of the ordinance of secession.

ELEGANT GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED BY
B. C. CLARK,
AT HIS RESIDENCE,

Corner Ball and Blanding Streets,

FOR LADIES' SPENSERS:
FINE SWISS MULLIN.
" MULL."
" NAINSOOK."
" VICTORIA LAWN."
White Ground Purple Flowered Lawns, for Ladies' Dresses.
Elegant Silk Belts, late styles.
Beautifully fine Ladies' White Hose.
" Lisle Gloves.
" Faint Linen Collars.
" Round."
" L. C. Handkerchiefs.
And other Goods. July 10

Columbia to Charleston.
A LINE OF COMFORTABLE HACKS is now established between Columbia and Kingsville, 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 SHIVER HOUSE, July 6 5*

Strayed or Stolen.
ON the afternoon of July 5, a DARK HORSE MULE, with H. C. S. branded on left fore shoulder. A reasonable reward will be paid for his recovery. Apply at the Telegraph Office. July 8

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. July 6 12 JAS. ANDERSON, Sup't.

Office Gen. Sup't Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company,
SUMTER, S. C., July 5, 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 6.27 p. m. Connections are made, both going and returning, with trains of the North-eastern 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 justified.
HENRY M. DRANE,
July 4 65 General Superintendent.

CORSETS! CORSETS!

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

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
A FINE stock of DRUGS and MEDICINES just received by
H. SOLOMON & CO.,
Assembly street, West, below Plain.

Headquarters Military District of Charleston,
CHARLESTON, S. C., July 5, 1865.

CIRCULAR.
NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that all claims for the possession of property, whether real or personal, in temporary use of the military authorities of the United States within this District, will be adjudicated by the Courts to be established under General Orders No. 102, Headquarters Department of the South, with a final appeal to the Commander of the Department. Special attention will be paid to claims for personal property, such as carriages, harness, horses, etc. The Government does not desire to retain possession of the property of loyal citizens. By command of
Brevet Maj. Gen. JOHN P. HATCH.
LEONARD B. PERRY, Ass't. Adj't Gen'l.
Official: E. HAINS JEWETT, 1st Lieut.
55th Mass. Vols., A. A. A. G.
July 11 6

Headqrs 1st Provisional Brigade,
COLUMBIA, S. C., July 7, 1865.

CIRCULAR.
WHEREAS in many cases colored people are declining to make the best contracts for labor that can be offered them, and many, after making such contracts, are not keeping them, or are leaving their places whenever they like. It is hereby ordered that those refusing to make fair contracts, or leaving their places without consent of military commanders or their employers, to the detriment of the crops, shall be put to hard labor by the military authorities. All desiring to visit the troops, or to visit Columbia, Orangeburg or Fort Motte, will obtain a written pass from their employers, without which pass they will be at once arrested; if they come to enter complaints, they will be set right, if such complaints prove true; or punished for making groundless complaints.
A. S. GARTWELL,
Brevet Brig. Gen., Comm'dg.
Official:
By order of N. HAUGHTON,
Lieut. Col. Com'dg Post.
JOHN WALTON, Lt. and Post Adj't.
July 10 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 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 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 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:
I, 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 engaged in any way in treating others 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. 1865, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept a 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 5