

meated every part of the interior, and in a very few isolated sections the relations of master and slave in some cases particularly exist; but the number of such instances are diminishing daily, and will utterly cease to exist as the agents of the Bureau succeed in reaching the localities that are still tainted.

Professor S. M. McCullough and Gen. Thomas A. Harris, prominent in the rebel service, have been brought here from the coast of Florida and lodged in prison.

A gentleman recently arrived here from Florida states that David L. Yulee, ex-Senator from Florida, has been lodged in Fort Pulaski, together with Acting-Governor Allison, whose predecessor committed suicide. This informant represents that although as much cotton will not be raised as heretofore in Florida, the corn crop is very abundant. A public meeting was lately held at Mariana to initiate measures for the restoration of the relations of Florida to the Union. No delegation has yet appeared in Washington on this subject.

President Johnson was waited on yesterday by Messrs. James A. Jones, R. A. Lancaster, Wm. H. Haxall and J. L. Apperson, representatives of merchants and others of Virginia, who wished him to amend the amnesty proclamation by striking out the thirteenth exception—the twenty thousand dollar clause. They represented that this feature interfered with the development of industry by binding up capital, and in this way oppressed the poor, and that when they endeavored to borrow money in the Northern or Middle States they were at once met by the objection that perhaps they had over twenty thousands dollars, and if they had, the accommodation could not be extended, so that they were unable to give work to the poor men who called upon them, &c.

The President reminded them that the amnesty proclamation did not cause this distrust; it was the commission of treason and the violation of law that did it. The amnesty proclamation left these men just where they were before—it did not add any disability to them. If they had committed treason they were amenable to the confiscation law which Congress had passed, and which he, as President could not alter nor amend. In the amnesty proclamation he had offered pardon to some persons, but that did not injure any other persons. Would they like to have the amnesty proclamation removed? Would they feel any easier in that case?

A Delegate—No; but it would assist us very much if you would extend the benefits of the proclamation to persons worth over twenty thousand dollars.

The President replied that in making that exception he had acted on the natural supposition that men had aided the rebellion according to the extent of their pecuniary means. Did they not know this?

A Delegate—No, I did not know it.

The President—Why, yes, you do. You know perfectly well it was the wealthy men of the South who dragooned the people into secession. I lived in the South, and I know how the thing was done. Your State was overwhelmingly opposed to secession; but your rich men used the press and bullies and your little army to force the State into secession. Take the twenty thousand dollar clause; suppose a man is worth more than that, now the war is over, and the chances are ten to one that he made it out of the rebellion by contracts, &c. We might as well talk plainly about this matter. I don't think you are so anxious about relieving the poor. You want this clause removed so as to be able to make money, don't you? If you are very eager to help the poor, why don't you take the surplus over the twenty thousand dollars you own, and give to them? In that way you will help them, and bring yourselves within the benefits of the proclamation. I am free to say to you that I think some of you ought to be taxed on all over twenty thousand dollars to help the poor. When I was Military Governor of Tennessee I assessed such taxes on those who had been wealthy leaders of the rebellion, and it had a good effect.

Delegate—It so happens that none of us were leaders. We staid out as long as we could, and were the last to go in.

The President—Frequently those who went in last were among the worst after they got in. But, be that as it may, understand me, gentlemen, I do not say this personally; I am just speaking of the general working of the matter. I know there has been an effort among some to persuade the people that the amnesty proclamation was injuring them by shutting up capital and keeping work from the poor. It does no such thing. If that is true at all, it is done in consequence of the violation of law and the commission of treason. The President concluded by saying that he would look at the papers they presented, but, so far, had seen no reason for removing the thirteenth exception.

Now that the conspiracy trial is over and the sentences of the Military Commission are executed, there will soon be some definite action concerning the trial of Jefferson Davis. If it should be determined to try him for treason, the proceedings will, of course, take place before a civil tribunal; but from present indications it is more probable that he will be tried by a military commission as the leader or instigator of the conspiracy; for it is said in Government quarters there are newly discovered proofs against him in that connection.

A SECRET KEPT.—A French actress, whose youth and beauty appeared inexhaustible—on the boards—never would tell her age. Of course, the more she wouldn't tell it, the more curious people were to know it. A woman can't keep a secret! She kept that.

By good luck—as the multitude thought—she was summoned as a witness on a trial. The gossips rubbed their hands and chuckled. 'Ah! we shall know it now. She must tell, or go to prison for contempt of court. She won't go to prison; she will, therefore, tell.' The court was crowded with open-eyed listeners. In French courts of justice, the witness does not stand in a box to give evidence, but sits on a stool in the middle of the floor of the court, in front of the president's desk, and with no barrier or separation between it and himself. The lady was ushered in, raised her right hand to heaven, took the oath to speak the truth, and then seated herself on the witness stool. 'Your name?' asked the president. 'Angelique Toujours fleurie.' 'Your profession?' 'Artiste dramatique.' 'Your age?' 'You might have heard a pin drop, or the hair grow on the bystanders' heads. Every eye was bent on the lady. She was driven into a corner at last!

Foolish Parisian public to think so! Angelique simply rose from her seat, walked straight up to the president's desk, and whispered the secret in his ear. He nodded, made the entry in his private notes, and smiling, continued the rest of his interrogatory as soon as she had resumed her place on the sellette. The public retired with feelings of mingled disgust and admiration. The trial had lost all further interest; and the president was known to be a man of honor and gallantry, who would never let a pretty woman's cat escape from his presidential bag. [All the Year Round.]

SUMMER IN AUSTRALIA.—The Australian summer, which is now over, has been the warmest on record. February 27, which would about correspond in point of season with the same date in our August, has this year earned the name of "Black Monday," from the fearful devastation caused by the heat. Throughout the colony of Victoria the thermometer stood at 98 to 106 degrees in the shade, the atmosphere was loaded with dust, and a hot wind swept over the land, carrying destruction with it. Fires burst out simultaneously over hundreds of miles; forests were reduced to ashes, crops and grass destroyed and houses burned. The damage is estimated between two and three hundred thousand pounds sterling, without taking into account the timber consumed. The Victoria Parliament has voted £50,000 as a partial relief to the sufferers.

THE COTTON AND LABOR QUESTIONS IN GEORGIA.—A letter received by the Collector of the Port of New York from a prominent merchant in Macon, Georgia, says:

I have just returned from a journey of some 60 miles down one side our river and up the other, and was very glad to find that but few fields were abandoned on account of the emancipation of the negroes—comparatively but few negroes were absent from their former owners; in that case their places were supplied by white laborers just relieved from the army. A very large number of negroes after the emancipation order was promulgated did leave their homes, and having visited our city and 'seen the elephant,' have returned, and when allowed to stay have gone quietly to work. In most cases the former owners have stipulated with the negroes to give them either wages or a portion of the crop.

In all my journeys through the thousands of acres of rich cultivated lands on both sides of the river I saw but very little land in cotton culture, but I believe that in another season, if we are let alone, and not trammelled with Government restrictions of master and servant, letting each adapt itself to the new order of things, and regulating itself, and with wholesome State laws to restrain the negro to his labor, and the master to pay the laborer his dues, in that case, notwithstanding the depressed feeling of our planters, that we will make nearly half of our usual crop of cotton.

LATEST WHISKEY DODGE.—The following 'loyal' method of avoiding a loss on whiskey, without seeming to defraud the Government, has just been invented in New York city:

A, is a distiller, and holds 100 barrels of whiskey, on which the tax (two dollars per gallon) has not been paid. Whiskey is selling at about \$2.03 per gallon, tax paid and cost of whiskey included. A. wants to get out whole; so he goes to B., a confidential friend, says that he does not intend to pay a dollar tax on his whiskey. B. becomes informed, and, as such, is entitled to half the proceeds of sale. The whiskey is sold and sold at auction, brings \$1.95 per gallon, cash. B. receives 97 1/2 cents per gallon for his share, as informer. A. makes out the cost of the whiskey, say 45 cents per gallon, which is deducted from the 97 1/2, and the balance is equally divided between A. and B., and Uncle Sam gets 97 1/2 cents, instead of two dollars, per gallon.

LABOR IN SAXONY, GERMANY.—The Secretary of the Ohio Agricultural Society, who is now travelling in Germany, in his last letter to the Columbus Journal, thus speaks of the wages of labor in the Kingdom of Saxony:

'The farm laborer now gets 15 to 20 grochens (37 1/2 to 50 cents) per day, and the women get 8 to 10 grochens (20 to 25 cents) per day. Women and dogs perform a vast amount of labor here; you will find everywhere on the streets and in the country a woman and a dog harnessed to a wagon, loaded heavy enough for a horse. All over Germany, from Holstein here to Saxony, I have seen more women than men at work in the fields, and doing the severest kind of drudgery. The men are employed in mechanical pursuits, or else are in the army.'

That was a good joke on a young and gallant Hoosier officer, who on receiving a note from a lady, 'requesting the pleasure of his company' at a party to be given at her house, on the evening designated, took his volunteers and marched them to the young lady's residence. When it was explained to him that it was himself alone who had been invited, he said, 'By golly, the letter said company, and I thought the lady wanted to see all the boys.'

An English clergyman was lately depicting before a deeply interested audience the alarming increase of intemperance, when he astonished his hearers, by exclaiming: 'A young woman in my neighborhood died very suddenly last Sabbath, while I was preaching the Gospel in a state of intoxication!'

Count Albert de Revel has, according to a Parisian correspondent of the *Athenaeum*, been left £2,000 a year by an eccentric uncle, on the condition that, within two years, he shall marry a tall, thin lady, of 'harmonious proportions,' with long and thick golden hair. She must have an open forehead, blue eyes, a brilliant white skin, a well-made nose, a small mouth, graceful limbs, and she is to be full of grace; and her character is to be slightly shaded with a poetic languor. Albert admits that the condition is not a hard one, save in the difficulty of finding the peerless beauty who is to share his £2,000 a year with him.

Funeral Invitation. Died, in Columbia, S. C., July 19, 1865, after a lingering illness, JESSIE, beloved wife of Henry L. Bruns, and third daughter of Alex. Gordon.

The relatives and friends of the deceased and family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services, at the residence of Mr. R. S. Bruns, South end of Gates street, at half-past 5, THIS AFTERNOON.

BACHMAN & WATIES, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HAVE resumed the practice of their profession. Office No. 1 Law Range. July 20 w1m3

A Four-horse Covered Wagon WILL leave Columbia for Camden, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON. For freight or passage, apply to J. G. GIBBES or to me. July 20 2* A. MIDDLETON.

TOWNSEND & NORTH BEG leave to inform their old friends and patrons that they will shortly have a stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, quite sufficient to supply all demands; but, for the present, they will keep a variety store.

They are now receiving and opening Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Tinware, Ink, Water Buckets, Brooms, Scissors, Pocket Knives, Matches, Needles, Mustard, extra fine Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Segars, Sweet Oil, assorted Jellies, Pickles, Hyson Tea, Water Crackers, Butter Biscuit, Ginger Cakes, Sugar and Flour. They will endeavor, as far as possible, to keep such articles as are useful until they can get on their stock of Books. Store next to *Bodley's*. July 20 +

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY notify their friends and customers that they have REOPENED their store at their old stand, No. 89 East Bay, corner of Vendue Range, Charleston, S. C., where they will constantly keep on hand and for sale, at LOWEST MARKET PRICES, a general assortment of GROCERIES, imported and domestic ALES, WINES, LIQUORS and SEGARS, of well known brands. BOLLMANN BROTHERS. July 20 w18

BOLLMANN BROTHERS, DIRECT IMPORTERS.

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN BRANDIES, WINES, SEGARS,

AND J. A. J. NOLET'S IMPERIAL EAGLE GIN

AND AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

TO ARRIVE: 100 PIPES Imperial EAGLE GIN. 1,000 boxes AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

500 boxes BITTERS, (Magentrophen.) 100 Mille Cigars, of all grades. Quarter and eighth casks Cognac Brandy " " " Rochelle " " " " " Port and Sherry

Wines. Scotch Ales and London Brown Stout Porter. July 20 w18

BOLLMANN BROTHERS HAVE now on hand and are in weekly receipt of all grades REFINED SUGARS, bags of COFFEE, boxes Soap, Starch, &c. Also, all grades of Hyson and Young Hyson Teas, and every other article connected with a wholesale grocery.

Our senior partner is residing at the North for the present, and attending in person to all our purchases, which are for cash only. We assure our friends and customers that we can and will do as well by them as any other house in this city. Cotton and all Country Produce will be purchased at highest market prices, or taken in exchange for groceries. Charleston, S. C., July 20. w18

AUCTION SALES.

Building Lot for Lease of Five Years. By Jacob Levin, Auctioneer. ON MONDAY next, 24th inst., I will offer at public auction, on a lease of five years. The VACANT LOT on Assembly street, adjoining Messrs. Zsaly, Scott & Bruns, belonging to the Hebrew Benevolent Society of Columbia. The said lot measures 40 feet on front and running back Eastwardly 108 feet. Conditions.—Bond, with two approved securities, payable in quarterly instalments. July 18

FOR SALE, A LOT of EMPTY FLOUR BARRELS. Apply at this office. July 20 8*

JOHN A. KAY, Architect and Civil Engineer. PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS attended to in North and South Carolina. Office at Mrs. H. Lyons' Garden, Columbia, S. C. July 20

Headq's Department of the South, HILTON HEAD, S. C., JUNE 29, 1865. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 105.

IN compliance with instructions received from the War Department, all District Commanders will cause an immediate investigation to be made within their commands as to the expiration of service of all men on detached duty, in confinement or otherwise separated from their regiments or companies. All such men who are found entitled to discharge will be immediately forwarded to the Provost Marshal General of the Department, who will send them to the Chief Mustering Officer of their respective States for muster-out, or to be otherwise disposed of as required by existing orders. By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE. W. L. M. BURGER, Ass't Adj't Gen. Official: T. D. HONGES, Capt. 35th U. S. C. T., Act. Ass't Adj't Gen. July 20 3

Headq's Department of the South, HILTON HEAD, S. C., JULY 1, 1865. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 106.

THE following General Orders from the War Department are hereby published for the information of this command: WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, June 15, 1865. General Orders No. 115.

The payment of all United States bounties to men enlisting in the military service, will cease from and after July 1, 1865. By order of the Secretary of War. E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, June 17, 1865. General Orders No. 116.

Enlisted men of the Veteran Reserve Corps, who, if they had remained in the volunteer regiments from which they were transferred to the Veteran Reserve, would, under existing orders, now be entitled to muster out of service, will be so discharged, provided that no man shall be mustered out who desires to serve his full term. By order of the Secretary of War. E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE. W. L. M. BURGER, Ass't Adj't Gen. Official: T. D. HONGES, Capt. 35th U. S. C. T., Act. Ass't Adj't Gen. July 20 3

Saddle and Bridle for Sale. NO. 1 SADDLE and BRIDLE and A SADDLE CLOTH for sale. Apply to G. D. HOPE, Richland street. July 18 3*

FOR COUNTRY CIRCULATION!



On 1st August, In addition to the Daily, the

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Will be published TRI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY. To accommodate its FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY. Tri-weekly \$2 three months; Weekly \$1 1/2.

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OFFER at private sale my entire Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, consisting of the usual variety, all in good order. Great inducements will be offered to any one wishing to purchase the entire lot. I have also a light CARRIAGE, in good order, suitable for one or two horses. A good TOP BUGGY and HARNESS. A handsome CARRIAGE for a child. A fine toned ROSEWOOD PIANO and handsome GUITAR. JOSEPH MARSH, At the residence of Capt. T. R. Shurt, Gerrard street, above Fickens.