

THE COLUMBIA DAILY PHOENIX.

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By J. A. SELBY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., MONDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1865.

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Universal Amnesty and Universal Suffrage.

The radical political faction, under the lead of Chief Justice Chase and the New England Jacobins, have been for the last two months floundering about on the question of restoration of the South, more especially in regard to negro suffrage. Judge Chase opened the ball in a letter of instruction to his Western followers, and then started for the rice fields of the South to address and consult with his colored friends. The Jacobins of Boston, taking their cue from Chase, commenced their attacks upon the President, spiced with threats of another revolution and war, and followed by laudations of the negroes of the South. Like the Jacobins of France, they paraded themselves before the country in high sounding phrases and glittering generalities in reference to humanity. In this movement it took both Senator Sumner and Wendell Phillips to make one Robespierre, while Senator Wilson became the Danton of the faction.

All manner of schemes were devised by this Jacobin clique in and around Fanueil Hall—including another civil war—to frighten the President into the immediate adoption of their plan of negro suffrage as a military necessity. The radical politicians here and elsewhere were at the same time plotting and scheming for the same object. The soldiers and veterans of our four years' war defeated their movements in Ohio, while in this State the loyal leaguers took up the same cause of negro suffrage in their secret councils. The *Tribune* (their organ in this city) took all sides, both for and against negro suffrage; consented to our policy of conferring the privilege of the elective franchise upon the negroes, with the restriction of sufficient education to enable them to read and write; then again coming out for universal suffrage. After adopting all sides and angles of the question, praising and denouncing the President, Greeley finally came out in yesterday's *Tribune* flat-footed in favor of the doctrine of 'universal amnesty and universal suffrage' as the basis of adjustment of the whole question.

We accept that platform. We are in favor of and advocate the doctrine of universal amnesty and universal suffrage. Although we can see no reason why Jeff. Davis should not be tried, convicted and hung just as well as John Brown, for inciting insurrection, yet we are willing to let him go for the sake of harmony and the adoption of a general policy, unless Wendell Phillips can be hung with him on the same gallows. But the difference between us and the *Tribune* and his loyal league negro suffrage agitators is, that we prefer that the privilege of the elective franchise shall be conferred upon the negroes in a legal and constitutional way. We, therefore, prefer President Johnson's plan of arriving at it to that of the unconstitutional and revolutionary mode adopted by the Jacobins and the Chase radicals, of which the *Tribune* is the organ. The question of suffrage has, from the foundation of our Government, been wisely left to the several States to decide and arrange in accordance with their respective interests.

We can see no reason—even in the light of recent events growing out of the rebellion—why New York or Massachusetts should possess this right, and at the same time deny it to the people of Virginia or North Carolina. Nor are we able to see why the people

of New York—where there are not enough blacks to affect the results of our elections one way or the other—should require that a negro, with all his advantages as a freeman, should be worth two hundred and fifty dollars before he can vote, and the people of Georgia—where the blacks, with their manacles, as slaves, but just removed, form at least one third of the population—should vote without any restriction.

This, as we understand it, is the position of President Johnson. He is unquestionably in favor of conferring the right of suffrage upon the blacks of the South, but he desires that the people of the several States shall regulate the affair and place around it such restrictions and qualifications as will prevent its abuse by those who are to exercise the right. We cordially support the President in this view of the subject, believing as we do that it is the only policy which can, in safety to the country, be adopted. The Chase radicals and the New England Jacobins, on the other hand, threaten a new revolution and a social war of races, unless the President, under the plea of military necessity, confers by the wholesale the right of suffrage upon the emancipated slaves and excludes the white population of the South from any voice in the matter.

But Greeley, in raising the banner of universal amnesty and universal suffrage, has manifested a determination to cut loose from the revolutionary fanatics in New England and elsewhere. He has travelled a great way around to arrive at that decision. He has turned all manner of angles to reach that point. Even his arguments in yesterday's *Tribune* on the subject were so misty that it would have been impossible to have divined his meaning but for the sentence in which he states the naked proposition of amnesty and suffrage. Like all other advocates of the right of negroes to vote, in departing from the only legal and constitutional way of conferring the right he loses and contradicts himself at every stage of his arguments. But now that Greeley has cut loose from the Jacobin clique and accepted, and he has on one or two occasions, our proposition to restrict the right of suffrage of the blacks to the qualifications of being able to read and write, let him go a step farther, and advocate the policy of leaving it to the people of the several States to regulate on that basis, and we have no doubt but that he will have the President's co-operation, both as to suffrage and universal amnesty. As far as the elective franchise is concerned, that restriction is the same which Massachusetts requires of all her voters, both black and white. The drift of Mr. Johnson's policy is plainly towards universal suffrage as well as universal amnesty; but while he desires that the former shall be approached gradually and regulated by the people of the several States in a manner that will best assimilate the varied interests of the two races to each other, he also holds certain classes under probation, by the exception in his proclamation, until they have had time to repent, bury their animosity for the Union, and the last vestige of secession feeling is obliterated. In view of the enormity of the crime of the Southern people and the great revolution which the rebellion, politically, socially, and every other way, has brought about in the Southern States, both negro suffrage and amnesty should be gradual, and so restricted that it may not force upon us greater dangers to the peace and prosperity of that section, or new and unthought of complications. This is the result which is contemplated by President Johnson's clear, logical and practical policy of recognition. It is broad enough to admit all the lovers of the Union.—*New York Herald.*

The town of Denton, Maryland, was nearly destroyed by fire on the 4th.

A Murfreesboro (Tenn.) correspondent of the Milwaukee *Wisconsin* relates the following: Among the former magnates and late leaders of the rebellion who have returned to eat their leek, is Gen. Gideon J. Pillow. I visited him last week at his mansion, five miles from Columbia. The splendid estate on which his mansion is built is leased out by the Government to an enterprising Yankee. The family of the General have, however, been allowed to use the house and adjoining grounds. The place is an elegant one, like some English country seat. After leaving the pike to enter the carriage way upon the grounds, you ride a considerable distance through a most beautiful grove and lawn before you get a glimpse of the residence. Gen. Pillow greeted us very affably, and is quite communicative, indeed exceedingly talkative. He appears about fifty years of age—had on a gray coat, which I judged to be his uniform, stripped of its insignia and gilt buttons—not by any means a man of imposing exterior, but would pass for an intelligent and genial farmer of the old school. The General expresses himself as utterly subjugated, but I should also judge by no means repentant! He talks in substance, if not in exact words, like this: 'We are conquered; you Yankees are our masters; we give it up; we are at your mercy; we only ask a chance now, to get a living for our families, and we ask it as a favor; we have got through with the fight, and though the South didn't make as good a fight as she could have done, still it is over now, and we want peace.' I asked him if, considering us, as he said, as their masters, how it would be in case of a war with England or France. Perhaps he would prefer to change masters? The General hesitated, but finally said that that would depend on the course taken by the Government with their property. I concluded that the loyalty of the General wouldn't do to bet on yet. The General says he isn't guilty of treason. He is willing to be tried by a jury of our generals, except that Gen. Curtis must not be on it. He couldn't trust him.

INDIA.—In the English House of Commons, Sir Charles Wood had made the usual financial statement with regard to India. He showed that there was a continued general advance in prosperity from one end of India to the other. Her nett revenues of the several Presidencies for the year ending April, 1864, amounted to £35,636,898, and the charges to £26,018,388, leaving a surplus revenue of £9,618,510, which surplus was nearly all consumed in the payment of interest, guaranteed railway dividends, &c. Sir Charles Wood detailed the assistance afforded by Government towards the cultivation of cotton, which, he said, had been attended with great success. Indian capitalists were preparing to weave a description of cotton goods that would not interfere with English manufactures, but would supersede the wasteful process of handloom weaving, and allow the person so employed to engage in agricultural pursuits.

RETURN OF THE LATE SECRETARY TRENHOLM TO FORT PULASKI.—Geo. A. Trenholm, Secretary of the Treasury under the late Confederate Government, was remanded to Fort Pulaski yesterday afternoon. Mr. Trenholm was permitted to visit Hilton Head for an interview with Gen. Gillmore, and afterwards made a trip to Charleston. He was under parole and went without a guard. He was returned to Fort Pulaski yesterday under charge of Lieut. W. N. Thomas, Assistant Provost Marshal of Hilton Head, by the steamer Gen. Shepley, which left Hilton Head at 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The London *Times* says that since the Great Eastern had been moved from Sheerness to the Nore, all the final arrangements for her great undertaking had been pushed forward to the utmost, and in a few days more she would be ready to start, though it was not probable that she would really move to sea before the 9th or 10th of July. The massive shore end of the cable, twenty-five miles in length, was about to be sent to Valentia, and would be submerged from a special steamer on the 10th of July. It is said that absolutely none not connected with the business of laying the cable will be allowed to go out on the Great Eastern.

Signals were being sent through the entire 2,500 miles of cable daily, and those signals are said to show the insulation and conductivity of the wire to be almost absolutely perfect, even in an electrical sense. With the rough instrument a message of four words had been sent through the cable in a minute and a quarter, and the company believe their new instruments would more than double this rate of signalling. The £5 share in the company had declined to 18 a 38 premium.

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

W. H. QUINCY,
 (Formerly of Baltimore, Md., late of South Carolina.)
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COMMISSION MERCHANT,
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 M. L. Geary, Esq., Attorney, Edgefield, S. C. July 22 '7

Headquarters Military District of Charleston,
 CHARLESTON, S. C., July 17, 1865.
GENERAL ORDERS NO. 74.
 SO much of General Orders No. 71, current series, from these Headquarters, as erects the Fifth Sub-District, is hereby annulled.
 The section of Country comprising that District is hereby attached to the First Sub-District, the whole to be commanded by Brevet Brig. Gen. W. T. BENNETT—Headquarters at Charleston.
 By command of
 Brevet Maj. Gen. JOHN P. HATCH.
 LEONARD B. PERRY, Ass't Adj't Gen.
 July 22 '65 2

Headq's 4th Sub-District, Military District of Charleston, D. S.
 CITY OF COLUMBIA, S. C.,
 July 17, 1865.
GENERAL ORDERS NO. 11.
 IN compliance with General Orders No. 102, Headquarters Department of the South, dated at Hilton Head, S. C., June 27, 1865, the following officers and citizens are announced as the Board constituting the Superior and Circuit Provoost Courts of this Sub-District, and, for the present, will convene their sessions at Columbia, S. C.:
 Superior Court.
 2d Lieut. GEORGE W. IDEN, 25th Reg't O. V. V. I., Provoost Judge.
 DANIEL P. McDONALD, Esq., of Columbia, Associate Judge.
 ANDREW G. BASKIN, Esq., of Columbia, Associate Judge.
 Circuit Court.
 Will be presided over by one of the Associate Judges, to be designated by the Sub-District Commander. By order of
 N. HAUGHTON,
 Lt. Col. 25th Reg't O. V. V. I., Com'dg.
 JOHN WALTON, Lt. 25th Reg't O. V. V. I., A. A. Adj't Gen. July 19 '65

F. L. Phillips,
 Receiving and Forwarding Agent,
 ORANGEBURG, S. C.
 July 21

Headquarters Military District of Charleston,
 CHARLESTON, S. C., July 11, 1865.
GENERAL ORDERS NO. 72.

THE following telegram from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of this command. Reports in accordance therewith will be rendered to these Headquarters immediately, by all concerned.
 WAR DEPARTMENT,
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, June 26, 1865.
 Telegram to Department Commanders.
 Please cause an immediate investigation as to the expiration of service of all men on detached duty, in confinement, etc., within your Department, that all entitled to discharge may be forwarded to the Chief Mustering Officer of their respective States, for mustering, or to be otherwise disposed of, as required by existing orders. Applications from the friends of this class of persons for their discharge, are being constantly received at this Department.
 SAMUEL BRECK,
 Assistant Adjutant General.
 Official SAMUEL BRECK, Ass't Adj't Gen.
 By command of
 Brevet Maj. Gen. JOHN P. HATCH
 LEONARD B. PERRY, Ass't Adj't Gen.
 Official E. HANS JEWETT, 1st Lieut.
 55th Mass. Vols. A. A. A. C.

Headq's Department of the South,
 HILTON HEAD, S. C., July 10, 1865.
GENERAL ORDERS NO. 111

THE following circular, issued from the "Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands," and approved by the Hon. Secretary of War, is published for the information of this command. Its requirements will be strictly conforming to.
 WAR DEPARTMENT,
 BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
 Washington, June 13, 1865
 Circular No. 7.

In accordance with section 2 of the Act of Congress establishing this Bureau which provides for the issue of provisions, clothing and fuel for the immediate and temporary shelter and supply of destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen, the Assistant Commissioners of this Bureau will at once make careful estimates of the amounts of provisions, clothing, &c., as may be needed for the present quarter for the supply of such class of persons as may be within their respective departments, and they will hereafter, quarterly, make like estimates. All estimates must be approved by the Commissioner of the Bureau prior to issue.

Rations, fuel, transportation and quarters have been heretofore furnished to teachers of refugees and freedmen, and to other persons voluntarily laboring for the benefit of such persons, by certain commanders of departments, posts, &c., while others have refused to furnish the same. Therefore, in order that there may be uniformity of action and a clear understanding in this matter, the following rules will be adopted, and will take effect and be in force on and after July 1, 1865, to wit:


Rations will not be gratuitously issued to teachers of refugees or freedmen, or to other persons voluntarily laboring for the benefit of such persons, but such teachers as are authorized by the Assistant Commissioners of this Bureau, while actually on duty in their fields of labor, may purchase rations of the Government under precisely the same rules which apply to such purchases when made by commissioned officers of the army.

Free transportation will be granted to such teachers on Government transports and military railroads only.

Public buildings, or buildings that may have been seized from disloyal owners, not required for military purposes, may be used for occupation for schools, teachers, soldiers' wives and refugees.

O. O. HOWARD, Maj. Gen.,
 Com'r Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c.
 Approved: E. M. STANTON,
 Secretary of War.
 By command of
 Maj. Gen. G. A. GILLMORE.
 W. L. M. BURGER, Ass't Adj't Gen.

Change of Schedule on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.


 SUMTER, JULY 10, 1865.
 ON and after July 10, trains will run tri weekly over this road, as follows: Leave Kingsville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 45 a. m., for Pee Dee and all stations on the Cheraw and Darlington and North-eastern Railroad—passengers reaching Charleston same night. Returning—Arrive at Kingsville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 42 p. m., from any of the points indicated above.
 HENRY M. DRANE,
 July 11 '65