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By J. A. SELBY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1865.

VOL. I.—NO. 102.

THE COLUMBIA PHOENIX,
PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY,
BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

SUBSCRIPTION.
Six months, \$5
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ADVERTISING.
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An Interesting Leaf of History—How the Emancipation Proclamation was Written.

Mr. F. B. Carpenter gives the history of the Emancipation Proclamation, as Mr. Lincoln gave it to him, on the occasion of their first interview, as written down by himself soon afterward. We quote:

"It had got to be," said he, "mid-summer, 1862. Things had gone on from bad to worse, until I felt that we had reached the end of our rope on the plan of operations we had been pursuing; that we had about played our last card, and must change our tactics, or lose the game. I now determined on the adoption of the emancipation proclamation; and, without consultation with, or the knowledge of the Cabinet, I prepared the original draft of the proclamation, and, after much anxious thought, called a Cabinet meeting upon the subject. This was the last of July, or the first part of the month of August, 1862. (The exact date he did not remember.) 'This Cabinet meeting took place, I think, upon a Saturday. All were present excepting Mr. Blair, the Postmaster-General, who was absent at the opening of the discussion, but came in subsequently. I said to the Cabinet that I had resolved upon this step, and had not called them together to ask their advice, but to lay the subject matter of a proclamation before them; suggestions as to which would be in order, after they heard it read. Mr. Lovejoy,' said he, 'was in error when he informed you that it excited no comment, excepting on the part of Secretary Seward.'

"Various suggestions were offered. Secretary Chase wished the language stronger in reference to the arming of the blacks. Mr. Blair, after he came in, deprecated the policy, on the ground that it would cost the Administration the Fall elections. Nothing, however, was offered that I had not already fully anticipated and settled in my own mind, until Secretary Seward spoke. Said he, 'Mr. President, I approve of the proclamation, but I question the expediency of its issue at this juncture. The depression of the public mind, consequent upon our repeated reverses, is so great that I fear the effect of so important a step. It may be viewed as the last measure of an exhausted Government—a cry for help; the Government stretching forth its hands to Ethiopia instead of Ethiopia stretching forth her hands to the Government.' 'His idea,' said the President, 'was that it would be considered our last shriek, on the retreat.' This was his precise expression. 'Now,' continued Mr. Seward, 'while I approve the measure, I suggest, sir, that you postpone its issue, until you can give it to the country supported by military success, instead of issuing it as would be the case now upon the greatest disaster of the war!' Said Mr. Lincoln: 'The wisdom of the view of the Secretary of State struck me with very great force. It was an aspect of the case that, in all my thought upon the subject, I had entirely overlooked. The result was, that I put the draft of the proclamation aside, as you do your sketch for a picture, waiting for a victory. From time to time I added or changed a line, touching it here and there, waiting the progress of events. Well, the next news we had was of Pope's disaster, at Bull Run. Things looked darker than ever. Finally came the

week of the battle of Antietam. I determined to wait no longer. The news came, I think on Wednesday, that the advantage was on our side. I was then staying at the 'Soldiers' Home,' (three miles out of Washington.) Here I finished writing the second draft of the preliminary proclamation; came up on Saturday; called the Cabinet together to hear it, and it was published the following Monday. 'It was a somewhat remarkable fact,' he continued, 'there was just one hundred days between the dates of the two proclamations issued on the 22d September and the 1st of January. I had not made the calculation at the time.'

At the final meeting on Saturday, another interesting incident occurred in connection with Secretary Seward. The President had written the important part of the proclamation in these words:

"That on the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then thenceforward and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to oppress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom." "When I finished reading this paragraph," resumed Mr. Lincoln, "Mr. Seward stopped me, and said: 'I think, Mr. President, that you should insert the word 'recognize,' in that sentence, after the words 'and maintain.' I replied that I had already fully considered the import of that expression in this connection, but I had not introduced it, because it was not my way to promise what I was not entirely sure that I could perform, and I was not prepared to say that I thought we were exactly able to maintain this."

"But," said he, "Mr. Seward insisted that we ought to take this ground; and the words finally went in!"

Mr. Lincoln then proceeded to show me the various positions occupied by himself and the different members of the Cabinet on the occasion of the first meeting. "As nearly as I can remember," said he, "the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War were here at my right hand—the others were grouped at the left."

"Mr. Chase told me that at the Cabinet meeting, immediately after the battle of Antietam, and just prior to the issue of the September proclamation, the President entered upon the business before them by saying that the time for the announcement of the emancipation policy could no longer be delayed. Public sentiment," he thought, "would sustain it, many of his warmest friends and supporters demanded it—and he had promised his God that he would do it! The last part of this was uttered in a low tone, and appeared to be heard by no one but Secretary Chase, who was sitting near him. He asked the President if he correctly understood him. Mr. Lincoln replied, 'I made a solemn vow before God that if General Lee was driven back from Pennsylvania, I would crown the result by the declaration of freedom to the slaves!'"

Wallace Butler, a member of the Second Presbyterian Church at St. Louis, was expelled on Sunday last, because he refused to acknowledge that he had sinned in joining the rebel army. He is a recently returned Confederate soldier.

The demand on France for the restitution of the cannon and other property deposited by the Confederate officers beyond the Rio Grande is to be replied to by a free and full restitution of the effects.

We have now some particulars of the fate of the ship William Nelson, bound for New York from Antwerp, having on board five hundred and fifty persons. The captain, on the 25th of June, undertook to fumigate her. Pitch was placed in the hold, and red hot irons thrown upon it. The pitch blazed and fired the vessel. Conterstation seized all on board. The captain, officers and cabin passengers left the ship, leaving the poor emigrants to escape by such means as they could command. The cabin passengers were much burned, particularly the females, who are slowly recovering. About forty of the steerage passengers, farther reports say, have been saved, and possibly we may yet learn of more survivors. It is, however, certain that more than 300 persons perished by the imprudent act of the captain in trying to disinfect his ship by the means he adopted.

Isham G. Harris, ex Governor of Tennessee, writes to the Memphis *Bulletin* from Hacienda Carogial, near Puebla, Mexico, dated June. He approves the act of disfranchising a large portion of the people on the ground that, while the law disqualifies him from voting, it does not prevent him from holding office. He therefore announces himself as a candidate for Governor of Tennessee in 1866. Accompanying this card was a Confederate bill for twenty dollars, endorsed on the back by Maximilian to be paid when due.

DUKE GWIN AGAIN.—A late Vera Cruz letter says: There is no doubt but that Gwin will get his project through. It only awaits the signature of Maximilian to become a law. He goes out as director general of emigration for Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango, and Guatamala, with extraordinary powers and eight thousand French troops to protect him—emigration to be strictly Southern. Ten thousand Confederates are to be armed and paid by the empire, but kept in the above mentioned States as protection to emigration.

Pesquera's force of 3,000 men have been routed at El Paso by an equal number of French. This took place on the 23d of April. The Liberal camp was surprised, and Pesquera had retired without collecting more than a third of his scattered army. Gen. Hengra is in San Francisco, and is said to have received \$90,000 to encourage armed emigration. He meets with no practical aid.

Gen. E. Kirby Smith, Magruder and Price, accompanied by Gov. Allen and ex Gov. Moore, of Louisiana, are reported to have left San Antonio, Texas, for Mexico, escorted by 300 well armed men, provisioned for six months. Gen. Hindman, Bee and Gov. Marsh had left several days before. Gen. Smith was destitute and had to borrow money to get out of the State.

The Paris *Patrie*, of the 4th, says: "We are enabled to state that France and England, acting with a view to the preservation of peace and general conciliation, have come to an agreement upon the principal questions which may result upon the present state of American affairs."

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July 26 4*

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July 27 3

Government Claims and Applications for Pardon.

THE subscriber has made arrangements with one of the most able and influential legal firms in Washington city, for the prosecution of Government claims and applications for pardon.

All applications for pardon under the Amnesty Proclamation must first be lodged with the Provisional Governor, and from thence forwarded to Washington city for final action by the President. The intervention of an attorney, both at this place and Washington city, will greatly facilitate the transaction and completion of such business. C. J. ELFORD,
Attorney at Law,
Greenville, S. C.

July 26 3
All papers in the State copy three times and send bills to C. J. E.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name, style and firm of KILLIAN & WING, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. W. WING, having purchased the debts due to the concern and assumed those due by it, persons having demands will present them to him, and persons indebted will make payment to him.
ELI KILLIAN,
F. W. WING.

The subscriber having purchased the interest of ELI KILLIAN, in the above firm, the business will hereafter be conducted by him in his own name. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
F. W. WING.

The subscriber takes pleasure in recommending his late partner, Mr. F. W. Wing, to the support of the former patrons of the late firm of Killian & Wing, and of the public generally. ELI KILLIAN.
July 22 14*

W. H. QUINCY,
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M. L. Geary, Esq., Attorney, Edgefield, S. C.
July 22 7

By the Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS His Excellency President Johnson has issued his proclamation, appointing me (Benjamin F. Perry) Provisional Governor in and for the State of South Carolina, with power to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for conferring a Convention of the State, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise within the limits of the State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a Republican form of State Government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence;

Now, therefore, in obedience to the proclamation of His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, I, BENJAMIN F. PERRY, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, for the purpose of organizing a Provisional Government in South Carolina, reforming the State Constitution and restoring civil authority in said State, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that all civil officers in South Carolina, who were in

office when the Civil Government of the State was suspended, in May last, (except those arrested or under prosecution for treason,) shall, on taking the oath of allegiance prescribed in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of the 29th day of May, 1865, resume the duties of their offices and continue to discharge them under the Provisional Government till further appointments are made.

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that it is the duty of all loyal citizens of the State of South Carolina to promptly go forward and take the oath of allegiance to the United States, before some magistrate or military officer of the Federal Government, who may be qualified for administering oaths; and such are hereby authorized, to give certified copies thereof to the persons respectively by whom they were made. And such magistrates or officers are hereby required to transmit the originals of such oaths, as early a day as may be convenient, to the Department of State, in the city of Washington, D. C.

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that the Managers of Elections throughout the State of South Carolina will hold an election for members of a State Convention, at their respective precincts, on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT, according to the laws of South Carolina in force before the secession of the State; and that each Election District in the State shall elect as many members of the Convention as the said District has members of the House of Representatives—the basis of representation being population and taxation. This will give one hundred and twenty-four members to the Convention—a number sufficiently large to represent every portion of the State most fully.

Every loyal citizen who has taken the Amnesty oath and not within the excepted classes in the President's Proclamation, will be entitled to vote, provided he was a legal voter under the Constitution as it stood prior to the secession of South Carolina. And all who are within the excepted classes must take the oath and apply for a pardon, in order to entitle them to vote or become members of the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus elected on the first Monday in September next, are hereby required to convene in the city of Columbia, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of September, 1865, for the purpose of altering and amending the present Constitution of South Carolina, or remodelling and making a new one, which will conform to the great changes which have taken place in the State, and be more in accordance with Republican principles and equality of representation.

And I do further proclaim and make known, that the Constitution and all laws of force in South Carolina prior to the secession of the State, are hereby made of force under the Provisional Government, except wherein they may conflict with the provisions of this proclamation. And the Judges and Chancellors of the State are hereby required to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties which appertain to their respective offices, and especially in criminal cases. It will be expected of the Federal military authorities now in South Carolina, to lend their authority to the civil officers of the Provisional Government, for the purpose of enforcing the laws and preserving the peace and good order of the State.

And I do further command and enjoin all good and lawful citizens of the State to unite in enforcing the laws and bringing to justice all disorderly persons, all plunderers, robbers and marauders, all vagrants and idle persons who are wandering about without employment or any visible means of supporting themselves.

It is also expected that all former owners of freed persons will be kind to them, and not turn off the children or aged to perish; and the freed men and women are earnestly enjoined to make contracts, just and fair, for remaining with their former owners.

In order to facilitate as much as possible the application for pardons under the excepted sections of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, it is stated for information that all applications must be by petition, stating the exception, and accompanied with the oath prescribed. This petition must be first approved by the Provisional Governor, and then forwarded to the President. The headquarters of the Provisional Governor will be at Greenville, where all communications to him must be addressed.

The newspapers of this State will publish this proclamation till the election for members of the Convention.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal: Done at the [L. S.] town of Greenville, this 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States the ninetieth.

B. F. PERRY.
By the Provisional Governor.
WILLIAM H. PERRY, Private Secretary.
July 28