

# THE COLUMBIA DAILY PHOENIX.

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By J. A. SELBY.

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THE COLUMBIA PHOENIX,  
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BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

## ADVERTISING.

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The *Macon Telegraph*, of the 18th inst., says:

Capt. Nunan, 3d Ohio cavalry, commander of the post at Milledgeville, publishes some very sensible rules for the guidance of freedmen and former masters, in that section, which are to remain in force until further orders are received from headquarters. Because they are practical, in the absence of the controlling power of the freedmen's bureau, we copy them, as follows:

1st. The former masters of freedmen must not allow any vagrancy on their plantation, all that can work must be set to work, and if they fail to do it the punishment will be severe.

2d. Freedmen going from one plantation to another on a visit, are required to have permission from the proper authorities to go on the premises where they intend to visit before they can enter.

3d. All freedmen in the city and vicinity will immediately get passes showing where they belong, and all coming to this post on business are required to have a pass from their former masters, otherwise they will be arrested.

4th. Freedmen that will use any disrespectful language to their former masters, and those that will not obey what proper orders are given them, will be severely punished.

5th. The practice of stealing and killing stock by freedmen has been very extensive on the plantations, and in order that this may be put a stop to immediately, all employees of freedmen, will have a daily inspection of the freedmen's cabins, and if anything is found in them that does not properly belong to them, it will be reported at this post for further examination.

6th. A certain class of citizens in this city make it a practice of trading with freedmen from the country, which encourages the freedmen to steal and plunder from his former master; the following rule will be observed before the purchase is made hereafter.

7th. Freedmen peddlers are required to have a paper from their former master, showing they have proper authority to sell the articles that are enumerated on the papers, and all freedmen not having the written authority to sell, will be immediately arrested by the civil marshal or military authority. Any freedman or white person harboring or feeding freedmen that run away from their former masters, will be immediately punished by the military authority.

**THE END OF THE WORLD.**—This is what the *London Spectator* says of the end of the world: "Almost all European writers, whatever their subject, politics or society, now tacitly assume that the human race is to progress forever, or to state their latent idea more strictly, is to advance steadily for an indefinite period towards a nobler life and a higher civilization. The idea of a fixed term of history, which so greatly influenced the middle ages, has utterly disappeared, the semi-religious belief of cataclysm to occur at a distant but visible date, though still entertained, has ceased to be professed by anybody but Dr. Cumming, and does not influence him. The reverie of the politician is no longer absent from the great minds of the first four centuries—but of a coming millennium, when all mankind shall be allied, and the motive force of the European, and subtle brow of the Arab, and the deft hand of the Mongol shall all be employed together in making earth more lovely and more convenient for its people."

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1865.—On the publication of the statement in the *Tribune* a few days ago, that the Secretary of War had interfered with the attendance of Mrs. Surratt's spiritual adviser, the *New York Times* and an obscure Philadelphia journal took occasion, without any knowledge of facts, to denounce it as a malicious fabrication. The subjoined statement was obtained from the very best authority, and neither the *Times* or the Secretary of War dare deny it.

On Thursday morning, the 6th inst., the Rev. Father Walter, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, in this city, went to the War Office to ask for a pass to visit Mrs. Surratt, ignorant of the fact that she had already been condemned to suffer death on the following day. He had never previously visited Mrs. S., nor did he know her except by reputation. On application, he was informed by Gen. Hardie, A. A. G. to Secretary Stanton, that he could not give him a pass without first consulting Mr. Stanton, who was out at the time. Father Walter returned home, and at 1 o'clock p. m. on the same day received a pass to visit the prison, signed, by order of the Secretary of War, Gen. Hardie, A. A. G.

The messenger who brought the pass to Father Walter, being an intelligent Irishman, Father W. entered into conversation with him on the subject of the execution, firmly asserting his belief in Mrs. Surratt's innocence. In half or perhaps an hour afterward, Gen. Hardie himself called at the residence of Father Walter, and after some irrelevant conversation, said: "Father Walter, you made quite an impression on the mind of my messenger in regard to the execution of Mrs. Surratt, to which Father W. remarked that he was firmly impressed with her entire innocence. Gen. Hardie then said: 'Father Walter, the pass you have will not admit you to the military prison to-morrow, because it is not signed by the Secretary of War. I want you to make me a promise to say nothing of Mrs. Surratt's innocence, and I will give you the necessary pass.'

Father Walter, naturally indignant, immediately refused to accede to Gen. H.'s demand, giving him to understand, in the plainest kind of language, that no official, civil or military, could enforce his silence on this point; and remarking that he knew under whose authority he (Gen. H.) was acting. Gen. Hardie—a converted Catholic, by the way—then said, patronizingly, that as yet there were no charges lodged against him, Father W., at the War Department; to which the latter rejoined that he might tell his master, Stanton, that he conscientiously believed Mrs. Surratt guiltless; that he should proclaim his belief, and that the War Department might hang him if it thought proper.

Gen. Hardie was about to go without giving Father W. the pass, when the latter said: "Gen. Hardie, I cannot suffer Mrs. Surratt to die without administering the sacrament; I say yes to your proposition; give me the pass." Gen. Hardie then drew from his pocket a pass duly filled up and signed by Edwin M. Stanton, admitting him, Father W., to the prison until after the execution.

Previous to the removal of Mrs. Surratt from the Carroll to the Military Prison, Father W. had made application to the War Office for a pass to visit her, she being very ill, but in every instance his applications were denied, and up to the very day before the execution Mrs. S. was deprived by the Secretary of War of spiritual attendants.

[Special despatch N. Y. Tribune.]

The Union men of Weakly County, Tennessee, held a public meeting, denouncing the arrest of Emerson Etheridge, and other outrages, by order of Brownlow, as revolutionary and lawless.

**OUT AT ELBOWS.**—It is very sad to watch the gradual falling into at the elation of things new and bright and lovely; the gradual decay and disintegration of what once looked as solid as granite, and as durable as the everlasting hills. For things, as well as people, get out at elbows; and time wears holes in feelings as well as in velvet and corduroy. Love and hope and happiness and aspiration all get threadbare and fall into rents as the months pass on and winter frosts wither up and blight the last of the summer flowers. In the youth and heyday of our life our moral elbows are covered an inch thick with generous padding; and we scout as sacrilegious, the idea that we shall ever go ragged, whatever happens to our neighbors. Impossible task we burning fiery hot with poetry and zeal, should ever calm down into prose and vulgar factions—that our philanthropic designs for regenerating mankind should subside into trading on our neighbor's necessities—that our poetic flights into the regions of the beautiful and true should end in the lean sea of the useful and the expedient. Look at the wedding coat, and the wedding gown, too, for the matter of that. Bright, new, glossy, stainless, intact, do they not look as if fashioned for a lifetime? as if their brightness could never fade? their gloss be never rubbed away? their wholeness never broken? and yet what is the truth of that wedding wardrobe?

In many cases an out-at-elbowism before the year is fulfilled; in some before the wedding feast is cold; in almost all before life is ended; in only a gracious few, so few that we can all count upon our fingers the rare examples known to us, the seams kept open and the nap unrubbed to the last, and the gloss and the beauty and the wholeness, the same in the end as was in the beginning. Only a few gracious instances of the preservation of the wedding garment, is known to any of us, but scores of those in which there are threadbare places, and jagged holes, and elbows all abraded, and premature dilapidation, and bitter repentance for the special pattern accepted—others so much more suited, may be rejected!—and enduring irritation with the 'fit.' Enduring indeed, ofttime to the life's end. And when elbowed once get admit, from the padding, and close stitching of the wedding garment, I doubt if any amount of darning and fine drawing can recover them before they get swathed for everlasting in the shroud.

[Dickens' all the Year Round.]

**DRYING PEACHES.**—Peaches this year are abundant. Where they cannot at maturity, be conveniently sent to a good market, it will pay well to dry them in large quantities. In Northern cities they are always scarce and in great demand, and if shipped thither, will bring back the money, of which we are suffering the want.

Peeled fruit always sells best, but at not enough advance generally, to compensate for the extra trouble. If the down is thoroughly washed off and the unpeeled fruit is then cut up and cured neatly, selecting it when fully ripe but not mellow, protecting it while drying, from wet, dust, and insects, and has when put up a clean, bright appearance, it will bring a good price. The higher flavored the peaches selected, the better will be the dried fruit; but the mearest soft peaches, if nicely cured, meet with a ready sale. Let the good housewives of our land take the matter in hand and dry large quantities instead of leaving the crop to their husbands for distillation, to fill the land with more drunkards. The dried fruit can easily be converted into money, and will bring in return, sugar, coffee, clothing, and the other necessities and comforts so much needed. The taxes and duties will prevent much net profit from distillation. A kiln for drying is easily

prepared and thereby an article is secured of superior quality, independent of the weather.

For family use, dried fruit of all kinds is wholesome and nutritious, and when the fruit season is over should be an article of almost daily use.—*Cultivator.*

**THE TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY NEW YORK.**—The *New York World* devotes several columns to a detailed statement of the immense property held by Trinity Church, in that city. Its real estate originally consisted of 2,068 lots, granted it by King William III, in 1597. Since 1748, 318 lots have been given away, 1,059 have been sold, 691 remain; yet, owing to the rise of property, the value of the remaining lots is very much greater than the original value of the whole. Wm. B. Astor leases a large number of the lots, which leases will expire at the close of May, 1866, when the Church will come into full possession of them. Their value is estimated at \$6,000,000. The Astor lease includes 336 lots, which were let in 1767, at twenty-five cents yearly per lot for a term of ninety-nine years. They are all occupied by buildings which bring Mr. Astor high rents, and comprise some of the most valuable sites in the First, Third, Fifth, Eighth and Ninth Wards. Mr. Astor pays Trinity Chapel \$269 per annum for all the lots, being about seventy-five cents for each. If we estimate the rental from each building on these lots at the low average of \$500, the fortunate leaseholder must receive on an invested capital of \$269, an income of \$168,000 per annum. In a few years all the leases given by Trinity to various parties will expire, and the property will revert back to the corporation. The value of the whole real estate will then, it is said, not fall far short of twenty millions of dollars.

**GEN. GRANT IN THE CALIFORNIA GOLD MINES.**—Sixteen years ago, this July, Lieut. Gen. Grant was mining for gold on the North fork of the American River, California. He dressed in a blue flannel shirt and coarse miner's rig, labored away for about two years, literally earning his bread by the sweat of his brow. He was not successful, however. After he resigned from the old army, and only until he was reinstated, has he succeeded in striking a far richer place of greatness and distinction than mere wealth could possibly afford, or all his labor in the richest of the gold mines of California have realized.

[Pacific Monthly.]

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 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 put 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 lead 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 Government 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 town of Greenville, this 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States the nineteenth.

B. F. PERRY,  
By the Provisional Governor:  
WILLIAM H. PERRY, Private Secretary.  
July 20