

COLUMBIA.

Tuesday Morning, May 8, 1866.

An Anniversary to be Observed.

On a beautiful Sabbath afternoon, being the 10th May, 1863, the cause for which the Southern States were then struggling experienced the most stunning shocks and severest blows it had, up to that time, received. On that bright May Sabbath afternoon, that Christian warrior and chieftain, Lieutenant-General T. J. Jackson—"Stonewall Jackson"—breathed his last. In death, as in life, while standing in the faith of the Christian, his expressions showed that the cause he had battled for, for months and years past, was still dear to his heart.

The following proposition is taken from the *Richmond Examiner* of a late date:

The 10th of May is the anniversary of the death of "Stonewall" Jackson, and we propose that no business be transacted on that day, that all stores be closed, that all papers intermit publication, and that our churches be opened for memorial services for the dead of the whole Confederate army. In all the churches let collections be made for the preservation of the neglected graves of our soldiers, and let all unite in the testimonial with devout hearts and liberal hands.

We think the idea suggested most appropriate. This mode of remembering the anniversary of the lamented chieftain is one befitting the mournful occasion, and would add a mournful interest to the memorial services of the gallant dead. All among us feel a deep interest, not only in the preservation of the neglected graves of our fallen soldiers, but in preserving green in our memories their gallant deeds and their devotion to a cause they deemed it was patriotic to struggle for. And while that cause has failed, even those who considered it patricidal and wrong, still honor the virtues, spotless honor, heroic bravery, and high generalship, which combined to immortalize the character of "Stonewall Jackson."

As an evidence of the high esteem in which he was held by gallant officers in the Federal army, we observe that at a recent mass meeting of the Johnson party at St. Louis, a letter from Maj. Gen. Frank P. Blair, Jr., was read, in which he claims that England or France would be proud to accept as equal citizens all men who had acted so nobly and gallantly as the Southern people. He says that those nations would be happy to claim as their own men like Lee and Johnston, and then he adds: "Would they fail to honor and cherish, as part of their own glory, the memory of that illustrious throng of the dead led by Stonewall Jackson?" Such, we believe, are the sentiments of the noble, the true and the brave among the officers and men who fought for the preservation of the Union.

As we cordially approve of the suggestion of the *Examiner* above quoted, we invite the attention of our people to it. To the city authorities, to the clergymen of the city, and especially to the ladies, we commend its consideration, that they may inaugurate the steps by which, on next Thursday, we may unite in two fitting ceremonies—that of commemorating the death of the well-beloved hero and leader, Jackson, and of organizing the ways and means to preserve the now neglected graves of the soldiers who fell in a cause which, however mistaken they were, they considered it their high and patriotic duty to uphold and defend.

A GOOD MOVE.—Several public spirited citizens in Charleston propose to convert the square of the burnt district into a public garden, on the same plan as the Palais Royal in Paris. This will be enclosed by an elegant fire-proof block of buildings. The lower stories to be used as stores, while the upper will contain cafes, an opera house, etc. The plan is a very plausible one, and will, no doubt, meet the favor of the community.

The Department of State is in receipt of news from Europe which renders war extremely improbable between Austria and Prussia. The conduct of the latter power is generally deprecated. The Queen of England has written a letter to the Government, expressing her disapprobation of its bearing in its diplomatic intercourse with Austria, and strongly counseling peace.

A Well-Taxed Country.

Many of our readers will remember the description which Sydney Smith gave of his own well-taxed country (England) at the time he wrote. Here is the picture:

"Taxes were piled on taxes until they reached every article which enters into the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under the foot; taxes upon everything which it is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell or taste; taxes upon warmth, light and locomotion; taxes on everything on earth and in the water under the earth; on everything that comes from abroad, or is grown at home; taxes on the raw material; taxes on fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man; taxes on the source which pampers man's appetite, and the drug which restores him to health; on the ermine which decorates the judge, and the rope which hangs the criminal; on the poor man's salt and the rich man's spice; on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribbons of the bride. At bed or board, couchant or levant, we must pay.

"The school-boy whips his taxed top; the beardless youth manages his taxed horse with a taxed bridle on a taxed road; and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine which has paid seven per cent., into a spoon which has paid fifteen per cent., flings himself back upon the chintz bed which has paid twenty-two per cent., makes his will on an eight-pound stamp, and expires in the arms of an apothecary, who has paid a license of a hundred pounds for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole property is then immediately taxed from two to ten per cent. Besides the probate, large fees are demanded for burying him in the chancel; his virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble; and he is then gathered to his fathers to be taxed no more."

Our own country has been brought to nearly the same condition by sectional legislation, and by the immense expenditures of the late war. Everything almost is taxed—from a box of lucifer matches to a box of tobacco, from a bed mattress to a bale of cotton, from a shingling nail to a bar of iron, from the killing of a diminutive roasting pig to the slaughtering of a mammoth ox. If a poor devil of an office-holder gets over \$600, he must pay five per cent. of it. If a man makes a written contract, no matter how insignificant, he has to pay five cents for the privilege of doing so; a simple receipt for money must bear the inevitable stamp, or it is worthless; every box or vial of medicine has to pay a tax; a common photograph likeness is taxed; a deed or conveyance of property cannot be legally recorded unless stamped; and so with every other written instrument. And thus it is, from the commonest necessities of life to its most extravagant luxuries; every article is taxed.

If the radicals shall have their way spending their time and the people's money, in months of diabolical legislation—in appropriating millions for the so-called Freedmen's Bureau, in granting uncalled for subsidies to parties for the accomplishment of their destructive schemes, in supporting a standing army, which is uncalled for among a free people, and in thousand other ways squandering and flinging away the millions extracted from the hard-earned pittance of the poor, as well as the coffers of the rich—then will Sydney Smith's remarks apply to us, and the United States will have the honor to be the best taxed country in the world.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.—We clip from the *Fayetteville News* the following letter from ex-President Davis, in response to one from the ladies of Fayetteville enclosing a check for Mrs. Davis. He appreciates the sympathy which his countrywomen feel for his family:

FORTRESS MONROE, VA.,
April 22, 1866.
Mrs. J. K. Kyle, Fayetteville, N. C.
MY DEAR MADAM: I have the honor to acknowledge yours of the 14th instant, enclosing a check to be forwarded to Mrs. Davis, as a present from the ladies of Fayetteville.

Sadly remembering how your homes were desolated during the war, I could not have expected you, in the midst of the ruin, to be mindful of the wants of those at a distance. Nothing could add to my admiration for the heroic, self-denying, Christian virtues of my countrywomen, for the measure was full to overflowing. Nor could anything increase the gratitude with which I will ever recur to their confidence and sympathy. It only remains to assure you, and the ladies whom you represent, that I am most gratefully and respectfully your friend and obedient servant,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Governor Orr, of South Carolina, and other prominent citizens of Charleston, propose the common school system for colored children in that city.

Position of the Cabinet.

The announcement that nearly all the Cabinet were opposed to the report of the Reconstruction Committee, at their meeting recently called for the consideration of the subject, including Mr. Stanton, has caused a great flurry among the radicals. Especially are they troubled by the defection of Stanton; and the radical papers, while they profess scarcely to believe the announcement, indulge in a variety of speculations on the matter. The *Baltimore American* professes indignation at any attempt to draw out the Secretary, while the majority of the other organs of the party are ready to deny the whole thing. A Cabinet officer said, on Wednesday last, that not one of his associates would deny the verity of the report that has been published of the late Cabinet meeting relative to restoration.

But the following paragraph from the *National Intelligencer*, of Friday last, we think, settles the matter. That paper says:

"This community does not expect the *Intelligencer* to re-affirm its statements of what it has published as reliable matter of fact; and we should not now refer to the denials of the verity of our report of what transpired recently in Cabinet council concerning restoration, were it not that we have a comment to make upon the subject, and also to aver upon authority from many intelligent sources the further fact, that Mr. Stanton spoke at some length, and was more pronounced or emphatic than our carefully prepared report stated.

"It occurs to us that some of the radical organs should behave more manly, and take the rapidly accumulating evidences of popular condemnation of their course with other than prevarications, groans and tears. The people soon tire of starchy political beggars who habitually ventilate their wrongs and woes before the nation, and appeal for help in the form of additional subscriptions, or by public gratuities at the expense of our over-taxed people."

After this downright and positive assertion of the *Intelligencer*, we may take it for granted that, with the exception of Secretary Harlan, the Cabinet is in accord at least in its opposition to the report of the Committee, if not in support of the President.

IS IT THE EFFECT OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL?—The *New York News* has the following paragraph:

"A most remarkable 'change of front' is now going on in the person of a negro in Culpepper County, Virginia. This change consists in a gradual disappearance of the original black skin, whereof he was possessed, and an assumption of a fine, white cuticle in its place. This miracle has been in progress now for some three months, and the phenomenon can only be accounted for on the supposition that the radical excitement is working on him. From conceiving himself to be 'as good as a white man,' he is daily becoming one. But, after a while, when he succeeds in shuffling off that black coil, he will be in as bad a condition as before; for then he will no longer be a negro, and Sumner, Stevens and the others will turn their backs on him. Like the hog who crawled through the crooked fence, that darkey will find himself on the same side again. Altogether, it is a curious circumstance, and, we think, is worthy of the attention of the *Tribune*. It is a profound illustration of that paper's logic, as to the perfect equality of the race."

The bill disfranchising all "rebels" from voting at the elections in Tennessee has been passed by both houses of the Legislature of that State. It is, therefore, a law.

The *Herald* says that the Fenian fury in New York appears to be turned upon the leaders. O'Mahony has been arrested, tried, made to disgorge and deposed; and it is now the intention to arrest and try Stephens on his arrival in New York, which is anticipated on the 9th instant. He is accused of complicity in the acts for which O'Mahony was tried.

There is a case of ancient leprosy in New Orleans—a young girl of good standing. One of her feet has already dropped off, and one arm is nearly gone. The most eminent physicians pronounce her disease leprosy. It is not contagious. This is the first instance of that horrible disease we have ever been called on to record.

An Irishman, in Baltimore, being ordered not to roll his wheelbarrow on the sidewalk, deliberately shouldered it, and lawfully obstructed the way a good deal more than he had while acting unlawfully.

An attempt was recently made to poison the entire family of Mr. J. P. Hagerty, of Wetumpka, Ala., with a party of guests visiting him at the time. The attempt was made by a negro girl, who has been arrested.

The Burning of Columbia.

The *New York Daily News* has the following comments on the reading of General Wade Hampton's letter in the United States Senate:

The solemn denial by the Carolina General of the foul and slanderous accusation brought against him, and the retorting of the charge upon Sherman himself, are now first published in a form that will command public attention, and it will be for the country to decide the issue of veracity thus raised. What the ultimate decision will be cannot be doubted. The high breeding, the elevated social position, the nice and delicate sense of honor of General Hampton, no less than the great qualities of head and heart which have made him famous, will lend to his assertions a dignity, force and weight, not only among his own people, but everywhere, which will scarcely be accorded to those of the ferocious chieftain whose track was marked by a devastation as wanton as it was cruel and unsparring. It is natural that General Sherman, or his friends for him, should seek to rid himself of some portion of the obloquy that will forever attach itself to his name. Official documents will avail him nothing; they have long since ceased to be accepted as trustworthy evidence of anything, except in the conventional hypocrisies of diplomatic intercourse. To lie like a bulletin is a comparison as just on this side of the water as on the other; and when history comes to make up its verdict on this, as on other questions of the war, it is not in the "Story of the Grand March," or the official bulletins, that it will search for its facts. And these are too notorious and too well established to require the aid of even Hampton's testimony. Thousands of people in Columbia knew—for the soldiers told them so—that their city was to be burned and sacked; that Gen. Sherman had promised twenty-four hours' loot to his soldiers; and that three rockets, thrown up from the heights on the West bank of the Congaree, would be the signal for commencing the work of pillage and destruction. They remember how, at the concerted signal, all the devils in hell seemed to have been turned loose in their midst, and how, after twenty-four hours of untold and unutterable horrors, the repetition of the same signal heralded the return of comparative order. They know, and their countrymen know, and the world will one day know, that William T. Sherman is alone responsible for the burning and sacking of Columbia, and all its attendant atrocities; and if his name lives in history, the infamy of the deed will cling to it forever. The memory of the spirit of cold-blooded cruelty and unrelenting ferocity in which he conducted his campaign will outlive the recollection of the success which attended it; his merits as a soldier will but serve to point the moral of his cruelties as a man; and he can hope, at best, but for the fame of a Sylla or an Alva.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—The following letter from the Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, has been kindly furnished us for publication:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
May 2, 1866.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 27th ult. is received. All I can do for the relief of the people of South Carolina, in regard to the direct tax, has already been done. All sales for taxes have been suspended until Congress shall have an opportunity of acting definitely upon the subject. I have no power to withdraw the Tax Commissioners, nor to suspend the collection of taxes from those who are not able to pay them. What action Congress will take upon the subject cannot now be determined.

I did not say to Mr. Trescott that the direct tax was not to be paid, but merely said to him, what I now say to you, that I had deemed it to be proper, in the peculiar circumstances of the Southern people, to suspend all sales of property for direct taxes until there had been ample opportunity for a full consideration of the subject by Congress. Beyond this, I have no authority to go. I am, very truly, yours,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.
R. IZARD MIDDLETON, Jr., Esq.,
Charleston, S. C.

The monster iron-clad new vessel, *Dunderberg*, is now receiving the completing touches of the mechanics, in the yard of Wm. H. Webb, her builder, at New York. The Government has recently intimated to the contractor the necessity of completing the vessel at the earliest moment. The *Dunderberg* has her masts, machinery and boilers on board, and the smoke-stack is set up. A battery of improved guns is now being prepared for the vessel at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, also a large quantity of fixed ammunition. The *Dunderberg* is the largest American iron-clad afloat.

The old capitol building has been offered for sale. \$6,000 was the only offer made. It was then withdrawn from the market.

The *London Times* thinks the number of negroes shot and hanged in Jamaica after the late insurrection is 500.

Advice to Freedmen.

It gives us pleasure to insert in our columns the following address of Mr. Jacob R. Davis, an Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Georgia, as a straight-forward, manly effort to promote public good, disseminate just views and uphold the laws of the land:

Your duty is to obey the laws, be they what they may. To be industrious, honest, economical and respectful. You are free, it is true, but from your poverty (which is no disgrace) you are dependant. If dependant, upon whom? Why, upon your neighbors, who are in better circumstances than yourself—be they white or black.

You have now the privilege of obtaining an education—avail yourself of this great privilege; respect and honor those who teach you, so long as they adhere to their legitimate duties as teachers. But if you find them or any other person attempting to instill in your brain social equality, which was never recognized by any nation, race, or color of people on earth, you say to these people, you learn me to read, write and calculate, and then if I conduct myself properly my social position will be changed.

Freedmen, during the war you acted nobly, your conduct as a people was commendable, and is so appreciated by every honest heart. That war ended, and slavery terminated with it. This change was great as its was unexpected. You are free—free to do what is right and just; you are not free to do as you please regardless of law.

When in slavery, the orders of your masters was your law. You are now free, and you are governed by the laws of the country in which you live. Therefore to do right you must be a law-abiding people. If you violate law you will certainly be punished. If you are a law-abiding subject, sober, honest, and industrious, you will be respected. That respect is obtained only by your own good conduct, not by your assuming that you are as good as anybody simply because you are free. Those who teach you the latter, are teachers of false doctrine, and you should avoid them, however much they may claim to be your friends.

My advice to you is to cultivate the friendship of those with whom you expect to live, for it is from that kind of friends you may expect aid in time of need. You should avoid, in any and every way, anything calculated to create a strife between yourselves and the whites. If the whites occasionally vary from the rule of propriety, it is no reason you should—you have everything at stake. You are poor; you have your fortune to make; you cannot make it out of your own color. For they are all poor; therefore, it is your policy to be at all times respectful. It will cost you nothing, but its influence will be great in your favor. "He who humbly himself shall be exalted." Observe this strictly, and you will certainly profit by so doing.

AID FOR THE SOUTH.—A note from a friend in New Orleans asks us to call attention to several peculiar advertisements now appearing in the Southern papers. These advertisements offer rewards for the return of valuable private libraries stolen by officers of the Union armies, and appropriated to their own use during the late war. One gentleman says there were taken from his house some 300 volumes, mostly rare French and Spanish books, relating to the early history of Louisiana, which cannot be replaced by purchase, and for which he now offers five dollars per volume. Large rewards are also offered (and no questions asked) for the return of other souvenirs stripped from Southern houses, and which are now known to be in the possession of certain captains, colonels, brigadier and major-generals, who have a great deal to say about their public services, and very little about their private stealings. Our New Orleans correspondent himself saw six or eight boxes of household knock-knocks and women's and children's clothing, which were stolen in Pensacola by Neal Dow, and were stopped at the custom-house in New Orleans.—*New York World*.

NEW METHOD OF MAKING ICE.—The *London Chronicle News* contains an account of an ice-making machine recently perfected in France, which appears to be well adapted to household use, and will take the sceptre from the hands of the "ice kings" of the North. One of these small machines will make about eleven pounds of ice an hour, at a cost of less than half a cent per pound.

The plan adopted is as follows: In one cylinder a solution of common salt is placed, and to this another cylinder is adapted. The saline solution is then heated (not above 100 degrees,) and the steam is passed into the second cylinder. After about an hour, a tap between the two cylinders is turned, and the one containing the compressed steam is placed in a vessel of cold water.

HON. JAMES L. PETIGRU'S LIBRARY.—In the Senate, on the 30th ult., Mr. Howe, from the Library Committee, reported a joint resolution for the purchase of the library of Hon. James L. Petigru, for the Law Library of Congress.

Local Items.

Mortgages and Conveyances of Real Estate for sale at this office.

Mr. T. M. Pollock, of the "Bear House," has made arrangements to supply families with the very best of soda water and sarsaparilla by the dozen bottles. Send in your orders.

THE BURNING OF COLUMBIA.—An interesting account of the "Sack and Destruction of the City of Columbia, S. C.," has just been issued, in pamphlet form, from the *Phoenix* steam power press. Orders can be filled to any extent.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.—The *Phoenix* office is now fully supplied with cards, colored and white paper, colored ink, wood type, etc., and is now in condition to execute all manner of book and job printing in the shortest possible time. Give us a call.

Owing to the reduction in the cost of printing paper, and the tumble in prices generally, we have reduced the subscription to the *Phoenix* as follows:

Daily paper, one year \$8.00
Daily paper, per month 75
Tri-weekly, one year 5.00
Tri-weekly, per month 50

THE MEETING TO-MORROW.—We have already adverted to the public meeting to be held to-morrow. The "truth of history" must be vindicated. We earnestly urge that the whole people of our city should be present on the occasion, and we suggest that business men shut up their stores, and mechanics their work-shops, during the hour or two this meeting will occupy.

We make another suggestion—that persons who were eye-witnesses to any act of incendiarism on the part of Gen. Sherman's army, should have their reports written out, and, we think, under affidavit it would be preferable. The Magistrates of the city will take such depositions cheerfully, and, in this way, the truth will be ascertained and believed.

Attend to this matter to-day! Have all your statements ready, and it will save a great deal of trouble and time. Any Magistrate will take the deposition without fee or reward.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attention is called to the following advertisements, which are published this morning for the first time:

Costar's Rat Exterminator.
D. B. DeSaussure—Commissioner's Sale.
T. M. Pollock—Soda Water, &c.
McGinniss & Hearn—Horse-shoeing.
Apply at this Office—Daguerotype Lost
E. D. Townsend—General Orders No. 35.

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—From the tenor of a private letter received from General Joseph E. Johnston, by an officer of the National Express and Transportation Company, in Charleston the friends of the Company may be assured that this distinguished officer continues to feel that profound interest in the company which induced his original acceptance of the Presidency.

Should he, at any future time, accept any position more congenial to his tastes and acquirements, it may be regarded as an evidence that the organization is in such successful operation that his name and abilities are no longer necessary to its support. The reports connecting his name with the Presidency of several railroads are premature so far as his present intentions are concerned. Even should he, at some future period, be induced to accept the Presidency of any one of the important railroad communications of the South, he would still use his influence in sustaining the interests of the National Express. This, however, will not happen till the enterprise is an assured success.

Horace Greeley, at the late *Tribune* festival on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of that journal, said: "Henry J. Raymond (present proprietor of the *New York Times*) was one of my first employees; he was very useful to the paper in its incipency; he was the only man whom I ever found it necessary to admonish that he worked too hard."

The two European powers which are now eyeing each other with the glare of belligerents, can bring formidable armies into the field. When on a full war-footing the Austrian army consists of 579,000 men. The Prussian army, including the landwehr, or militia, is composed of 566,150 men.

The bier on which Washington's remains were carried to the tomb, with many other relics which used to grace the museum at Alexandria, Va., but which disappeared at the beginning of the war, have been kept secreted from Government detectives and other camp followers.

A company has been organized in the city of New York, with a capital of \$2,500,000, in shares of \$25 each, with a view of lending money for the working of cotton plantations, secured by mortgages, and by pledges of one-half of the crop in addition.

H. F. Remington, of Springfield, Massachusetts, has obtained a patent for the last novelty—a paper shirt—to be got up for the modest sum of twenty-five cents, and to be sweat proof.

A New Orleans despatch of April 27th, says the Ouachita country is flooded, corn will not generate, and all the cotton seed is rotten.

The garrison of Washington was by orders abolished on the 28th ult. All of the remaining forts have been dismantled.