

THE COLUMBIA PHOENIX.

[Original.]

The Bread of Life.

MARK IV.

Marshall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God."

Oh! still in vain, the human ear,

That ever craves the morrow's food,

And seeks provision, far and near,

For mortal want and passing mood;

That wastes the soil, that robs the mine

In sleepless march that not its supplies

Till-troubled with the low design,

Still seeking things beneath the skies.

As if to-morrow were the life,

As if our only home were earth—

As if this poor and passing strife

Were nought but or less to a birth;

Birth, that leads to countless years,

To homes that ever must endure;

Those joys who compensate present tears

For him who makes election sure.

How make the election sure, which yields

Such glorious fruits through endless harvests

By toiling in eternal fields,

As in these lowlier fields of ours;

By toils for food—not bread alone

That only mortal want supplies;

But such as God himself hath sown,

Whose roots are planted in the skies.

The *Chester Carolinian* states that Generals Grant and Sherman are said to have gone to Washington to confer with the Federal authorities on the subject of a definite settlement of terms of peace. There appears to be no doubt that these officers in their consultation with General Johnston made propositions, which were deemed worthy of acceptance by our authorities, but, when brought before the Yankee President for ratification, were rejected, on the ground that he would not treat with rebels in arms.

If this condition of affairs really exists, and the above premises be correct, we argue from them that neither of the Federal commanders will be satisfied with the summary disposition that has been made of the question. They and their armies alone conducted to the result. Sherman as a Western man, commanding Western troops, fought simply for a restoration of the Union. If he captured negroes, it was not to emancipate but to employ them. As an abolitionist, we are not aware that he has any record, unless it be one of opposition to the sentiment. Grant, as an individual, occupies the same category. We have it personally from the lips of his own brother-in-law, who was for a time a political prisoner in Columbia, that no man could be more opposed to the doctrine of emancipation, except as a war measure, than the Federal chief.

With principles, therefore, thus firmly fixed, and their objective point attained; with immense armies at their back which embody and represent the entire power of the North; with their honor pledged as officers, who assumed the responsibility of speaking for the conservative portion of the North; and with a natural pride as men, to see the terms upon which they had mutually agreed, ratified by their own Go-

vernment, we can easily lend credence to the statement that Grant and Sherman have both gone to Washington in person to plead for the adoption of their measures. We can go even a step beyond, and anticipate that in the event of the rejection of their propositions, these leaders will refuse to lend their armies or their influence to any further coercion of the South.

The statesman who supposes that this people can be held in subjection by military rulers, who, with half a million of bayonets to back them, will exact obedience of submission, and control every man's liberty of think and act by a mere paper pass, is sorely mistaken. We must be either conciliated or destroyed. The reflecting people of the North know our temper too well to imagine that there can be a middle ground between the extremes. The propositions of Grant and Sherman attest the belief they entertain, and probably within thirty days, the press, pulpits, and forums of the North will unite in urging a declaration of peace upon the basis said to have been accepted by our President.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.



HEADQUARTERS, COLUMBIA, MAY 2, 1865.

To the People of the State of South Carolina: THE surrender of the army under the command of Gen. Lee in Virginia, has been followed by the surrender of the army under the command of Gen. Johnston in North Carolina. To these armies, South Carolina has contributed, with very inconsiderable exceptions, her entire male population. The brave men in these armies who have survived the bloody war of the past four years, are now returning home, as prisoners of war, on their parole; and unable again to take up their arms until the conditions have been performed upon which their captivity has been terminated.

The Government of the Confederate States, in the creation of which South Carolina united with her sister States, has suspended its civil and military authority, and the high duty of providing measures for the welfare of its citizens, by a stern necessity, has been devolved upon the Government of the State.

In this unexpected termination of the active powers of Government, in peace and in war, which South Carolina granted to the common Government of the Confederate States, circumstances have rendered the condition of this State one of peculiar embarrassment. Deeply suffering from the consequences of the war, in many respects, in none is that suffering more peculiarly trying than in the misery which now affects a considerable portion of its population; which threatens a larger portion, and may involve the whole of it in the suffering which want, approaching starvation, has produced and will produce. The large supplies contributed to the support of the armies of the Confederation had been given at a time when abundance enabled the population to bear its withdrawal without aggravated suffering. But the great destruction of means of subsistence at the present time, and the difficulties of ac-

quiring it in the future by the next crop, had, even before this reverse which befell the armies of the Confederation, satisfied all that it would be impossible to part with the supplies which had been gathered for the armies, without detracting the support of the population in many portions of the State. And attempts were made to inform the authorities of the Confederate Government, that not only the apprehension but the certainty of evil consequences would prevent the removal of all such supplies.

With the dissolution of the armies of the Confederation, the necessity for these supplies has ceased; with the removal of this necessity arises the stronger obligation upon the authorities of this State, to preserve these supplies for the mitigation of the suffering of the people of the State. To that end, therefore, it is now declared that all subsistence stores and property of the Confederate States within the limits of the State, should be turned over to and accounted for by the agents of the State appointed for that purpose. The subsistence and other stores to be used for the relief of the people of the State, and the other property of whatever kind to be held for the common benefit of the State, and subject to such distribution as may be hereafter determined upon by the proper authorities of the State.

It will be recognized as a duty in the highest degree obligatory upon the agents of the State who will receive these supplies, to provide out of them freely to the soldiers of this or other States passing through our limits who may need aid. Subject to this claim, all such supplies will be held for the purpose of furnishing subsistence and support to the thousands who in different parts of the State are now destitute and in want of food, and whose suffering can only be alleviated by this disposition of these supplies.

By the Governor: A. G. MAGRATH.
Official: W. S. MULLINS, Lt. Col. and A. D. C.
May 4

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

HEADQUARTERS, COLUMBIA, MAY 5, 1865.

THE following telegram from General Johnston has been communicated to me by General Lovell, and will serve to explain the proclamation of this department, dated May 2, 1865:

"Understanding between General Sherman and myself that (17) one-seventh of arms to be taken home by troops, there used to keep country quiet, or disposed of by United States local commanders. Field transportation and subsistence stores taken by troops—the former distributed for farming. When troops reach home, any military property not required by troops, goes to United States."

By the Governor: A. G. MAGRATH.
Official: W. S. MULLINS, Lt. Col. and A. D. C.
May 6

State of South Carolina.

HEADQUARTERS,

COLUMBIA, MAY 3, 1865.

ALL Officers and Agents of the Confederate Government, who may have in their custody subsistence stores and other property collected for the use of the Confederate armies, will receive from the Soldiers' Board of Relief in the several Districts of the State, as guidelines for whatever may be turned over to such Boards who are hereby authorized to receive the same. And such Boards will report to the State Auditor, James Tappan, Esq., any surplus in their hands, that it may be applied to the relief of the distressed in other Districts of the State.

By the Governor: A. G. MAGRATH.
Official: W. S. MULLINS, Lt. Col. and A. D. C.
May 4

A Young Lady.

WHO is capable of teaching the English Branches and Mathematics, desires a SITUATION as TEACHER, either in a small school or private family. Good references given, if required. Address "L. B. B." Lexington C. H., S. C.
April 23 1864