

THE COLUMBIA DAILY PHOENIX.

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"Let our just Censure attend the true Event."—Shakespeare.

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By J. A. SELBY.

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THE COLUMBIA PHOENIX,

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BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

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ONE MONTH, 1

ADVERTISING.

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Baby is King.

A rose curtained cradle, where, nestled within
Soft embric and flannel, lie pounds seven-
teen.
Is the throne of a tyrant—that pink little
thing
Is an autocrat august, for baby is king.
Good, solemn grand-father dares hardly to
speak
Or walk, lest the sleeper should hear his
boots creak;
Grand ma is a martyr, in habits and cap,
Which the monarch unsettles as well as her
nap.
Papa, wise and mighty, just home from
the House,
Grows meek on the threshold, and moves
like a mouse,
To stare at the bundles; when outward
he goes,
Like an elephant trying to walk on its toes.
The queen of the ball room throws loyally
down
Before him the roses she wore in her
crown,
And sings little love songs of how she
loves best
The fair baby blossom she rocks on her
breast.
Good aunts and cousins before him bow
low,
Though he rumples the ringlets, twists
collar and bow;
He bids the nurse walk with his majesty's
self,
And cries when she stops like a merciless
elf.
He flings right and left his saucy fat fist,
And the next moment expects to be
kissed;
He demands people's watches to batter
about,
And meets a refusal with struggle and
shout.
Then, failing to conquer, with passionate
cry,
He quivers his lips, keeps a tear in his eye;
And so wins the battle, this wise little
thing,
He knows the world over that baby is
king

Mr. William Brown, member of the
British Parliament, in presiding at a
concert recently given in connection
with a Working Men's Association in
Lancashire, England, told a story of a
little girl ten years of age, who called
at his house during the social science
week, when Lord Brougham, Lord
John Russell, and other distinguished
personages were his guests. "Polly"
for that was the girl's name—asked to
see Lord John Russell; and when she
was shown into the room to his lord-
ship, in a modest, but frank and win-
ning manner, she told how she had a
taste for music, and that she wished to
be educated, but that her parents were
poor, and could not afford to give her
that kind of training which would
best develop her musical talent. Lord
John was pleased with the child,
pleased with the beauty of her singing
—for she sang several songs before the
great people—and ultimately Lady
Russell declared that she would most
willingly contribute towards the ex-
pense, if Mr. Brown would see that
'Polly' was suitably educated. The
result was, that she was now at Black-
burne House, receiving as good an
education as any gentleman's daugh-
ter in the land; and they were glad to
receive her there without fee or reward.
The music master reported most favor-
ably of her great aptitude for music;
and, from the formation of her vocal
organs, she bade fair to be a famous
songstress—a *prima donna*, perhaps,
who, by her beauty (for she was beau-
tiful, too,) and her song, would some
day win a diadem.

Never resent a supposed injury
until you know the views and motives
of the author.

Rules and Regulations Concerning Commercial Intercourse with In- surrectionary States.

TREASURY DEPT., May 9, 1865.

With a view of carrying out the
purposes of the Executive, as express-
ed in his Executive Order, bearing
date of April 29, 1865, 'To relieve all
loyal citizens and well-disposed per-
sons residing in insurrectionary States
from unnecessary commercial restric-
tions, and to encourage them to return
to peaceful pursuits, the following
regulations are prescribed, and will
hereafter govern commercial inter-
course between the States of Tennes-
see, Virginia, North Carolina, South
Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama,
Mississippi, and Louisiana East of the
Mississippi river, heretofore declared in
insurrection, and the loyal States:

First. All commercial transactions
under these regulations shall be con-
ducted under the supervision of officers
of customs and others acting as officers
of customs.

Second. Prohibited Articles.—The
following articles are prohibited,
and none such will be allowed to be
transported to or within any State
heretofore declared in insurrection,
except on Government account, viz:
Arms, ammunition, all articles from
which ammunition is manufactured,
gray uniforms and cloth, locomotives,
cars, railroad iron, and machinery for
operating railroads, telegraph wires,
insulators, and instruments for oper-
ating telegraph lines.

Third. Amounts of Products Allowed,
and Places to which such may be
transported.—It having been deter-
mined and agreed upon by the proper
officers of the War and Treasury De-
partments, in accordance with the
requirements of section nine of the
Act of July 2, 1864, that the amount
of goods required to supply the neces-
sities of the loyal persons residing in
the insurrectionary States, within the
military lines of the United States
forces, shall be an amount equal to
the aggregate of the applications
therefor, and that the places to which
such goods may be taken shall be all
places in such lines that may be named
in the several applications for trans-
portation thereto, it is therefore direct-
ed that clearance shall be granted, on
application by any loyal citizen, for all
goods not prohibited, in such amounts
and to such places which, under the
revenue and collection laws of the
United States, have been created ports
of entry and delivery in coastwise
trade, as the applicant may desire.

Fourth. Clearance.—Before any ves-
sel shall be cleared for any port within
the insurrectionary States, or from one
port to another therein, or from any
such ports to a port in the loyal States,
the master of every such vessel shall
present to the proper officer of customs
a manifest of her cargo, which mani-
fest shall set forth the character of the
merchandise composing said cargo,
and, if showing no prohibited articles,
shall be certified by such officer of
customs.

Fifth. Arrival and Discharge of
Cargo in an Insurrectionary State.—
On the arrival of any such vessel at
the port of destination, it shall be the
duty of the master thereof forthwith
to present to the proper officer of the
customs the certified manifest of her
cargo, whereupon the officer shall
cause the vessel to be discharged
under his general supervision, and if
the cargo is found to correspond with
the manifest, a certificate to that effect
shall be given to the master. If there
shall be found any prohibited articles,
they shall be seized and held subject
to the orders of the Secretary of the
Treasury, and the officer shall forth-
with report to the Department all the
facts of the case; and any such vessel
arriving from any foreign port, or
from any domestic port, without a
proper clearance, or with contraband
articles, shall, with the cargo, be seized
and held as subject to confiscation
under the laws of the United States.

Sixth.

Lading within and Depart-
ure from an Insurrectionary State.—
Vessels in ports within an insurrec-
tionary State not declared open to the
commerce of the world shall be laden
under the supervision of the proper
officer of this Department, whose duty
it shall be to require before any articles
are allowed to be shipped, satisfactory
evidence that upon all merchandise
the taxes and fees required by law and
these regulations have been paid, or
secured to be paid, which fact, with
the amount so paid, shall be certified
upon the manifest. No clearance
shall be granted. If upon any article
so shipped the fees and internal reve-
nue taxes or either shall only have
been secured to be paid, such facts
shall be noted upon the manifest, and
the proper officer at the port of desti-
nation of such vessel shall hold the
goods till all such taxes and fees shall
be paid according to law and these
regulations.

Seventh. Supply Stores.—Persons
desiring to keep a supply store at any
place within an insurrectionary State
shall make application therefor to the
nearest officer of the Treasury Depart-
ment, which application shall set forth
that the applicant is loyal to the Gov-
ernment of the United States; and
upon being convinced of such loyalty,
a license for such supply store shall
forthwith be granted, and the person
to whom the license is granted shall
be authorized to purchase goods at any
other supply store within the insurrec-
tionary States, or at such other point
as he may select. The party receiving
such license shall pay therefor the
license fee prescribed by the internal
revenue law.

Eighth. Exempted Articles.—All
articles of local production and con-
sumption, such as fruits, butter, ice,
eggs, meat, wood, coal, &c., may, with-
out fee or restriction, be freely trans-
ported and sold at such points in an
insurrectionary State as the owner may
desire.

Ninth. Shipment of Products of an
Insurrectionary State.—All cotton not
produced by persons with their own
labor or with the labor of freedmen or
others employed and paid by them,
must, before shipment to any port or
place in a loyal State, be sold to and
resold by an officer of the Government
especially appointed for the purpose,
under regulations prescribed by the
Secretary of the Treasury and ap-
proved by the President; and before
showing any cotton or other product
to be shipped, or granting clearance
for any vessel, the proper customs
officer or other persons acting as such
must require from the purchasing
agent of the internal revenue officer a
certificate that the cotton proposed to
be shipped has been re-sold by him, or
that twenty five per cent. of the value
thereof has been paid to such purchas-
ing agent in money, and that the
cotton is thereby freed from further fee
or tax. If the cotton proposed to be
shipped is claimed and proved to be
the product of a person's own labor, or
of freedmen or others employed and
paid by them, the officer will require
that the shipping fee of three cents
per pound shall be paid or secured to
be paid thereon. If any product other
than cotton is offered for shipment, the
certificate of the internal revenue
officer that all internal taxes due there-
on have been collected and paid must
be produced prior to such products
being shipped or cleared, and if there
is no internal revenue officer, then such
taxes shall be collected by the cus-
toms officer, or he shall cause the same
to be secured to be paid, provided in
these regulations.

Tenth. Inland Transportation.—The
provision of these regulations, neces-
sarily modified, shall be considered
applicable to all shipments inland to
or within the insurrectionary States by
any means of transportation whatso-
ever.

Eleventh. Charges.—Goods not
prohibited may be transported to insur-

rectionary States free. The charges
upon all products shipped or trans-
ported from an insurrectionary State,
other than upon cotton, shall be the
charges prescribed by the internal
revenue laws. Upon cotton, other
than that purchased and resold by the
Government, three cents per pound,
which must be credited by the officer
collecting as follows, viz: Two cents
per pound as the shipping fee. All
cotton purchased and resold by the
Government shall be allowed to be
transported free from all fees and taxes
whatsoever.

Twelfth. Records to be kept.—Full
and complete accounts and records
must be kept by all officers acting
under these regulations of their trans-
actions under them, in such manner
and form as shall be prescribed by the
Commissioner of Customs.

Thirteenth. Loyalty a Requisite.—
No goods shall be sold in an insurrec-
tionary State, by or to, nor any trans-
portation held with, any person or
persons not loyal to the Government
of the United States. Proof of loyalty
must be the taking and subscribing the
following oath or evidence, to be filed,
that it, or one similar in purport and
meaning, has been taken, viz: I, ———,
do solemnly swear, in presence of Al-
mighty God, that I will henceforth
faithfully support, protect and defend
the Constitution of the United States,
and all laws made in pursuance thereto.

Fourteenth. Former Regulations
Revoked.—These regulations shall take
effect and be in force on and after the
10th day of May, 1865, and shall
supersede all other regulations and
circulars heretofore prescribed by the
Treasury Department concerning com-
mercial intercourse between loyal and
insurrectionary States, all of which
are hereby rescinded and annulled.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Washington, May 9, 1865.

The foregoing rules and regulations
concerning commercial intercourse
with and in States and parts of States
declared in insurrection, prescribed by
the Secretary of the Treasury in con-
formity with the Acts of Congress re-
lating thereto, having been seen and
considered by me, are hereby approved.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Women of Lima.

They are constantly about during
the day and evening, in their graceful
costumes. The *saya manta*, about
which so much has been said, is not
worn much now-a-days, though I oc-
casionally saw it. The women, how-
ever, almost universally wear the shawl
upon the head, muffling up the face,
and sometimes concealing everything
but one eye, which however does more
than double duty. The ladies seem
to be inveterate shoppers, and are evi-
dently fond of gadding about. They
dress very gaily in rich French silks
and satins, and look in the streets,
with their shawls drawn over their
heads, as if they had just stepped out
of a carriage, and were in time for a
party. They are not all so chary of
showing their faces; as those I saw
were exceedingly pretty, I very sagely
inferred if there were any ugly women
in Lima, they were among those who
did not venture to disclose their fea-
tures. I had a shrewd suspicion that
the *saya manta* was the disguise for
old age and departed charms. The
women have wondrously small feet,
and they wear prettily embroidered
slippers, fit for fairies to trip in. They
are most devout church-goers; far
ahead, in this respect, as the women
with us, of the opposite sex. They
may be seen every morning and even-
ing moving towards the churches, of
which Lima is full, most coquettishly
dressed, in the finest of silk shawls
and the glossiest of satin gowns, fol-
lowed sometimes by a smartly dressed
negro servant girl, at others by a negro
boy in showy livery, carrying a carpet
rug of many colors hanging on the

arm, as a fine lady in England, who is
righteous as well as rich, may be seen
on a Sunday with Yellowplush at her
heels, carrying the golden-leaved
prayer-book. If you follow the Lima-
nese beauty to church, (and you may
do so without fear of offence, for she
will ogre and coquet with you as much
as you please,) you will see the ser-
vant spread the rug upon the cold
stone pavement and the lady kneel
down or lounge alternately upon it as
the service may require, always giving
you a most inviting look with her
pretty black eyes.

The women are certainly pretty;
their beauty is of a sleepy, voluptu-
ous kind, and they are undoubtedly
intriguing and licentious. They have
none of the *espièglerie* of the French
beauty; though they have bright eyes,
the general expression of their faces is
heavy and lifeless. The *Coiffeur de
Paris*, at Lima, who cut my hair and
trimmed my whiskers, and had a per-
fect bijou of a shop, looking like a
Parisian lady's boudoir, and was as
talkative as a barber need be, was no
believer in the beauties of Lima, but
dwelt with infinite satisfaction upon
the recollection of the *petites femmes
de Paris*. Ah, exclaimed he, raptur-
ously, as he paused from his work and
raised in a fit of enthusiasm, his scis-
sors high in the air, 'Ah, que les *gris-
settes de Paris sont sublimes!*'

The Limerose women are inveterate
smokers. It is no uncommon sight,
however startling the fact may appear
to those vaporish ladies who would
'die of a rose, in aromatic pain,' not to
say anything of the possible effect of
the remote odor of an Havana, it is
no uncommon sight to see a pretty,
delicate-looking Limerose lady, pur-
chasing at the open cigar booths vigor-
ous cigars, such as would stagger the
nerves of some of our most robust
male smokers. And they smoke them,
too; the ladies do not go about the
streets smoking, but like knowing
smokers take a quiet puff at home,
while the more common women may
be constantly seen blowing at enorm-
ous cigars as they walk about the
streets.

THE CUP OF TEARS.—There was
once a mother and a child, and the
mother loved her only child with all
the affection of her whole heart, and
thought she could not live without it;
but the Almighty sent a great sickness
among children, which seized this
little one, who lay on its sick bed,
even unto death. Three days and
three nights the mother watched and
wept, and prayed by the side of her
darling child, but it died. The mother,
now left alone in the wide world,
gave way to the most violent and un-
speakable grief, she ate nothing and
drank nothing, and wept for three long
nights without ceasing, calling con-
stantly upon her child. The third
night, as she thus sat overcome with
suffering in the place where her child
had died, her eyes bathed in tears and
faint from grief, the door softly opened,
and the mother started, for before her
stood her departed child. It had be-
come a heavenly angel, and smiled
sweetly as innocence, and was beauti-
ful like the blessed. It had in its
hand a small cup that was almost run-
ning over, so full it was. And the
child spoke: "O! dearest mother, weep
no more for me; the angel in mourn-
ing has collected in this little cup the
tears which you have shed for me. If
for me you shed but one tear more it
will overflow, and I shall have no
more rest in the grave, no joy in
Heaven! Therefore, O dearest mother!
weep no more for your child; for it is
well and happy, and angels are its
companions. It then vanished.

The mother shed no more tears,
that she might not disturb her child's
rest in the grave, its joy in Heaven.
For the sake of her infant's happiness,
she controlled the anguish of her heart.
So strong and self-sacrificing is a
mother's love.—From the German.