

# THE COLUMBIA DAILY PHOENIX.

\$1 a Month, in Advance.

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

Single Copies Five Cents.

By J. A. SELBY.

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## THE COLUMBIA PHOENIX,

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BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

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### From the Poets.

**THE CASCADE.**  
The sudden cascade at your side,  
Close crouching long in laurel shade,  
Leaps headlong down, from cliffs of pride,  
To glens remote and valleys wide,  
Its presence in its flight betray'd.

**THE MOUNTAIN.**  
Masses of might, in blue that rise,  
To commune with yet bluer skies,  
And on their solemn fronts that wear  
The thunder-scars of many a year;  
Meet justice for that haughty aim,  
That seeks Heaven's starry homes, and  
spite

Of hostile fortune, grasps at Fame,  
Made glorious even by blast and blight.

**DEVOTION.**  
Thrice shielded in the conflict still is he,  
Who, in the immeasurable might of love,  
Still ready for all sacrifice, devotes  
His manhood, and the promise of his days,  
To the one object precious to his faith,  
His power how boundless still, throughout  
the storm  
For soothing absolute sorrow, grim as  
death,  
Which yet death brings not. He endures,  
not dies,  
And conquers, though a thousand times  
cast down.

**THE NEW MOON.**  
While we have hearts that love, we do not  
watch,  
Without emotion of humanity,  
Sweetening and softening as a close in  
music,  
The ead eclipse of that maternal star,  
Whose loving light, so dear to all that love,  
Goes out, till but a silver thread remains,  
Untouch'd by dark, about her ample  
brows—  
A thread to bind, as with a golden hope,  
Our hearts to hope again for all her  
charms.

### The Chase Faction on Negro Suffrage—The Vagabond Sanders on Southern Rights.

Two remarkable political manifestoes will be found in another part of this paper. The one is addressed 'To the Friends of Humanity and Justice,' and comes from the radical negro suffrage faction of which Chief Justice Chase is the chief engineer and Presidential champion; and the other is from the rebel vagabond and outlaw, George N. Sanders, in Canada, addressed 'To the Patriots of the South'—i. e., the rebels—on Southern rights, and the way to secure those rights by Southern votes. The negro suffrage circular unquestionably lays down the campaign issue of Judge Chase for the Presidency, and we think it quite probable that some such Northern and Southern copperhead and rebel programme as that suggested by Sanders will guide a radical Presidential movement on the other extreme.

The negro suffrage manifesto, emanating doubtless from the get-together of the late Cooper Institute meeting in honor of General Grant, starts from the text—'Shall colored loyal citizens of the United States be deprived of the vote while it is given to white traitors?' 'Shall traitors (whites) be rewarded for their treason by giving them the franchise, while loyal men (the Southern blacks) are punished for their loyalty by taking it away?' These questions are repeated in various modifications, and then follows the assertion that 'the proposition to deprive the loyal colored citizens of their vote, and to put over and against them the sole power of the State Governments—South—into the hands of rebels, is the great measure of reconstruction proclaimed by President Johnson.' The question is next put—'Shall this proposed measure of the present Administration be sanctioned and sustained?' And then this call is made upon the people. 'Let the people answer.'

Here we have not only the party and the issue for a direct fight with the Administration, but a declaration of war and an appeal to the people. Then we have numerous quotations from high authorities in support of negro suffrage, and numerous precedents of its exercise, North and South, to show that this extension of the suffrage is not only right and proper, and not at all dangerous, but that, as things now stand down South, it is absolutely necessary for the public safety. This circular will be sown broadcast North and South, and upon the sharply defined issue presented between the claims of the loyal black population of the South through all the war, and the disloyal whites, it will have a very considerable influence upon the public mind, especially in the North. Meantime Judge Chase is making a tour of the Southern States, and is doing all he can in favor of negro suffrage in that quarter. His retainers will probably follow with such appeals to the Southern emancipated blacks as may render them difficult of management until they get the concession of the right to vote. There is still this other argument presented in support of this concession; that without it the unconverted Southern rebel whites will carry the vote of every Southern State, in every shape and form, in favor of the repudiation of the National debt—Jeff's debt having been settled in that way, his original Mississippi plan of repudiation.

So much for the platform and programme of Judge Chase for the succession against the administration of President Johnson. When it is remembered, too, that Judge Chase has a powerful body of electioneering followers in the custom houses, internal revenue officers and other Treasury agents, President Johnson, for the unity of his administration, may find it necessary before long to put in practice, on an extensive scale, his favorite doctrine of rotation. The Scriptural maxim upon which Abraham Lincoln brought himself into the foreground as a great political leader in 1859, against Douglas, was this—that 'a house divided against itself cannot stand.' The unity of the Republican party is a small matter; but the unity of all the working machinery of the Administration is a thing of some practical importance, and particularly in this great work of reconstruction. Chief Justice Chase and his radical negro suffrage faction are in the way to make some trouble in the Administration camp, and between the two races in the South, and in the country at large, and the President should look into this business.

The manifesto of Sanders simply means another political organization in the South for another rebellion. He has the same opinion of President Johnson that he and Booth and Company had of President Lincoln—he is a 'tyrant.' Sanders does not like him and suggests to the beaten rebels that they perjure themselves freely, and that they call upon their Northern friends to meet them in convention in New York to 'organize a great National party, such as will deter the profligate President and his provost spies from laying their brutal hands upon inoffending men, women, and children,' referring, we presume, to the capture of Jeff. Davis and his party. If any thing will serve to turn the scale at Washington in favor of immediate and universal negro suffrage, this programme of Sanders, if attempted, will do it. We suspect that it will be tried.

President Johnson, in view of the difficulties with which he has to grapple, on the right hand and the left, will probably be constrained to call an extra session of Congress. Whatever he may do in the interval to December, in the way of reconstruction, without Congress, will be subject to the question of approval or rejection by Congress. Besides, this whole busi-

ness of suffrage should now be regulated by an amendment of the Federal Constitution, and in view of the great political revolution in which we are still involved, there are other constitutional amendments necessary to meet the new order of things before us. For these purposes a Convention of all the States would, perhaps, be the best beginning; but even in this view the shortest road to the object leads through an extra session of Congress.—*New York Herald.*

**MORMONS ON THEIR WAY TO THE NEW JERUSALEM.**—On Thursday last, 630 converts to Mormonism landed at Castle Garden, New York, fresh from Europe. One-half were females. Nearly every age was represented. 558 Mormons from Hamburg, chiefly North Germans, are now on the way to New York. The *World* says that the mass of these emigrants are now profoundly ignorant. That paper further says:

About two-thirds of them were English, of the extremest cockney religion. Mormonism may cure the souls of these but it cannot mend their dialect. They took possession of the land as soon as they arrived on it, dropped their bags, beds, and tinnery immediately, and taking huge clasp-knives from their pockets began to cut bread and cheese, poking it down their throats with the knife. The Londoner was there—he who goes out for a thoughtful walk on Sabbath morning with a bull-terrier under his arm; the Manchester man, stoop-backed by working at the loom, and heaps of Welchmen, short of body and solid face. These Welch are obeying in this immigration an ethnological, rather than a religious law. They have resisted for centuries any effort to be denationalized, or to absorb their language and habits in those of their conquerors. So they are quitting their Welch mountains for the valley of Deseret, and accepting polygamy for the sake of a sanctuary.

The land which produced Goethe and Lessing contributed to the scene at Castle Garden many buxom maidens in blue stockings and short petticoats, whom bonnets were an aversion and teeth brushes in vain. They will doubtless make excellent wives in the New Jerusalem, but one of them should be enough for ordinary human nature. They ate their lunch in our presence, and judging by its amount we thought it their day's ration. There were some Scotch in the party, and we were told, three Irishmen. It is not probable that the Scotch converts will become extensive polygamists, if expense is to be the leading feature of the Mormon economy. The Irish Mormons looked out of place. Paddy, with four wives on his arm, would cut an awkward figure anywhere.

**A QUEER LETTER.**—The *Washington Star* says the paper in cipher found floating in the dock at Morehead City, N. C., on the 2d of March, has been turned over to the Government officers. It has been literally translated, and is as follows:

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1865.  
Dear John—I am happy to inform you that Pet has done his work well. He is safe. Old Abe is in hell now. Sir, all eyes are on you. You must bring Sherman. Grant is in the hands of Old Gray ere this. Red Shoes showed a lack of nerve in Seward's case, but he fell back in good order. Johnson must come. Old Crook has him in charge. Mind well the Brothers' oath, you will have a difficulty. All will be safe, and we will enjoy the fruits of our labors. O. B., No. 65.

There are trees so tall in Wisconsin that it takes two men and a boy to look to the top of them. One looks till he gets tired, and another commences where he left off.

W. T. Smith, British Consul for Savannah, arrived in that city on the 15th inst.

**For any Point.**  
A GOOD CARRIAGE, carrying four persons, and a DOUBLE BUGGY, carrying three, can be had to convey passengers to any point, by applying at this office. June 22 '2'

**SPELLING BOOKS.**  
WEBSTER'S Elementary SPELLERS, New York PRIMERS, School SLATES, Soapstone PENCILS, COPY BOOKS, (Superior paper.) INK, in convenient stands.  
Just received by P. B. GLASS, Bookkeeper and Stationer, Plain street, bet. Bull and Pickens. June 22 '2'

### TO THE MERCHANTS OF COLUMBIA

#### RARE INDUCEMENTS!

**THE DAILY NEWS**, published at Winnsboro, S. C., offers GREAT INDUCEMENTS to the merchants of Columbia as an advertising medium between them and the merchants of Winnsboro. The merchants of Winnsboro are, in a great measure, dependent upon the merchants of Columbia for their supplies; and as to their always knowing what supplies the merchants of Columbia have on hand, the NEWS offers the inducement of a medium between them.

All advertisements left at the Phoenix Office for publication in the NEWS, will, as soon as practicable, appear in Winnsboro, when the merchants of Winnsboro can always see what attractions the merchants of Columbia offer them for purchasing their commodities.

Advertisements will be inserted at (for a square of eight lines or less) fifty cents for the first, and thirty-five cents for each subsequent publication, invariably in advance.

All communications left at the Phoenix Office will be promptly attended to. Advertisements can also be forwarded per Express, and in each case must be accompanied with the money. Advertisements will be inserted to the value of the money sent. Address J. E. BRITTON, Editor and Prop'r 'The Daily News,' June 23 '65 Winnsboro, S. C.

### CHOICE ARTICLES!

#### Just Received, VIA CHARLESTON.

**ESSENTIAL OILS** of BERGAMOT, PEPPERMINT, LEMON, ANISEED, LAVENDER. Also, SEIDLITZ POWDERS, GUM ASSAFETIDA, PEPPER, SPICE CLOVES, STRENGTHENING PLASTERS, SUGAR OF LEAD, SENNA, BLUESTONE, Tartaric Acid, Elm, Licorice, Ground Flax Seed, Bermuda Arrow Root, White Vitriol, Cream of Tartar, Castor Oil, Turpentine, Opium, Morphine, Blue Mass, Hartshorn, Copaiva, Calomel, Dover's Powder, Iodide of Potash, Quinine, Caustic, Hippo, Rhubarb, Jalap, Gum Arabic, Calcined Magnesia, Salts, Glycerine, Ammonia, Mustard, Aloes, Indigo.

ALSO,  
Brown's Essence Ginger, Dalley's Pain Extractor, McAllister's Ointment, Sodo-ton for the teeth, AND  
Hair Brushes, Combs, Matches, Tobacco, Spanish Segars, Pipe Ink, Paper, Pens, Coffee, Green Tea, Sugars, Cologne Water, Pomades, Black and Brown Cosmetic, Castile and Toilet Soaps, Cotton Thread, Pins, Needles, Shoe Brushes, Cards. Together with a fine assortment of Lubin's Extracts, Flavoring Essences, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children, Mercurial Ointment, Isinglass and Adhesive Plaster, and a variety of other articles, for sale by

**DR. P. MELVIN COHEN,**  
Druggist and Apothecary,  
Pickens street, at head of Lady st.  
Prescriptions prepared by an experienced apothecary, as above. June 23 '65

### AMNESTY.

#### THE TERMS OF PARDON

##### Proclamation by the President of the United States of America.

Whereas the President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1863, and on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1864, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had, directly or by implication, participated in the said rebellion; and whereas many persons, who had so engaged in said rebellion, have, since the issuance of said proclamation, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and whereas many persons, who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder by reason of their participation, directly or by implication, in said rebellion and continued hostility to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon:  
To the end, therefore, that the authority

of the Government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be established, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings, under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted, but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, and thereupon keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God.

The following class of persons are exempted from the benefits of this proclamation:

- 1st. All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government.
  - 2d. All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid in the rebellion.
  - 3d. All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate Government above the rank of colonel in the army or lieutenant in the navy.
  - 4th. All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.
  - 5th. All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.
  - 6th. All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen or in other capacities.
  - 7th. All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.
  - 8th. All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the Government in the Military Academy at West Point or the United States Naval Academy.
  - 9th. All persons who held the pretended offices of Governor of States in insurrection against the United States.
  - 10th. All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.
  - 11th. All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.
  - 12th. All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities of agents of the United States, as prisoners of war or persons detained for offences of any kind, either before or after conviction.
  - 13th. All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.
  - 14th. All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8, A. D. 1863, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate.
- Provided, that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.
- The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath, so as to insure its benefit to the people and guard the Government against fraud.
- My testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.
- Done at the city of Washington, the 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.
- ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:  
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.  
June 2