

COLUMBIA.

Tuesday Morning, May 30, 1865.

What Shall we Do?

We all remember the plaintive cry of Mr. Webster, many years ago, in his Patchogue speech, when there was a general breaking up of parties and a supposed equally general abandonment of principles. Throwing up his hands pathetically, he cried, "Where am I to go? What am I to do?" and this as pitifully said as if the whole sentence were uttered, as drawn from the sacred writings, "What shall I do to be saved?"

Verily, this is the question with everybody whom we meet—the substantial question; though none of the questioners think of the *soul-saving* which the last question involves. They are sufficiently troubled about the needs and wants of the body—about the creature comforts and creature necessities; for the women hungering at home—for the child crying for his supper—for the bread and meat and raiment which shall be sufficient for the day. The necessity here is a stern questioner—absolute fate—that must have answer—will not be put off. Cannot wait till tomorrow. Must be answered to-day—now or never—and will take you by the throat if you are not prompt in your answer, and as satisfactory as prompt.

The question is one which, however you may address it to your neighbor, can only be answered by yourself. What you shall do depends upon the question what you are good for. This is no day for the simulacrum; Humbugs must disappear. That you may eat bread, you must prove yourself useful, in some way, to somebody besides yourself. It is not for your neighbor to find out your particular uses. If you have lived to the years of manhood, and have not yet found them out for yourself, you are in a bad way. The sooner you set yourself to work, in some way, in making some discovery of resource in your own soul, mind and body, the better for the salvation of the three. Your neighbor cannot assist you in this inquiry. As a general rule, one's properties lie too deeply hidden in his own nature to be readily guessed or known by a spectator. Even a friend is rarely capable to determine upon your capabilities; and if you are at a loss yourself, it is unreasonable to call upon him to tell you what to do. Nay, when reduced to this necessity, it may fairly be assumed that your uses in this life are infinitesimally small. At all events, you must find them for yourself, and go to work as soon as you can.

But you exclaim pathetically, "I must live!" Alas! poor citizen, the inexorable fate sternly replies to you, "I can see no absolute necessity that you should!" And, in good faith, the fate is right. He who has lived uselessly to manhood, and is living uselessly in age, and at middle life is calling upon his friends to find out his uses for him, has literally no business in life. The truth is a terrible one, and needs to be told now, if ever. Such a person has always been an incubus upon the community. Society has its laws, like those of a bee-hive, and even as the working bees expel the drones, so must society expel the human drones that have no faculties which society can use, yet still expect to feed and fatten on the labors of the rest. We call these the *fruges consumere nati*—the corn crackers—the harpies that devour the banquet which they do not prepare—the locusts, which, borne to us by the caprice of evil winds from the East, eat up the pastures of the land. It will prove, in the sequel, a blessing to every country where these drones undergo expulsion. The sensible old English fathers had a law against vagrancy and vagabondism, and the man who could not exhibit actual daily proofs of his labor, and of a capacity to support himself and family, was clapped to work, and made to obey God's first commandment, the foundation of physical religion, "Thou shalt earn thy bread by the sweat of thy brow." Our excellent fathers of an hundred years ago adopted the same law, which still remains, we believe, unrepealed, upon our statute books. But, alas! for the safety of our race, it has been suffered to become obsolete. Had it been duly enforced, you would not hear the question, so frequently put, "What am I to do?" The cultivated instincts—nay, the active thought, the intelligence, the knowledge, and, finally, the wisdom of men must derive their growth, strength, profit and grand satisfaction from the humble beginnings of

labor. "Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work." You cannot dodge this law with safety. It says *shalt* thou labor, not *mayst*. Even the pretext of prayer will not save. Work itself is prayer; obedience to the law is prayer; and no prayer can be available for use, either in earth or heaven, without compliance with the law of labor. He who consumes the day in asking what he shall do, will do nothing, in his day and generation, for himself or his generation.

Condition of Charleston.

Our refugee readers will find matter to fix their attention for awhile, in the article in our columns this day, from the New York Independent, entitled, "The Cradle of Treason." The person (Robert Small) mentioned in this article, is understood to be the negro boatswain of the steamer Planter, which was carried off to the blockading fleet from the wharves of Charleston some two years ago. We are told, in addition, that the mutilation of the church and church-yard ornaments goes on, and that the heads of cherubs and their wings are leaving their shoulders hourly, to find their way to private collections in the North.

It is reported that President Johnson has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of Congress early in June.

Farther interesting accounts of the silly war excitement and gaseousness being indulged in by the rebels West of the Mississippi River, in Kirby Smith's department, were brought to us by the steamship Creole, which arrived here yesterday, from Havana on the 10th inst. The rebel blockade running, or pirate, steamship Owl, Capt. Maffit, arrived at Havana from Galveston on the 9th instant, and the steamship Imogene, from the same place, with 1,000 bales of cotton, had reached Matanzas. The rebel leaders in Texas and Western Louisiana were still, at the date of the latest accounts, proclaiming by public meetings and addresses their determination to continue the war, notwithstanding the failure of their cause East of the Mississippi. Gen. Magruder made a speech on the 24th ult., in which he announced that he could see nothing discouraging for the rebels in the military situation, and mysteriously hinted that they had "a neighbor near at hand," regarding whom he did "not feel at liberty to say anything farther" at that time. Old Sterling Price, of Missouri, and General Hindman, of Arkansas, are both said to be still alive and in Texas.

[New York Herald, 17th.

THE UNITED STATES CURRENCY IN ATLANTA.—The Augusta Chronicle states that some parties in Atlanta, who thought themselves able to fight the Government, discredited its issues. The Commandant of the Post, Col. B. B. Eggleston, at once corrected the error they had fallen into, and "cut them down a peg or two." He issued an order to the effect that United States notes must be made the base of prices current at that post and in the vicinity; and any merchant or dealer in produce or provisions or other supplies, and the keeper of any saloon or restaurant, refusing to take the same at par, would be arrested and brought before the Provost Marshal.

If people will not allow common sense to guide them now a-days, they will have to learn wisdom from sad experience. The United States Government has proved itself strong enough to protect itself in every particular; and, judging from the past, we are quite sure it will do so. Better obey the laws and support the Government willingly; for these are two things we have got to do, whether willing or not.

Late reports by way of the Mississippi River from Matamoros, Mexico, are to the effect that a force of between four and five thousand republican troops appeared before that town on the 29th ultimo; that its surrender was demanded and refused, and that a spirited fight between the imperialists and republicans ensued. Business was suspended, the streets were barricaded, and many of the citizens were fleeing across the Rio Grande to Brownsville, Texas. A report reached the mouth of the Rio Grande on the 4th instant that the republicans were in full retreat. We have heretofore had rumors that they had occupied Matamoros. Later advices will have to be waited for, in order to decide upon the true state of affairs in that region.

The London Times says the reception of Sir Frederick Bruce by President Johnson augurs well for the future relations of the two countries. It was a formal act, but it was accompanied with cordial expressions on both sides which divested it of formality, and justified its being regarded as a fresh earnest of amity. The Times says the language of the President was pacific and statesmanlike, and Americans may feel sure it will meet with a response in England. The article concludes by expressing a hope that the idle words of provocation which have been employed by irresponsible persons may be buried in the grave of President Lincoln.

Barham offered a \$1,000 for the pillow upon which President Lincoln died.

Local Items.

The office of the Columbia Phoenix is on Gates street, second door from Plain.

We are indebted to Mr. Coleman Walker for copies of Augustá papers, and to Gen. Lovell for the New York Herald, of the 11th and 17th, from which we publish numerous extracts this morning.

REBEL CITIZENS NOT ALLOWED TO RETURN TO MEMPHIS.—A Cairo despatch of the 9th instant states that Gen. Thomas has instructed Gen. Washburn, at Memphis, to administer the oath to rebel soldiers, but not to officers or citizens, saying it is too late now to reap the benefit of the amnesty proclamation, after maintaining an attitude of hostility for four years.

Gen. Washburn directs the citizens who left the United States lines and sought refuge in rebellion, and have resisted all persuasion to return till now, will not be allowed to come to Memphis at present.

Paroled officers coming into the district from Lee's, Johnston's or Taylor's army, will not be permitted to wear their uniform or any badge reminding one of their position. Paroled enlisted men are allowed three days to change their dress.

The work of disbanding the army and restoring the country to the peace status is being rapidly pushed forward. The Secretary of War has directed the immediate discharge of all volunteer cavalrymen in the various military departments whose terms of enlistment expire prior to October next. An order was also yesterday issued from the War Department for the immediate mustering out of the military service of all volunteer officers and enlisted men within the Department of Washington whose terms will expire on or before the 31st of this month.

Lieut. Gen. Grant has officially directed that all the paroled rebel soldiers now detained at Alexandria, Va., be immediately sent to their homes. Those whose former residences were in the loyal States will be required, before being permitted to return thither, to take the oath of allegiance to the Government.

During the week ending May 2, there were 472 deaths in New York city, an increase of thirty-five as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and thirty-seven less than occurred during the corresponding week last year.

The rate at which the Government seven and three-tenths per cent. loan (says the Herald) is now being absorbed is wonderful. On Tuesday, the subscriptions amounted to over \$15,000,000, and yesterday they reached to over \$17,000,000.

Five guerilla captains, who have been at work on the Upper Mississippi, have concluded it is no use to continue their business, and have accordingly knocked off, after giving good advice to the people thereabouts.

The White House is to be repainted throughout before President Johnson occupies it.

There were 104 deaths in New Orleans for the week ending April 23.

OBITUARY.

At morn we know not what the eve may bring,
And dearest treasures take the earliest wing.

Died suddenly, after a short but severe illness, near Wilmington, N. C., ALECK GEORGE BLACK, aged fourteen years and seven months.

The stars shine as serenely, the skies seem as fair, but the smile of our loved one will rest on us never. His nature courtesy and daily attention how do the want of them dim the lustre of home-happiness! The mother recalls her boy—her ideal of future honor, manliness and intelligence—and behold, God has broken the staff around which pride and affection twined in alternate rivalry. In God's garden have they laid our beloved, but Heaven hath another seraph claimed. He lived long, for he lived well. They most live who "think most, feel the noblest, act the best."

Death came suddenly for our darling, and far from parents and from home he closed his eyes to die; but kind friends gathered round him and angels they were nigh—they caught the flickering spirit and bore it to the sky. God helps us to submit; earth is impoverished to enrich Heaven's court. Where'er I turn, before my sight appears a mist, from which I oft discern the loving eyes of that dear boy. They beam with wonted lustre, and I fold the image to my heart. Daily is it enshrined with thoughts that fain would climb towards Heaven. O God! forgive me, if I keep my grief and love too well the angel child.

Aleck, art thou happy? Then watch o'er those you love; and when our life is done, dear, you'll welcome us above. We mourn, but God has afflicted; and though He chastens us, we will cling to His love, even in the hour of bitter bereavement.

Farewell, dear treasure! The Shepherd has gathered our lamb to His fold. You deserved the smile of Heaven, and we must linger here awhile; but when our graves are wholly won, we shall meet again, dear son.

"Death cannot come
To those untimely who are fit to die;
The loss of this cold world, the more of
Heaven;
The briefer life, the earlier immortality."
DAISY DALE

WIGWAM, May, 1865.

The Nashville Press learns that General Forrest was killed by Captain Walker, of the rebel army, in revenge for shooting his son.

A report from New Orleans states that a grand national expeditionary force is being organized for operations against the rebels in Texas.

Funeral Invitation.

The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. R. Tozer and family, and of W. H. Dial and family, are requested to attend the funeral of ALICE, the only child of the former, at their residence on Lady street, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

PAPER! PAPER!

FOR sale, a small quantity of No. 1 WRITING PAPER. Also, some excellent COPYING PAPER. Inquire at this office. may 30

Buggy for Sale.

FOR SALE, a good and substantial BUGGY—nearly as good as new. A bargain can be had by early application at this office. may 20 2*

Lost.

In the Marion Street Methodist Church, Sunday afternoon, a Black LACE VEIL. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at R. SWAFFIELD'S, Arsenal Hill. may 30 2

DRESS-MAKING.
MISS A. HENNIES begs leave to inform the ladies of Columbia that she will do business again on reasonable terms. Inquire on Lumber street, West of Main, Columbia, S. C. may 30 2*

SMOKED BEEF! SMOKED BEEF!
STICK POMADE, a superior grease for the hair and moustache.

Also, DARNING COTTON, just received and for sale; together with a choice variety of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, DRUGS, MEDICINES and FANCY ARTICLES, by MELVAN M. COHEN, Assembly street, West side, One door from Pendleton street. may 30 1*

Headq's United States Forces,
CITY OF COLUMBIA, S. C.,
MAY 27, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 4.

In order to prevent any disturbance which may arise from the improper use of intoxicating liquors, it is hereby ordered that, for the present, no intoxicating liquors will be sold or given away to any citizen or soldier, unless permission is granted from these headquarters. Any one found guilty of disobeying this order, will not only have his goods confiscated, but will be subject to punishment by military law. By command of
Lieut. Col. N. HAUGHTON,
Commanding Post.

W. J. KYLE, Lieut. 25th O. V. V. I. and Post Adjutant. may 29

Headq's United States Forces,
CITY OF COLUMBIA, S. C.,
MAY 27, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 3.

All citizens having in their possession any property that rightfully belongs to the United States Government, according to the terms of surrender of Gen. Jos. E. Johnston, C. S. A., to Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. A., will immediately report the same to these headquarters.

Persons having mules, horses and wagons, will, for the present, be permitted to retain the same for the purpose of carrying on their work. Any person failing to comply with this order within a reasonable time, will not only be deprived of any further use of said property, but will also subject themselves to punishment by military authority. By command of
N. HAUGHTON,
Lieut. Col. 25th O. V. V. I.,
Com'd City of Columbia, S. C.

W. J. KYLE, Lieut. 25th O. V. V. I. and Post Adjutant. may 29

Headq's United States Forces,
CITY OF COLUMBIA, S. C.,
MAY 27, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 2.

INFORMATION having been received at these headquarters of the existence of armed bands of marauders infesting the country and committing depredations on the property of peaceful citizens, it is hereby ordered that all persons composing such will be considered and treated as outlaws, and if caught, will receive the severest punishment of military law.

The United States Government is desirous of protecting all peaceful and law-abiding citizens, and they will confer a favor on these headquarters, and do justice to themselves, by giving any information they may have in their possession respecting the names and movements of such bands, and, if possible, aiding in their capture.

The time has arrived when it behooves every citizen to do all in his power to assist the military forces of the United States to restore peace and harmony throughout the land. By order of
Lieut. Col. N. HAUGHTON,
25th O. V. V. I., Com'd U. S. Forces,
City of Columbia.

W. J. KYLE, Lieut. 25th O. V. V. I. and Post Adjutant. may 29

For Sale,

20 HOGS, in good eating order. Also, Beds and Bedding; 1 good Cooking Stove, complete. Apply at Capt. E. S. Keitt's Farm. may 27 2*

Headq's United States Forces,
CITY OF COLUMBIA, S. C.,
MAY 26, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

THE following circular from Headquarters Northern District Department of the South, dated, at Orangeburg, S. C., May 25, 1865, is published for the information and guidance of the planters of this District. By command of

N. HAUGHTON,
Lieut. Col. 25th Reg't O. V. V. I.,
Com'd U. S. Forces, city of Columbia, S. C.
W. J. KYLE, Lieut. 25th O. V. V. I. and Post Adjutant.

HEADQ'S NORTHERN DISTRICT,
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
ORANGEBURG, S. C., May 25, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

To the Planters of South Carolina Residing within the District:
You are invited, after taking the oath of allegiance to the United States Government prescribed by the President of the United States, in his proclamation of December 8, 1863, to make equitable contracts for labor with the freedmen. Such contracts, approved by the commander of the nearest military post, will be considered binding on both parties, and will be enforced by the military authorities as far as the exigencies of the service will allow. The contract will set forth in words the freedom of the laborer.

Where the freedman is, from age or infirmity, unable to labor and without natural protector, his support will devolve upon the Parish to which he belongs.

The citizens of each Parish are requested to meet and devise some method for providing for such persons; and until such provision is made, they will remain on, and draw their support from, the plantations where they now are.

(Signed,) JOHN P. HATCH,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

Official:
(Signed,) EDGAR B. VAN WINKLE, Capt. and A. D. C. may 27 3

Headq's Department of the South,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., MAY 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 63.

THE proclamation of A. G. Magrath, styling himself Governor of South Carolina, dated at Headquarters, Columbia, South Carolina, May 2, 1865, declaring that all subsistence stores and the property of the Confederate States within the limits of the State should be turned over and accounted for by the Agents of the State, appointed for that purpose, and directing that the subsistence and other stores shall be used for the relief of the people of the State; and the proclamation of Joseph E. Brown, styling himself Governor of Georgia, dated at the capital of that State, on the 3d day of May, 1865, requiring the officers and members of the General Assembly to meet in extraordinary session at the Capitol, in Milledgeville, on Monday, the 22d day of May, 1865; and the proclamation of A. K. Allison, styling himself Acting Governor of Florida, dated at Tallahassee, on the 8th day of April, 1865, giving notice and direction that an election will be held on Wednesday, the 7th day of June, 1865, for Governor of the State of Florida; are, each and all of them, declared null and void; it having become known to me, from trustworthy information, that the aforesaid A. G. Magrath, Joseph E. Brown and A. K. Allison, are disloyal to the United States, having committed sundry and divers acts of treason against the same, in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

The persons and people, to whom the proclamations hereinabove referred to have been respectively addressed, are therefore enjoined and commanded to give no heed whatever thereto, or to any orders, proclamations, commissions or commands, emanating from persons claiming the right to exercise the functions and authority of Governor in either of the States of South Carolina, Georgia or Florida, unless the same shall have been promulgated by the advice or consent of the United States authorities.

II. The policy and wishes of the General Government toward the people of these States, and the method which should be pursued by them in resuming or assuming the exercise of their political rights, will doubtless be made known at an early day.

It is deemed sufficient, meanwhile, to announce that the people of the black race are free citizens of the United States, that it is the fixed intention of a wise and beneficent Government to protect them in the enjoyment of their freedom and the fruits of their industry, and that it is the manifest and binding duty of all citizens, whites as well as blacks, to make such arrangements and agreements among themselves, for compensated labor as shall be mutually advantageous to all parties. Neither idleness nor vagrancy will be tolerated, and the Government will not extend pecuniary aid to any persons, whether white or black, who are unwilling to help themselves.

III. District and Post Commanders throughout this Department will at once cause this order to be circulated far and wide, by special couriers or otherwise, and will take such steps to secure its enforcement as may by them be deemed necessary. Q. A. GILLMORE,
may 26 Major General Commanding.

HENRY SKIPPER,

WHITESMITH, LOCKSMITH, Horse-shoer, Wheelwright and Smith in general—nearly opposite Catholic Church. All kinds of FARMING WORK done on the shortest notice and the most reasonable terms, for provisions or cash. may 26 6