

**Here a Line and There a Line!**

We must sow the seed, though it shall happen that much of it will fall on stony, sandy and otherwise sterile places. If a few seeds shall here and there survive, in a susceptible and fertile soil, the labor which has sown will be rewarded after certain days in the fruit which they shall produce. And even if the sower himself does not reap, his children may, his race must, and possibly all the generations of the earth. It is a beautiful trait reported of the Spaniards, that when they eat a peach along the roadside, they carefully plant the stone where they have eaten. They may never travel that road again, but some one will, and the fruit thus reared for the possible wayfarer is as direct an act of charity as if you took the foot sore wanderer into your house and spread the board before him. And so, dear readers, we must sow our thoughts and ideas, though we are too well assured that they pass through unheeding ears of stone, or mere crannies of sand, or miserable crevices of chalk and limestone humanity. We are told that God, having willed a race or family for destruction, had decreed that with ears they shall not hear, and with eyes they shall not see—people who listen to no prophets, though speaking from the dead. These are all creatures of a chronic vanity—and all family and conventional vanity is chronic—whose blindness it is impossible to cure. Forty years of a bigotted self-esteem, engaged all the time in buttressing itself within a fortress of self-complacency, is not to be driven out by any ordinary mortars, and mostly perishes within its walls, without once dreaming that it has been all its life a prisoner to a ridiculous conceit—self-denied the very enjoyments of ordinary life. There are in our country a large amount of these wretched unfortunates, whom you cannot cure—with whom the vice is thoroughly ingrained, and the habit so incessant in its practice that all the senses are locked up, and no avenue of access is left open to the voice of the human teacher, be he ever so wise or sweet a singer. God alone, by the miraculous touch of the Ithuriel spear, can cure the blindness or heal the deafness of this class of miserables. Meanwhile, they lie still in the depths and shadows of the valley of ignorance—steeped to the lips in the waters of prejudice and a narrow convention—nursing their vanities, as if they were very angels, and their likes and dislikes, without any regard to justice, propriety or common sense. It is wonderful how they doat over these toads and reptiles of the soul—with what complacency they dwell on the jewel which they fancy to be growing grandly in all their heads. Verily, dearly beloved readers of this town of Columbia and elsewhere, all over this goodly but sorely stricken little republic of South Carolina, we have had too much of this sort of miserable imbecility, which God means that we shall now cure, if ever. Vanity can only be cured through the agency of humility. Humiliation must bring the ridiculous pretender to his knees, thrust his mouth into the dust, cover his head with the ashes, and when he groans to God in repentance, in the utter subjection of his heart, and delivers himself up, without reserve or bitterness, to the chastener, then, and not till then, shall he be lifted up! We have reached these depths of darkness; we drink of this cup of bitterness; we groan in these ashes of humiliation, and to escape these bonds, it becomes necessary that we should free ourselves from those infirmities of soul and vanities of heart which, in very truth, are the secret causes of all our loss, and grief, and suffering. Let us find out and cure our infirmities as best we can; let us cure that blindness of soul, if it be possible; and to do this, we needs must begin by dismissing from our lives those stereotyped laws of a very self-complacent and very dull and drowsy convention—eschewing those vanities of pride and place and fancied power, which have too long persuaded us that we were of better porcelain than the common clay of other men. We must unlearn much, if we would learn more—new things and truths which it is vitally necessary for future safety that we should learn. To labor with cheerfulness, suffer without complaint, endure with fullest confidence in God—lose no moment of time from performance—suffer no fa-

culty to rust in abeyance—no talent to remain unemployed—find out, with all speed, what it is in our capacity to do, and do it without asking what our neighbor thinks of us, and whether pride will turn away from us in scorn or not. We have had affluence which has possessed us with demonic appetites and tastes, until we have almost become unfitted for any proper human toil or struggle. Our infirmities have grown of this too rapidly acquired affluence, under circumstances which can scarcely happen again, unless, perhaps, in California. It may be that, some sixty years hence, there shall grow up, along the banks of the Gila, or other golden waters—perhaps in some of our own colonies of Sonora—a pet and fortunate community, under the special smiling of that capricious goddess whom all men seek, called "Fortune." Wonderful shall be their prosperity. They shall become as gods in their own conceit, till they shall finally forget God. They shall constitute what will there be styled "the aristocracy," or "the fashionables." They will dine from plates of gold, drink from golden vessels—revel in halls of marble—feast from shrines of silver—will only marry with one another—and they will be acknowledged as lords in the land. Your grand-son will probably discover among these people the grand children of persons who, in the old States—here in Carolina—were not held worthy to loose the latches of your shoes. Yet, on the Gila—in their golden palaces of Sonora—what airs will they take on! How they will swell—how swagger—how yearn after the foreign—how despise the less fortunate of their own race, who must still labor in the common offices of trade and industry—and how, on a sudden, even as with us, the fate will pounce down upon them in the midst of their grandeur and insolence, and blast their fortunes, and shame their pride, and strip from them the feathers of their vanity, and say to them, as in the very first law of God, "Hence, and earn thy bread by the sweat of thy brow." They will thus realize only a common history. They will despise the very regions and toils from which their fathers drew their bread and made their fortunes, and from which, indeed, they still draw their resources. They will curse the country by neglect of duty, by absenteeism, by the introduction of false gods, false tastes, artificial and affected manners, and enervating fashions. They will see nothing in the intrinsic virtues of home; will turn up their puppy noses at every argument which seeks to prove to them the superiority of their native treasures. And it will not be easy to cure this insanity in persons who are far gone with it. Have we not seen too many hundreds—nay, thousands—of these miserables among ourselves, who, even now, while our world is rocking in confusion—the very earth reeling beneath our feet—are still perpetually reminding you that their blood and social position were of a sort to insure them a peculiar immunity from the common danger, and who appear to intimate that Providence has been forgetful of its most sacred trusts in yielding them up to the common spoiler. There certainly, as they seem to intimate, should have been some exceptions in behalf of certain families! There is no help for such people—no cure. But, if possible, dear readers, let us keep these children, the younger generations, from being inoculated with this blood and brain poison of vanity. We give you two propositions to brood upon. They involve the horns of the dilemma. A region should always be represented by the race. The latter should take their tone and color from its elemental aspects. They should be fashioned morally and mentally by its climate and necessities. These will suit no other people half so well. The other is like unto it. No individual, however eminent, is superior to his race. He is, in fact, when eminent, its typical embodiment. He is, perhaps, never more distinguished or truly great than when he shall truly represent its highest phase of intellect and character. There are very few in any land who ever do this; and the most eminent are simply a result or proof of the capacity of the race. He, therefore, who, in his vanity, thinking only of himself, believes neither in his race nor in his place, is the worst of infidels—a besotted one—an ass that never sees his own ears—and still less suspects how monstrous they appear in the sight of other people—and such, we take it, is the worst sign in the nature of the beast.

A new revolution has taken place in Hayti, and the towns of Cape Haytien, Gonaives and St. Marks have fallen into the hands of the insurgents. The leader of the rebellion, Col. Salane, is the person who attempted to assassinate one of President Geffard's ministers some months since.

"Sealed proposals," as the chap said when he kissed his sweetheart.

**Local Items.**

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

**SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION IN COLUMBIA.**—There can be no good excuse now for not giving our children good schooling in this city and precinct. Let parents look to it, and answer to their consciences, if they can, should they neglect the opportunities which offer for saving their young from all the thousand evil consequences of ignorance and idleness. With such teachers as Professors Rivers, Timrod, Woodrow, Sachtlaben and Pape, now tendering their services as teachers, no one can plead his inability to do his essential and first duty equally to his boys and girls. If money is scarce, we believe that all these gentlemen are quite willing to commute for supplies in provisions, clothing, fuel or any of the articles needed in a family. We trust to see nothing more of the groups of idlers about the streets. We long to see, in preference, the array of bright intelligent faces in the school-room—to hear the chimes of ringing voices from the temples of wisdom and instruction conning daily lessons of a precious lore, filling memory with treasures for the future, and guiding observation, and stimulating thought, and prompting energy to those performances which result in the growth of a becoming manhood. The several professors whom we have named are all understood to be among the most capable teachers in our city, and perhaps in all the country. We can answer for Messrs. Rivers, Timrod and Sachtlaben ourselves, whom we have long personally known. All of them have a high reputation as classical instructors. Boys in any degree advanced, should now be preparing for college. It will be the first duty of our next Legislature to re-establish the South Carolina College, and to revise and reform it, as well as re-establish. So, too, they must have immediate regard to the common school system, which needs reform and great change, and not merely re-establishment. For all these, parents should prepare their children as rapidly as possible, making up for the miserable denials and deficiencies of the last four wretched years of anarchy and war. No doubt the other colleges and academies of the several denominations will be shortly set in motion, and it will need that all parties shall be prompt, losing no more time, in the preparation of their young for the toils and fortunes of their future lives. Books can now be had; there is ample room for pupils in the private houses of the several professors and purging the old school-houses and colleges, and with adequate teachers, the parents will be deprived of all excuse for continuing to deprive their children of all education.

**Late Washington News.**

Washington despatches, of June 8, contain the annexed news:  
It is not the intention of our Government to abandon or abate the demand upon England for damages done to our commerce by Anglo rebel pirates. The disbanding of a portion of our army is no evidence of a cowardly or vacillating policy. Enough will be retained to enforce the demand on foreign Governments. If necessary, the veterans that have been mustered out will be speedily summoned to retake the field. It is understood that preliminary measures have already been taken in reference to the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. Notification has been served on Napoleon. We have settled our family affairs, and will not submit to European interference with our neighbors of Mexico.  
Intimation has been given to Napoleon that he must not only send more troops to Mexico, but must withdraw the French and American troops now there, and leave the people to decide for themselves between the Empire and Republic; otherwise, it will be our duty to see that the Republicans have fair play.  
Mr. Fred Sawyer has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenues for the city of Charleston, S. C. Mr. Sawyer is a native of Boston. For some time he has been Superintendent of the Public Schools of Charleston.  
The death of Judge A. Smith, United States Tax Commissioner for South Carolina, is announced. It occurred while on his way from Beaufort. Judge Smith, it will be recollected, was the Democratic Judge who, in 1855, pronounced the fugitive slave law unconstitutional, in case of Garland vs. Booth, for the recovery of Malone, an escaped slave.  
The Secretary of the Treasury has divided the States of Mississippi, South and North Carolina into districts for the collection of taxes.

When a man attempts to tie his cravat around a lamp-post, you may presume he has been imbibing something, or inhaling chloroform.

A correspondent of the *Charlotte Democrat*, writing from "Raleigh, N. C., June 2, 1865," says:  
The servant boy who was with Jefferson Davis when he was captured has returned to this place, and says that Mr. Davis was not disguised in female apparel when he was captured—that he had on the clothing he was in the habit of wearing, and when the alarm was given, and as Mr. Davis started to leave the tent, Mrs. Davis threw her shawl over his head or shoulders. The name of the servant boy is, I am informed, Jim Jones, and accompanied Mr. Davis from Charlotte until he was captured and landed at Fortress Monroe. He is known here in Raleigh to be truthful and of good character.

A matrimonial alliance is about to crown the career of Marshal Bazaine in the intervention in Mexico, that French warrior being announced as about to wed La Senorita de Pena, daughter of some high dignitary in the empire of Maximilian.

A young professor at one of the colleges married a lady twenty years his senior. This was said, by a witty friend, to be a proof of his ambition, as he appeared desirous of studying "the ancients."

**FAMILY FLOUR!**

SIXTY BAGS SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, at \$4.50 per bag, for sale by June 19 3 KENNETH & GIBSON.

**IRON! IRON!**

TEN THOUSAND POUNDS HORSE SHOE and TIRE IRON, for sale low for cash by KENNETH & GIBSON June 19 3

**\$200 Reward! IN SPECIE.**

STOLEN from my stables, on the night of the 5th May; two fine BAY MARES—one a large bay mare, will fold in the first of the fall, seven years old, color a deep bay, black legs, main and tail, very smart fore-top, too short to be kept or placed under the brow band—no white about her, unless saddle marks, a small scar on the right hind leg at the knee or hock joint, outside of the leg, recently done, by ploughing; a very heavy made animal, with great muscular power, fine action, gentle and kind in harness or under saddle, gaits, walk, trot and lope.  
Also, one BAY FILLEY, four years old, about 14 hands high, dark bay color, black legs, main and tail—a very handsome animal, beautifully formed, with rather a heavy main and tail. No particular marks, except a small scar on the left hip, near the root of the tail, in the shape of a half moon, caused by a kick. These two animals are very much attached to each other, and when separated, restless and uneasy.  
I will pay the above reward, in specie or its equivalent, for the recovery of my mares, or \$100 for either of them. Any information as to the thief will be duly appreciated, and any information as to the mares can be given to James B. Cureton, Esq., or Dr. R. B. Johnston, Camden, S. C., or Hon. James A. Witherspoon, Lancaster C. H., Capt. Thos. Taylor, Columbia, S. C., or myself.  
R. M. MILLER, Pineville, C. & S. C. R. R., No. Ca. June 17 4

**New Auction & Commission House. BY JACOB LEVIN.**

THE undersigned being thrown out of employment by the recent destruction of the city, informs his friends and the citizens of Columbia, that he has resumed his former line of business previous to his election of Book-keeper in the Exchange Bank, and offers his services as an Auctioneer and General Commission Merchant, respectfully soliciting a share of public patronage.

In conducting this business, he pledges the same fidelity and promptness observed whilst formerly engaged in it.  
Office at the Lower Ration House, opposite Dr. W. P. Geiger, and may be consulted at home immediately opposite the residence of Capt. Thomas R. Sharp, on Gervais Street.  
Consignments thankfully received.  
June 16 3 JACOB LEVIN.

**MR. HENRY TIMROD**

WILL open, during the first week in July, at his residence in Richland street, (between Bull and Marion,) a DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, in which the Ancient Languages, French and the usual English Branches will be taught.  
June 15

**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 thenceforward 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. 1865, 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. In 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 9