

THE COLUMBIA DAILY PHOENIX.

\$1 a Month, in Advance.

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

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By J. A. SELBY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1865.

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THE COLUMBIA PHOENIX,

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BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

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Public Meeting in Abbeville.

Pursuant to notice, a mass meeting of the citizens of Abbeville District, South Carolina, mostly farmers, was held on Wednesday, June 21, 1865, in the Court House, to consider their present political condition, and to further the establishment of civil government in the State.

On motion of Mr. R. A. Fair, Hon. D. L. Wardlaw was called to the chair, and James C. Calhoun appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, on motion of the Hon. A. Burt, it was resolved that a committee of fifteen be appointed by the chair to prepare business for the meeting; whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed as said committee, viz: Messrs. Armistead Burt, Thos. C. Perrin, Thos. Thomson, J. Augustus Black, Robert A. Fair, Jas. McCaslan, S. H. Bradley, James Gilliam, H. L. Jeffers, M. C. Taggart, Wm. T. Drennan, John H. Marshall, T. B. Milford, James A. Norwood and Rev. J. N. Young, who reported through their Chairman the following memorial, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

The memorial of the citizens of Abbeville District, South Carolina, assembled in mass meeting, respectfully sheweth: That South Carolina has laid down her arms; hostilities have ceased in her borders; yet her people enjoy neither the blessings of peace, nor the protection of law. We have not and know not any persons in this State who have the purpose or the inclination to renew the contest in any form. The speedy and complete restoration of our relations to the Constitution of the United States and the Union, and the peace and security which they guarantee to the citizen, are our unfeigned desire and the great want of our whole country. In view of these desirable ends, we pledge in good faith, ready and unreserved submission and obedience to all lawful authority.

The state of our exhausted means and resources requires the fostering care of law and order. Parts of our State are under the inconvenient restraints of military authority, whilst large sections, including that in which we live, are without any form of government. All civil rule and rulers are suspended and men are subject to no other restraints than those which habit or their own sense of propriety imposes. All experience attests that these voluntary restraints are inadequate to repress the rapacious and other vicious passions of men. Crime, outrage and wrong are perpetrated with impunity upon the peaceable and helpless. Our community depend upon irregular and voluntary organizations for the protection of persons and property, and a sense of insecurity oppresses the energy and disturbs the repose of our people.

The efficiency of the great laboring class of the State has been seriously, and we fear, disastrously impaired by inconvenient military regulations. This whole body of laborers has been demoralized by the removal of the domestic regulations to which they have been accustomed, and the failure to substitute any other discipline or government over them. The able-bodied

men and women have, in many instances, abandoned the farms upon which they were employed, leaving behind them the children and the old to be supported by the proprietors. In some instances husbands have deserted their wives and children, and we have known both father and mother to abandon their infant to be cared for by others. We have not seen that these laborers have been required by any order to remain upon the farms and to labor for the present year, or even to assist in making or harvesting the growing crops. Many of those who left the farms have taken with them the mules and horses which were indispensable for the farm work. Those who remain upon the farms are generally indisposed to labor as they had previously done, or to be orderly and industrious, and many are loitering idly and mischievously through the country.

The devastation of whole Districts of our State by armies or raiding parties—removing or destroying every animal for labor or for food, every article for the subsistence of man or beast, every implement or appliance of agriculture—has left the whole agricultural population of the country in a most deplorable condition. The cotton crop for the last four years has been inconsiderable, as but a small area was allowed by law to be planted; and even now the supply of the mere necessities of life is not only meagre every where, but in some Districts wholly exhausted. This section is without mail facilities, and its communications by railroad have been wholly interrupted and are not likely to be soon restored.

These evils are greatly aggravated by the total absence of any circulating medium. Gold and silver are possessed by but few, and by these few in small sums. The stock of cotton on hand will supply but little, if any, more money than will be necessary to pay taxes, and we fear that a large number of farms must inevitably be sold for that purpose. The growing crop of cotton can add but little, it is believed not one-fourth of a million of bales to the existing stock, which probably does not amount to one and a-half millions of bales.

Amongst the greatest disasters, which the wise and prudent amongst us behold in the immediate future of our unhappy country, is a conflict between the white and the black races, which there is much in their sundered relations to incite, and in many parts of our State no power of civil or military government to repress. This danger is fearfully augmented, in its imminency and in its horrors, by the superior numerical strength of the blacks over the whites, and by the fact that the latter are generally being disarmed of all offensive weapons, whilst many of the former are in the possession of fire arms, and are expert in the use of them.

These political, social and industrial evils have greatly paralyzed the mechanical and agricultural industry of our country, and sadly depressed the spirit and energies of our people.

In tender consideration whereof we crave the prompt aid of the Government, by remedial and preventive measures, to mitigate the evils that disturb us at the present, and to avert the calamities which menace us in the future.

We pray that our Legislature may be allowed to hold its usual sessions, and that it may have wisdom to devise measures suitable to the necessities of the State; that a convention of the people may be assembled; that the Congress of the United States may exhibit the magnanimity and statesmanship which the difficult posture of affairs requires; that the President of the United States may so exercise the high powers entrusted to him by the Constitution and the Laws, as to acquire for himself imperishable renown, and for his country the blessings

of peace, harmony and universal prosperity; that Courts, Federal and State, may again exert their beneficent powers amongst us, crimes be restrained, contracts enforced, controversies peaceably settled, and opportunity given for easy access to judicial authority; that postal facilities may be again afforded us; that our public offices may be reopened, and our private avocations safely and profitably resumed; and that in all respects, our State government may reassume its functions, and the relations of our people and State to the Constitution and Union be speedily reestablished.

We recommend to our fellow-citizens in other parts of the State an early exposition of their views on the subject of our deliberations. We desire that this memorial be respectfully laid before the President of the United States; and to give greater effect to the voice of the State as it may proceed from primary meetings, we suggest that a deputation of citizens should, if permitted, wait upon the President. We, on our part, nominate as one of such deputation our fellow-citizen, the Hon. Armistead Burt, who is possessed of the sense of this meeting and the ills we suffer much more fully than we have been able to express them; and if this should be agreeable to other meetings, we hope that they will confirm the appointment of Mr. Burt, and add to him other suitable persons from their respective districts or sections.

We recommend that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to correspond with persons in other parts of the State, and invite their concurrence in the foregoing memorial.

We request the newspapers of this State and Augusta, Ga., to publish this memorial as soon as may be convenient.

On motion of Mr. Jeffers, the chairman of the meeting was appointed chairman of the committee on correspondence, and Messrs. Thos. C. Perrin and Thos. Thomson were appointed of the committee by the chair.

On motion the meeting adjourned.
D. L. WARDLAW, Chairman.
J. C. CALHOUN, Secretary.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.—Dr. A. G. Mackey sailed on Saturday in the *Alhambra*, for Charleston, to assume the duties of his office as Collector of the Port. A large crowd congregated to bid him farewell, and gave him nine enthusiastic cheers as the vessel steamed out into the stream. Dr. Mackey has a host of friends in New York, and his loyalty is undoubted. He is hailed as the representative man of the Union sentiment South.

Among the recent deaths in England are Mr. Joseph Paxton, the architect of the Crystal Palace in 1851, and Mr. Charles E. Gray, who had held from time to time a number of diplomatic and ministerial positions. He died at the patriarchal age of 80.

An expedition is on foot for the colonization of the yellow stone country, on the Eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. The enterprise is stimulated by the notion that there is gold in the land. *Hol! hol! for Idaho!*

Gen. Hurlbut, very well known in South Carolina as a loose liver, is to be court martialled in New Orleans on serious charges. He has probably been guilty of making serious charges.

A riot between soldiers and citizens took place on the 21st June, at Staten Island, New York, in which several on both sides were wounded.

Gen. Sup'ts Office C. & S. C. R. R.



CHESTER July 5, 1865.

UNTIL further notice, trains will be run daily on this road, as follows:

Leave Charlotte at 8 a. m.; arrive at Adger's about 4 p. m. Leave Adger's at 7 a. m.; arrive in Charlotte about 3 p. m.

JAMES ANDERSON, Sup't.

July 6 12

CORSETS! CORSETS!

JUST RECEIVED

PER STEAMER GRENADA!

Via Granby!

A LARGE stock of French CORSETS.

Ladies' SHOES, HOSIERY and PARASOLS. Call at

H. SOLOMON & CO.'S,

Assembly street, West, below Plain.

July 6

Lost,

BETWEEN the Catholic Church and the College Campus, a large GOLD CHAIN, which the finder will be rewarded by leaving at Mr. C. J. BOLLIN'S, opposite Catholic Church. July 3

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY, a GOOD WHEEL-
WRIGHT. Such a one can find steady employment and good wages by applying at this office. June 27 '65

Office Gen. Sup't Wilmington and

Manchester Railroad Company,

SUMTER, S. C., July 3, 1865.

A TRAIN for the conveyance of passengers and freight is now running semi-weekly between Kingsville and Great Pee Dee River; leaving Kingsville each Monday and Thursday at 6 a. m., and arriving at Pee Dee same days at 1.45 p. m. Returning, the train leaves Pee Dee at 10.45 a. m. each Tuesday and Friday, and arrives at Kingsville at 6.27 p. m. Connections are made, both going and returning, with trains of the North-eastern Railroad and Cheraw and Darlington Railroad at Florence. Trips of this train will be increased to tri-weekly and daily, as connections are opened and business justifies.

HENRY M. DRANE,

July 4 '65 General Superintendent.

JUST RECEIVED

AND for sale at the corner of Bull and

Senate streets, by G. M. COFFIN:

STATIONERY, SUGARS,

TEA, TOBACCO,

FANS, CANDY,

CANDLES, PENCILS,

PARASOLS, STARCH,

Terpentine and Toilet SOAPS,

TOOTH BRUSHES,

TURKED, FIG BLUE,

ESSENCES, PINS,

Ladies' UNDERSLEEVES, July 4 '65

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 28 '65 Winnsboro, S. C.

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 28th 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 of 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 thereupon 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