

# THE COLUMBIA DAILY PHOENIX.

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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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## Headq's Department of the South, HILTON HEAD, S. C., July 10, 1865.

### GENERAL ORDERS NO. 111.

THE following circular, issued from the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and approved by the Hon. Secretary of War, is published for the information of this command. Its requirements will be strictly conforming to WAR-DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, Washington, June 12, 1865.

### Circular No. 7.

In accordance with section 2 of the Act of Congress establishing this Bureau which provides for the issue of provisions, clothing and fuel for the immediate and temporary shelter and supply of destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen, the Assistant Commissioners of this Bureau will at once make careful estimates of the amounts of provisions, clothing, &c., as may be needed for the present quarter for the supply of such class of persons as may be within their respective departments, and they will hereafter, quarterly, make like estimates. All estimates must be approved by the Commissioner of the Bureau prior to issue.

Rations, fuel, transportation and quarters have been heretofore furnished to teachers of refugees and freedmen, and to other persons voluntarily laboring for the benefit of such persons, by certain commanders of departments, posts, &c., while others have refused to furnish the same. Therefore, in order that there may be uniformity of action and a clear understanding of this matter, the following rules will be adopted, and will be in force on and after July 1, 1865, to wit:

Rations will not be gratuitously issued to teachers of refugees or freedmen, or to other persons voluntarily laboring for the benefit of such persons, but such teachers as are authorized by the Assistant Commissioners of this Bureau, while actually on duty in their fields of labor, may purchase rations of the Government under precisely the same rules which apply to such purchases when made by commissioned officers of the army.

Free transportation will be granted to such teachers on Government transports and military railroads only.

Public buildings, or buildings that may have been seized from disloyal owners, not required for military purposes, may be used for occupation for schools, teachers, soldiers' wives and refugees.

O. C. HOWARD, Maj. Gen.,  
Com'r Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c.  
Approved: E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

By command of  
Maj. Gen. Q. A. GILMORE,  
W. L. M. BURGER, Asst. Adj't Gen.  
July 21

## Headq's Department of the South, HILTON HEAD, S. C., June 29, 1865.

### GENERAL ORDERS NO. 105.

IN compliance with instructions received from the War Department, all District Commanders will cause an immediate investigation to be made within their commands as to the expiration of service of all men on detached duty, in confinement or otherwise separated from their regiments or companies. All such men who are found entitled to discharge will be immediately forwarded to the Provost Marshal General of the Department, who will send them to the Chief Mustering Officer of their respective States for muster out, or to be otherwise disposed of as required by existing orders. By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. GILMORE.

W. L. M. BURGER, Asst. Adj't Gen.  
Official: T. D. HOPKES, Capt. 35th U. S. C. T., Asst. Adj't Gen. July 29 '65.

## Change of Schedule on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

SUMMER, July 10, 1865.

ON and after July 10, trains will run tri-weekly over this road, as follows: Leave Kingsville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4:45 a. m., for Pee Dee and all stations on the Cheraw and Derlington and North eastern Railroad—passengers reaching Charleston same night. Returning—Arrive at Kingsville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8:42 p. m., from any of the points indicated above. HENRY M. DRANE,  
July 14 '65 General Superintendent

## Headq's Department of the South, HILTON HEAD, S. C., June 27, 1865.

### GENERAL ORDERS NO. 102.

WITH a view to establish and preserve good order, settle disputes, encourage industry, compel obedience to laws and orders and educate the poor, the following rules and regulations are hereby established, and will be put in operation throughout this Department with as little delay as practicable:

I. District Commanders will divide their commands into sub-districts of suitable size, each comprising one or more Counties, Parishes or Congressional Districts. To each sub-district they will assign a commanding officer, (with a suitable number of troops,) an Assistant Provost Marshal and an Assistant Provost Judge. A permanent Provost Guard will be placed under the immediate orders of the Assistant Provost Marshal.

II. Within each sub-district Superior Provost Courts and Circuit Provost Courts, composed of not more than three members each—shall be held at stated times and places. The Superior and Circuit Provost Courts to have concurrent jurisdiction over all cases as hereinafter specified that can be properly tried before them.

III. The Superior Provost Court will habitually hold its sessions at sub-district headquarters, and will be presided over by the Assistant Provost Judge, who may associate with him one or two respectable loyal citizens, giving the precedence to local magistrates, other things being equal.

IV. Circuit Provost Courts shall be held at important points and at stated times within the sub-district, and shall be presided over by one of the members of the Superior Provost Court, designated by the sub-district commander for that purpose. The President of the Circuit Provost Court may associate with him one or two local citizens or magistrates.

V. The courts above named shall have power to try all cases between citizens, and between citizens and soldiers, and all crimes and all violations of military orders and the laws of the United States which are committed within the jurisdiction of a court martial, and to issue the usual process for the attendance of witnesses, and depositions, and the possession of property, and for the payment of debts, damages and costs. The decrees will go only to the right of possession and not of property. They may impose fines not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100) and imprisonment not exceeding two months. Offenses by citizens requiring a severer punishment, will be tried by a military commission. They will appoint their clerks and other officers, shall keep a record of their proceedings, subject to the revision of sub-district and higher commanders, and will adopt rules and forms of procedure which shall be as simple as possible. Citizen members of courts may be allowed three dollars for each day's attendance. The fees charged will be merely sufficient to pay all expenses.

VI. Appeals from the Provost Courts will be had to the sub-district and district commanders, under such rules and on such terms as the district commanders may provide.

VII. All parties to suits before the Superior or Circuit Provost Courts may employ counsel. But all persons bringing suit or appearing as counsel before said courts, as well as the citizen members of said courts, will be required to give proof that they have taken the oath of allegiance.

VIII. It is the duty of the military authorities throughout this Department, when called upon to do so, to aid the Assistant Commissioners and Agents of the "Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands," in the execution of their duties under the laws of the United States and the orders of the Commissioner of said Bureau, issued in accordance therewith; and, when there is no such Assistant Commissioner or Agent upon the spot, to take cognizance themselves of all violations of such laws and orders. All cases of such violation may be tried before the courts hereinabove authorized.

IX. All cases properly coming within the jurisdiction of these courts will be brought to trial promptly, and all unnecessary arrests of citizens will be avoided.

X. The existence of the courts hereinabove authorized will cease whenever and wherever the functions of the officers of the civil laws are restored to operation by proper authority.

XI. District and sub-district commanders are directed to provide, whenever practicable, for the education of the children of the poor within their commands; and for that purpose they are authorized to detail regimental chaplains and non-commissioned officers and privates for teachers.

The education of the children of Refugees and Freedmen will be relinquished into the hands of the Assistant Commissioners and Agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, whenever they are in readiness to take charge of the same. By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. GILMORE.  
W. L. M. BURGER, Asst. Adj't Gen.  
July 18

## SPEECH OF HON. B. F. PEREY, At the Public Meeting in the Court House, Greenville, S. C., on Monday, the 21 day of July, 1865.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This public meeting of the citizens of Greenville is one of deep humiliation and sorrow. A cruel and bloody war has swept over the Southern States. One hundred and fifty thousand of our bravest and most gallant men have fallen on the fields of battle. The land is filled with mourning widows and orphans. There is scarcely a house in which there has not been weeping for some loved one lost! Three thousand millions of dollars have been spent by the Southern States in carrying on this war! And now we are called upon to give up four millions of slaves, worth two thousand millions of dollars more! Our country has been ravaged and desolated. Our cities, towns and villages, are plundering ruins. Conquering armies occupy the country. The Confederacy has fallen, and we have been deprived of all civil government and political rights. We have neither law nor order. There is no protection of life, liberty or property. Everywhere there is dehumanization, rapine and murder. Hunger and starvation are upon us! And now we meet as a disgraced and subjugated people, to petition the conqueror to restore our lost rights! Such are the bitter fruits of secession!

How different, Mr. Chairman, in tone, spirit and character, was that meeting of the citizens of Greenville, just five years ago, in this same building, which inaugurated this most fatal, bloody and disastrous revolution! Then all was joy, excitement and confidence. We were looking towards this court house, I saw a crowd of persons rushing in, composed of college boys and their professors, merchants, mechanics, doctors, lawyers and others from the hotels, with a sprinkling of banners and plumes. Some I heard the public speaking commenced, and the air was rent with the war and military apparatus of the excited audience. The more extravagant denunciations of the Union, the louder were the shouts of applause. I repeated in my heart the memorable words of Christ—"Father forgive them, they know not what they do!" My mind was then filled with the worst forebodings as to the future. I thought I have seen all the evil which have since befallen our beloved country. But my political influence was gone, and my voice was powerless to stay the angry and excited feelings of my fellow-citizens.

We were at that time, Mr. Chairman, the most prosperous, free and happy people on the face of the earth. The sun had never shone on an empire or nation more bright and glorious. But the public mind had, unfortunately, been prepared, in the Southern States, for thirty years past, for an effort at disunion. The people had been induced to believe that disunion would be a quiet blessing, and that it might come without war and bloodshed. The leading politicians of the South were anxiously waiting for some plausible pretext for seceding from the American Union. The election of Abraham Lincoln President of the United States by a sectional party, at the North, was regarded as a favorable opportunity for accomplishing their long cherished purpose. We were told, after this event, that there was no longer any safety in the Union for slavery or our constitutional rights!

Let us now see, Mr. Chairman, if there was any truth in this assertion. Mr. Lincoln was elected in direct conformity with the Federal Constitution. He was elected in consequence of the political divisions and dissensions at the South. Had the Southern States been united on one candidate, instead of voting for three, the result would have been different. Mr. Lincoln only

received a little more than one third of the votes cast in the Presidential election. He therefore went into office with a large majority of the American people opposed to the Administration. There was at that time a majority of twenty-seven members of the House of Representatives in Congress, in opposition to President Lincoln. There was a majority of six members of the Senate of the United States opposed to him. And, six a majority of the Supreme Court of the United States were opposed to the avowed principles of the Republican party, which elected Mr. Lincoln. Where, then, was the power of the President to injure the South, or invade the constitutional rights of the Southern States? He was in a minority in both Houses of Congress, and in the Supreme Court, with a large majority of the American people opposed to him. He was powerless. No legislation could be had, and no appointment made, without the approval of the Southern States through the Democratic party. The election of President Lincoln was, then, no just ground for secession.

But it was urged, Mr. Chairman, that the Republican party would soon obtain the ascendancy in both Houses of Congress, and then the constitutional rights of the Southern States would be destroyed. There was no reason for this assertion, when we reflect that a majority of the people of the United States were opposed to the principles of the Republican party. Admit, however, for argument, that the President and his party might be in the ascendancy, and would make aggressions on Southern rights and institutions. Then, sir, we should have had the whole Democracy of the South rallying round their elected President, and standing by the South. And if war had come, it would have been at the North, where the people were divided, and got at the South, where they were all united. It would have been a civil, as well as sectional war, in the Union, and the Constitution of the Union. But, sir, there was not the slightest probability of such an issue. The Republican party voted almost unanimously, in Congress, in 1860, that they had no power to interfere with slavery in the States, and no wish to do so, if they had. When the Southern States seceded from the Union, and withdrew their members from Congress, they took the Federal Government out of the hands of the Democracy, and turned it over to the Republican party. They abandoned their friends and allies, the Northern Democracy, who had in fully 1860, by the South for more than a century, to the tender mercies of their political opponents and enemies! This was not in accordance with Southern honor and chivalry.

What other cause had the Southern States in their act of secession? For eight years immediately preceding this revolution, during the administrations of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, there was not an act of the Federal Government of which they complained. They could not complain, for the Government was in their own hands. It is true, the Northern State Legislatures had nullified certain Acts of Congress favorable to the South. But was this just cause for rebelling against the Federal Government? Should they not have adhered the closer to that Government, and assisted in enforcing its laws? How strange to think of the Southern States rebelling against a Government of which they did not complain!

It is said that the Southern States left the Union to preserve slavery. How fatal the mistake! Every one ought to have known that slavery was stronger in the Union than it possibly could be out of the Union. Indeed, the Union was its only safety and protection. Whilst in the Union we had the power of recapturing our fugitive slaves. Out of the Union, we could have no such power. The

whole civilized world was opposed to us on this question, and, as a slave power, would have looked upon us with scornful jealousy.

But, Mr. Chairman, the madness and folly of the Southern States, in commencing this revolution, is now manifest to all. There was fanaticism at the South, as well as at the North. Politicians did all they could, in both sections, to stir up the worst passions of the human heart, and make the people forget they were fellow-citizens of one great Republic. We were told that the Northern people would not fight, that there would be no war, and offers were made to drink all the blood that would be shed. History should have taught them that no great Government, like ours, ever was, or ever could be, broken up without war and all its dire consequences.

How was it, Mr. Chairman, that the Southern States failed in their rebellion? It is true the contest was a most unequal one—eight millions of persons fighting against twenty-two millions! The one having neither Government, army, navy or manufactures; and the other having all these, with an influx of immigrants and Southern negroes to increase their strength. The Southern people are an impulsive, enthusiastic people, but they want the energy and perseverance of the North. I add to my friends, at the beginning of this war, that my greatest apprehension was, that our soldiers would get tired of the war and quit it. I did not believe it possible to hold in suspension eight millions of people, scattered over such an immense territory, as composed the Southern States, if they were disposed to make any and every sacrifice, as the North had done, in their way of independence. But, sir, the great cause of our failure was, that the heart of the Southern people never was in this revolution! There was not a State, except South Carolina, in which there was a majority in favor of secession! Even in South Carolina there were many Districts in which one-half of the votes did not go to the polls.

Mr. Chairman, I will here frankly say, as I have often said during the past four years, that there was not a man in the United States who more deeply regretted the secession of the Southern States than I did, at the beginning of the revolution, and there is not now in the Southern States any one who feels more bitterly the humiliation and degradation of going back into the Union than I do. Still, I know that we shall be more prosperous and happy in the Union than out of it.

It has been too common, Mr. Chairman, to attribute the failure of this great revolution to the President of the late Confederacy. This, sir, is a mistake. The people were themselves to blame for us failure. They were unwilling to make those sacrifices which were essential to its success. Many who were most prominent in the movement, never did any thing for it, after the war commenced. Instead of seeking their proper position, in front of the battle, they sought "bomb-proofs" for themselves and their sons. There were others who got into "soft places" and official positions, where they could speculate and make fortunes on Government funds. In fact, towards the latter part of the war, it seemed that every one was trying to keep out of the army, and was willing to pay anything, and make any sacrifice, to do so. When General Johnston surrendered his army he had on his muster roll twenty thousand men, but only fourteen thousand to be carried into battle. General Lee's army was in the same condition. Where were the officers? At home, on furlough, staying on their husbands, deserted and straggling. At no time during the last three years of the war, was there more than one-third of the army ready to march. So that had we could have no such power. The