

By Telegraph.

South American Affairs. NEW YORK, July 27.—The steamer Ocean Queen, from Liverpool, reports at Guayaquil, Ecuador, that President GARCIA MORONS seized an English steamer of Pacific Steam Navigation Company, loading at the Mildroine. The officers and crew were taken at the point of the bayonet, and troops and cannon, with munitions of war, placed on board, who took the steamer to the mouth of the river, where the revolutionists were lying at anchor, and with this seized by the Government, sunk one steamer, when the others surrendered. The bulk of the people on board including Urbania the leader, escaped. The prisoners were brought to Guayaquil and instantly shot. The United States gun-boat Swanee has arrived from Panama with late Calao dates. A battle occurred fifty-six miles from Lima, between 12,000 rebels and 6,000 Government troops, in which the latter were successful. Ex-President Boros was captured at Realico, where his vessel, having been injured by lightning, was obliged to put in.

The Next Congress. The New York Post is arguing with Wendell Phillips to show how strong the Republican or Union party is in the next Congress. Numerically there are now 174 members elected to that body, of whom 144 are unconditional loyalists, against thirty "conservative" and "Southern sympathizers," as the Post terms them. Kentucky and Nevada have yet to elect. Giving the South six out of the nine members from the former we will have the following result:

Table with 2 columns: Party/Group and Number of Members. Includes Union members elect, Kentucky, Nevada, Southern sympathizers elect, and Net Union majority.

On this the Express remarks: It is difficult to see what power the rebel States can wield in the next House, even if they get there. It is surprising that Mr. Phillips should fear any disturbance of the Constitutional amendment in Congress, when he knows it has passed already by a two-thirds majority, and can only be revoked (i. e.) its recommendation to the States by an equal majority. In the Senate, the case is still stronger than in the House.

Then, too, it is noticed that the oaths under the Act of Congress, July 1, 1862, requires that every person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the Government of the United States, shall, before entering upon the duties of such office, take and subscribe the following oath:

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise, the functions of any office whatever, under any authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto—so help me God."

This ought to satisfy the radicals, one would think, but they want still more. Of the \$20,000 clause in President Johnson's proclamation, the Post says:

There is no doubt that this \$20,000 clause is working great injury at the South, and so is the confiscation act, which would deprive all rebels, rich or poor, of their property. The policy of each is of very doubtful expediency, and they will for a long time interfere with the trade and business of the States lately in rebellion, and so postpone the return of quiet and harmony in the distracted districts.

Some financial difficulties were experienced lately in the way of building a church for the colored Methodists in Louisville, Kentucky, and the matter was under discussion at a church meeting, when an ebullient brother got up and said he would head the subscription list with \$4,000 cash, or, if that would not be satisfactory, he would build the church sixty-five by ninety feet, from foundation to dome, and do all the brick and carpenter work, if the other brethren would lathe and plaster it, and put on the finishing touches. The liberal African is a barber, and was formerly a slave.

The Fortress Monroe Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 17, 1865.—From all the sources of information I am able to command, there is no doubt Jeff. Davis is slowly but surely declining in health from his protracted imprisonment. He will not even avail himself of the opportunities of exercise afforded him, and he has a space of about twenty by twenty feet he could walk about in if he chose; but all the long hours of each weary day he sits at the barred embrasure of his casemate, sullen, silent, speechless. With his chin alternately resting on one hand and then on both, he looks unintermittently through this opening. Where rests his eyes and what thoughts stir that brain no one can tell. Before him are the bay and the passing ships, and the Rip Raps, growing each day into a wondrous work of impregnable strength; and beyond, the blue sky and fleeting clouds and wild sea birds enjoying the boundless freedom of the outer air. And mingling with these sights comes that perpetual, mournful refrain, the sound of the waves dashing upon the beach. Here he is a prisoner, and under what circumstances and under what terrible charges hanging over him! Not a moment is he left alone—not a moment passes that he is not under the vigilant eye of soldiers. There is no egress through those strong iron bars. There is no escape through this cordon of muskets. There can be no attempt at rescue from without. What wonder is it that that form has grown more emaciated, those cheeks more sunken, those eyes more lustrous, that brow more wrinkled—his hair whiter, his words fewer, his spirits sunken in perpetual gloom? Health has left him, hope is gone; that proud spirit is broken, and the end is not far. I am writing no fancy sketch. I have been told to-day that Jeff. Davis, if he keeps up his present prison habits and despondency, will not live six weeks longer.

A CHAPLAIN ATTENDS HIM.

Yesterday Mr. Davis requested permission for a Chaplain to see him. This is the second request of this kind he has made since his arrival. Chaplain Kerfoot was sent to his cell. He greeted the Chaplain with warmth. "It is to you and to this book," (holding the Bible in his hand,) "I must look," he said, "for consolation now." The Chaplain talked to him of his spiritual condition, read to him passages from the Bible and prayed with him. After the Chaplain left, Davis appeared to be in much better spirits than he has been in for some time past.

READING THE BIBLE.

He reads the Bible morning and evening. Recently, I am told, he protracts these readings much more than at the commencement of his imprisonment. He confesses his belief in the Bible, and professes to have made it the ruling guide of his life. It is evident that he does not fancy being confined exclusively to reading the Scriptures, for he sometimes clamors for a different style of literature; but his request in this regard thus far has not been complied with. This refusal to extend his reading privileges, and not permitting him to write to his wife or see letters from her, have formed the burden of his complaints.

HIS EYE-SIGHT GROWING MORE DEFECTIVE.

If permission was given him to have all the books he wished he could not read much himself, and for the comfort derived from them would have to rely mainly on others reading to him. One eye is now almost totally blind, and the other gives indication of rapidly becoming so. He has complained lately of seeing objects double. He still wears his goggles during the day time.

HIS DAILY ROUTINE.

Life in prison is necessarily monotonous. With few it has ever been more so than with Davis. He rises pretty early, usually at 5 o'clock in the morning. He takes a bath the first thing, using salt water at first, and winding up with fresh water. His bathing facilities are limited, consisting of a common wash-tub half filled with salt water, a wash basin of fresh water, coarse towels and soap. An army blanket he converts into a temporary screen, and bathes behind this. He is not very particular about his toilet, the fashion of combing his hair and all that, but is exact upon the subject of cleanliness of his under-clothing, sheets, towels, &c. Bath and toilet completed, he reads his Bible, and at half-past 8 has his breakfast. This is served him from Dr. Craven's table. The statement in some of the papers that a daughter of Dr. Craven brings him his food is incorrect. A soldier brings his meals to him. Tea, toast and an egg or two, or a broiled steak, usually make up his breakfast. His appetite is very variable. Gen. Miles

may call in to see him and pass a few words, or the officer of the guard may have something to say; for only these two, except his physician and Craven, and the Chaplain, of course, when he calls, are allowed to speak to him. In conversation he has betrayed an anxiety and even determination to discuss the subject of the impossibility of ever convicting him of treason. He throws himself back upon the question of State rights as his main point of defence. For some time, finding that all the discussion was on his own side, he has kept silent on the subject. Except these interruptions in the way of conversation, which, if will be understood, are not daily by any means, he passes most of his time till half-past 3 P. M. his dinner hour, in looking at the window. He smokes his pipe occasionally, but is no great smoker. He says that much smoking makes him too nervous. After dinner he passes the time as before. He has supper at half-past 8 o'clock, and then directly goes to bed. He sleeps pretty soundly, but more so formerly than latterly. At first the light kept burning in the room all night troubled him, but he has become used to it and makes no complaint on the subject now, as perhaps he knows it would do no good if he did.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE GUARD.

In previous letters I have described Mr. Davis' quarters and the guard placed over him. Both continue the same as at first. He has been urged to have the guard in his own room, the rear room of the casemate—two are kept constantly in both front and back room, with an officer with them—removed and kept in the front room. But his consent was of no avail. Next he desired that the guard in his own room might be allowed to stand instead of being kept walking; but here, too, his request has not been complied with.

THE LATE EXECUTION OF THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRATORS.

There is every reason to believe that the execution of the assassination conspirators in Washington has been communicated to Davis within the past three or four days. It is certain that a great marked change has come over him, and to his undoubted knowledge of this execution the change is attributed. His food is of the best quality, he has abundance of pure air, and there is no special reason otherwise accounting for present gloominess and decreasing health.

CONDITION OF MR. CLAY.

Every day Mr. Clay is improving in health. He still takes his morning hour's walk, and is in greatly improved physical condition on account of it. Dr. Brancroft feeds him on hospital diet yet; in fact, his constitution is in no condition to stand stronger food. He is very lively and chatty, if he can get any one to talk to him, and hopeful as to the future.

MR. JOHN MITCHELL.

Nothing seems to affect the physique of Mr. Mitchell. He is apparently as good in health on the day he was brought here. He has been confined most of the time, and talks things coolly and quietly. His manners are not very conciliatory, nor calculated to attach friends to him. I am told that he has not lately expressed any fears as to the President pressing a pardon upon him.

THE COUNSEL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

R. H. Gillet, who is retained by some friends of Jeff. Davis, as the latter's counsel, arrived here several days ago. He has had no interview with his client, nor does he know what course the Government intends to pursue relative to the trial.

High water is reported in various parts of the North. Leavenworth, Kansas, was partially submerged on the 21st ult., and a great many lives lost.

The Census reports, on the authority of a Mr. Knob, that the crops of our interior exhibit the promise of an abundant harvest.

The Census states that business at Hilton Head is rapidly declining.

For the Convention.

The friends of the Union and of their State, desiring to bring into her councils practical knowledge, sound patriotism and devotion to her best interests, respectfully nominate the following gentlemen as delegates to the State Convention from the District of Beaufort:

- JOHN CALDWELL, WADE HAMILTON, A. R. FAYLOR, W. A. HARRIS.

School for Girls.

THE MISSES MARTIN will open a School for Girls on the FIRST MONDAY in October. Besides the usual English studies, lessons will be given in Latin, French and Music. A few boarders will be received into the family. Apply at their residence on Blanding street. August 17.

Lines to Our Baby.

Little allspice, pickell pepper, Baby, changeable and fickle, Lying in your nurse's arms, Safe from everything that harms; Full of smiles and full of tears, Full of joys and full of fears, Are you mortal or divine! Tell me, little baby mine! Little rabbit, cricket, robin! Baby, whimpering and sobbing, Sleeping on your mother's lap, Dreaming 'whiles of sweetened pap. Pleased with chirping, pleased with song, Quieted by nothing long, Care you most for milk or wine? Tell me, little baby mine! Little monkey, lemon, clove! Baby, fruit of wedded love, Scared on your father's knee, As wide awake as you can be, Striving, while you clutch the air, To pull his whiskers or his hair, Think you not you're something fine? Tell me, little baby mine! Little pony, stuffion, thistle! Baby, scolded with chirp and whistle, Wished in your cradle small, Like a little wax or doll; Do you in your slumbers view Spirits hovering over you— Angel spirits, half divine? Tell me, little baby mine! Little cherub, sunshine, star! Baby, comfort of mama, Welcomed to this world with kisses, Crowned with love and earthly blisses; Smiled darling, blue-eyed boy, A future hope, a present joy; Why thus comd by heart entwined? Tell me, little baby mine!

The stock in the Arkansas and Mississippi bottom is dying off rapidly from a new disaster.

The Provost Marshal's office in Washington city has been closed up.

The military depot at City Point, Va., has been broken up.

Vesuvius again threatens an eruption.

J. M. Mason has gone to St. Catharines, Canada East, to reside.

OBITUARY.

Died, at Sunnyside, near New York, on the evening of 23d June, 1865, Mrs. SARAH P. HEINS, wife of Wm. F. Heins, of New York, and daughter of the late Wm. Hasell Gibbs.

For Sale and in Store.

BAGGING, ROPE, TWINE. By August 16. A. L. SOLOMON, Commission Merchant.

On Consignment.

5,000 LBS. BACON, SIDES. 1,000 lbs. SMOKED BEEF. For sale by August 16. A. L. SOLOMON, Commission Merchant, 2d door from Shiver House.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED!

NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS!

THE PHOENIX

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

At the Capital of South Carolina, PUBLISHED

COLUMBIA.

1865. 1865.

THE DAILY PHOENIX,

ISSUED every morning except Sunday, is filled with the LATEST NEWS, (by telegraphic mails, etc.) EDITORIAL, CORRESPONDENCE, MISCELLANY, POETRY, STORIES, etc. This is the only daily paper in the State outside of the city of Charleston.

The Tri-Weekly Phoenix,

For country circulation, is published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and has all the reading matter of interest contained in the daily issues of the week.

WEEKLY CLEANER,

A HOME COMPANION.

As its name indicates, is intended as a FAMILY JOURNAL, and is published every Wednesday. It will contain Eight Pages, of Poetry Columns. The cream of the News, Miscellaneous, Tales, etc., of the Daily and Tri-weekly will be found in its columns.

TERMS—INVARIABLELY IN ADVANCE. Daily, one year, \$10 00; three months, 3 00; Tri-Weekly, one year, 7 00; three months, 2 00; Weekly, one year, 4 00; three months, 1 25.

Advertisements inserted in the Daily or Tri-Weekly at \$1 a square for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion. Weekly advertisements \$1 a square every insertion.

JOB WORK,

Such as HAND-BILLS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, SHIN-PLASTERS, etc., executed promptly and at reasonable rates.

JULIAN A. SELBY, July 31, Publisher and Proprietor.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS, THE GREAT Invigorating Tonic!

For sale by Dr. P. MELVIN COHEN, Druggist, Pickens street, Head of Lady street. August 1 1/2

LEMONS! LEMONS!!

FOR sale by JOHN STORK, Below the Market. August 1 1

To Rent.

FOUR ROOMS, with KITCHEN and LARGE GARDEN, in a pleasant situation, on Upper Boundary street, opposite Mr. Sondley's; one room occupied by a widow lady and two small children. To any person with a small family it is a handsome and desirable place. Apply to RICHD. O'NEALE, Executor, August 1 3/4 Near the place.

Wanted.

CONTINENTAL PAPER MONEY, issued by Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia, during the Revolution; also, issues of the United Colonies, dated May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778; Autograph Letters of notable men of the Revolution; Collections of Coins; Books printed by B. Franklin will be purchased at fair prices. Address HENRY A. HORN, August 1 1/2 Box 1,396, N. Y. R. O.

W. B. JOHNSTON, Magistrate,

Office on Pickens street East end of Lady.

Will attend to all official business brought before him; will also attend to drawing up Deeds, Conveyances, Mortgages, Contracts, and other ordinary legal instruments of writing. Fair copies of any document executed with neatness and dispatch. August 1

RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE BY

L. U. CLARKE,

AT HIS RESIDENCE,

Corner Blanding and Bull Streets.

DRY GOODS.

WHITE SWISS MUSLIN, BRILLIANTS, WHITE STRIPED CAMBRIC, CHECKED CAMBRIC, Plain Cambric, B. E. Diaper, Huck, Diaper Towels, Bleached Shirtings, " " " " Sheetting, Drill, Mull Muslin, Nainsook Muslin, Victoria Lawn, Linen and Paper Collars, Cambric Edging, Huck, Towelling, Enamel Shirt Bosoms, Fancy Grenadine Dress Goods, Muslin, " " " " Cambric, " " " " Calico, " " " " Alpaca, " " " " Black Brown 7-8 and 1-1 Shirtings, " " " " Drill, Striped, " " " " Shirting, Blue Denims, Gent's Buck Gauntletts, White Flannel, Servant's Handkerchiefs, Dress Braids, Brown Windsor Soap, Children's Dolls, Black Alpaca, Palm-leaf Fans, Hair Pins, Diaper do., Dress Pins, Needles, Ladies' Gloves, Tuck, Dressing and Fine Combs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Pearl, Azate and Lasting Buttons, Coat and Vest Buttons, Hoop Skirts, Children's White Hose, Children's Round Combs, Embroid. Lace Handkerchiefs, H. S. and Plain Handkerchiefs, White and Brown Half Hose, Ladies' White Hose, Pocket Knives, White and Black Spool Cotton, Black Silk Belt Ribbons, Broadcloths, Cambric Spencers, Gent's Gloves, Bonnet Wire, Blue, Green and Brown Veil Berage, Fancy Cravats, Spotted Linen for pants, Embroidery Cotton, Darning do., Silk Elastic, Linen Tape, Cotton do., Leather Belts, Black Silk do., Colored Silk Belts, Linen Collars, Linen Setts, Suspensors, Hooks and Eyes, Hair Nets, Corsets, Trunks, Whalebone, Ruffing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Lacets, Corset Lacets, Ball Cord, Veils, Scissors.

GROCERIES.

RIO COFFEE, JAVA do. Green Tea, Brown Sugar, White Sugar, White Crushed do. Rnts, Baga Turnip Seed, Wheat Flour, Molasses, Soap, Starch, Segars, Smoking Tobacco, Chewing do. Mackerel, Herring, Sardines, Bottled Lager, Blacking, Candles, August 1