

# THE DAILY PHOENIX.

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"LET OUR JUST CENSURE ATTEND THE TRUE EVENT."

TRI-WEEKLY \$7 A YEAR.

BY J. A. SELBY.

**THE PHOENIX**  
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BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

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The Game of Louis Napoleon in Europe and America

The grand and delicate game which Louis Napoleon, since his assumption of the imperial purple, has been playing so boldly, and yet so cautiously and skilfully, for the maintenance and perpetuation of his dynasty, is at length menaced with the grave dangers in both hemispheres. In all his great enterprises of war and diplomacy heretofore, he has adroitly fallen back when threatened with serious complications, and without the loss of prestige as the champion of France and the arbiter of Europe. From his alliance with England in the war for "the sick man" of Turkey, he withdrew with the lion's share of the honors, and in time to prevent the widening of the fire of the Crimea to Austria and the other States of the German family. Next we see him in the midst of his victorious career in Italy, passing to negotiate a treaty of peace, and confessedly because, in a further prosecution of the war, it threatened to assume proportions larger than his original estimates. The unity of Italy was only partially accomplished, the difficulties in reference to Rome and the Pope were untouched; but the nephew remembered that his uncle had been twice dispossessed of his empire by a holly alliance. The uncle's misfortunes from his daring recklessness had taught the nephew the wisdom of carefully feeling his way.

Thus, from the Russian and Italian wars, something of glory and strength was gained for France, to the credit of the Emperor; while, in his smaller adventures, such as the pacification of the ferocious Druses of Syria and his armed reconnaissance of China, the military vanity of the French people has not been neglected.

At the same time, in his splendid improvements and decorations of Paris, in his magnificent sea-coast defences and public works of all descriptions, not forgetting his liberal provision for the prayers and the amusements of the people, he has done all that even a Napoleon could do to make them forget the delusions of French republics and the fallacies of popular rights. But he was still uneasy, until our great Southern rebellion suggested the overthrow of European popular ideas for a century to come, in the violent dissolution of the great American republic. Here was his opportunity to secure what his uncle had judged it best to cede to the United States—an American balance of power of imperial dimensions. England and Spain were accordingly inveigled into a fool's errand to Mexico; but they discovered it on reaching the Mexican coast, and so abandoned it in disgust. Louis Napoleon, however, had gained his point in the lodgment of a military force on Mexican soil; and sure of the establishment of Davis in his Southern Confederacy, he was sure of his imperial protectorate, and a death blow to popular institutions in America as well as Europe. But, as our civil war progressed, he began to be doubtful of the issue, and then began his manipulations with England for armed intervention. The English aristocracy were equally interested in the destruction of "the great republic," but Palmerston distrusted Napoleon, and so both were constrained to leave their champion Davis in the lurch.

With the capture of Richmond, the flight of Davis and the collapse of his

mock Confederacy, the Mexican blunder of Louis Napoleon became patent to all the world. Undertaken upon a single false presumption, he now realized the gravity of that mistake. He counted upon the destruction of the American Union, the great bulwark of popular rights and popular ideas, and he finds it now ten-fold stronger than ever, invincible upon the land and terrible upon the seas, against any hostile combination. From the British islands to Hungary, our success is accepted as a mighty revolution in behalf of popular institutions. Thus, in the person of his agent, Napoleon stands in Mexico to-day baffled and defeated. He cannot remain there, for can he retreat without humiliation. What is he to do? England cannot afford to come to his rescue, and who is to help him? The French opposition chuckle over his embarrassments; Plon Plon warns him of his danger, while Garibaldi, the oracle of the popular leagues of the Continent, fairly shouts for joy.

President Johnson understands all this, and knows that he holds the French usurpation in Mexico as in a vice, as Gen. Grant held Lee in Richmond, biding his time. No hurry is necessary on our part in this business. We lose nothing from a policy of masterly inactivity. We can wait while Napoleon is making up his mind, and while the popular combustibles of Europe are being gathered together for a general conflagration such as Europe has never yet known from Greeks, or Turks, or Frenchmen. But, whether the signal issues to us from the republican elements of France, or goes from Sheridan in Mexico to them; the end will be the same—the overthrow of the strongholds of feudalism and royalties from London and Paris to Vienna and Rome. President Johnson will surely make good the Monroe doctrine in Mexico. He has the men and the means at his call to enforce it by land and sea. When he is ready, he will invite Louis Napoleon to leave, though a reasonable time will be given for his voluntary departure. Surely he does not contemplate the hazards of a rupture with the United States, which, in six months, would sweep his commerce from the seas and revive the reign of the brigades. Indeed, the fate of all the crowned heads of Europe may now be depending upon Louis Napoleon's decision in regard to Mexico. President Johnson may speak to-day or to-morrow; but, whether to-day or to-morrow, he will speak the Monroe doctrine, backed, if necessary, by thirteen hundred thousand veteran troops and a thousand ships-of-war.

[New York Herald.]

## Just Opened,

At my residence, on Gaillard street, one door from Bull, next to Capt. Thos. H. Wade's, a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES; consisting, in part, of COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, &c., which I will sell as low as any other store in Columbia, or exchange for Cotton or other Produce on reasonable terms.

Aug. 2d. THOMAS STEPHENSON.

THADDEUS STREET.

## COMMISSION MERCHANT,

74 EAST ST., CHARLESTON, S. C.

WILL give attention to the forwarding of COTTON to New York and Europe, and will receive and forward goods to me abroad consigned to parties in the interior of this State. Advances made on produce consigned to Arthur Leary, Esq., New York. A full stock of GROCERIES always on hand and for sale at the lowest market rates. Fay Brothers' SUPERIOR FAMILY SOAP, in quarter, half and whole boxes, can be supplied in any quantity at factory prices.

July 31st.

**Notice.—Charitable Appeal.**

THE ladies of the Ursuline Convent and ACADEMY are anxious to rebuild, as speedily as possible, an edifice suitable for their Monastery and Institute, theirs having been burned in the general conflagration of Columbia by the United States Army, under Gen. Sherman, on the night of February 17th. And while they are far from pressing their necessities on their fellow-sufferers of the south, will gratefully receive any contributions which the friends of education and religion may devote them for this excellent work. Remittances may be made through the Express Company. Please address.

**THE MOTHER SUPERIOR,**  
Ursuline Convent and Academy,  
Care Dr. John Lynch, Columbia, S. C.  
Aug. 2d.

By the Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina.

## A PROCLAMATION!

WHENAS it is the true Proclamation, appointing the Honorable C. Pinckney, Provisional Governor, and for the State of South Carolina, with power to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a Convention of the State, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof, and with authority to exercise with in the limits of the State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people to restore and State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a Resolution to the State Government as will entitle the said State to the guarantees of the United States thereto, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence.

Now, therefore, in obedience to the proclamation of his Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, I, GIDEON MINNELL, C. Pinckney, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, for the purpose of convening a Provisional Convention in South Carolina, reforming the State Constitution and restoring all authority in said State and the Constitution and Laws of the United States, do hereby declare and decree that all evil-doers in South Carolina, who were in office when the Civil Government of the State was suspended in May last, except those arrested or engaged in treason or treasonable felonies, shall, on taking the oath of allegiance prescribed in the Declaration of Amnesty Proclamation of the 20th day of May, 1865, in case of the failure of their oaths, make written acknowledgment of their oaths, and continue to discharge them under the laws of the State, till further appointment of another.

And I do further declare and decree,

that all persons who are members of the

Conventions of the several States,

or members of the House of Representatives,

or members of the Senate of the United States,

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