THE DAILY



PHENI

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BY J. A. SELBY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1865.

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THE PHŒNIX

DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY.

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EVERY WEDNESDAY.

BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

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Napoleon III.

All the prophecies that have been made respecting the length of Napoleon III's ascendancy, have failed of justification by the event. Many ingenious men, who had noted that no government had lasted long in France since the meeting of the States-General, in 1789, were convinced, says the Boston Traveler, that the present Emperor's power would afford no exception to the rule, and they gave their speculations and predictions to the world; but, thus far, both as speculators and prophets, they have failed signally. There were several governments. ments in France between the spring of 1789 and the autumn of 1799, and Bonaparte came into power in less than eleven years after the meeting of the States-General. His rule, as Consul and Emperor, and including the Hundred Days, lasted for about sixteen years.

The Orleans monarchy fell in its eighteenth year. What could be more logical than to infer that the Third Napoleon was to have a brief career? Accordingly, he was sentenced to fall soon; but the sentence has not been carried into execution. It will be seventeen years, come next December, since Napoleon III placed himself at the head of France, and fourteen years since the coup d'etat which made him Emperor. He has already ruled longer than his uncle ruled, or than the old Bourbons managed to hold the throne of France. Louis Phillippe is yet ahead of him; but if the Emperor should continue to keep up a year longer, he will have distanced the Citizen King.

From present appearances, and supposing his life to be spared, he will break the spell that is supposed to doom French menarchs to short reigns. He is so prudent that he does not encourage men to attempt his not encourage men to attempt his overthrow. His uncle was one of these gentlemen who could not bear good fortune well, and whose offensiveness of demeanor sets everybody in arms against them; and this arrogance of his had more to do with working his fall than his Spanish po-licy, his continental system and his Russian war. He trampled on everybody, from a Russian Emperor to a Portuguese peasant; and he was hated as heartily by Jacobins as by German nobles. Napoleon III is a very different man. He is as avaricious of pow-

shadow about his quarrel with Prince Napoleon is, that it involves something of a departure from his system of moderation in language, as appears from the imperial letter. That letter has more imperial letter. That letter has more of the First Napoleon's style in it than anything else that ever has come from the Third Napoleon, and could the truth be known, probably it would be

er as Napoleon I in his most despotic

days, but he is content with the sub-

stance of it, and does not snap at the

seen that the writer regrets that he ever exchanged the cautious style for the rasping style of the founder of the

imperial dynasty.

Those persons who will have it that the French Emperor must fall—that, unlike Louis XVIII, he is to form no exception to the fate of almost every man who has reigned in France for more than ninety years—may feel sanguine over the political defeats which he has sustained of late, on the

they do not count for much. Paris' position is two-fold; to domineer over France, and to oppose, if not absolutely to hate, those by whom France is governed. Paris disliked Louis XVI, and overthrew him, and assisted at his execution. Paris hated the Jacobins, and overthrew them, and shouted around the scaffold on which died Robespierre and St. Just. Paris hated the Directory, and approved of Bonaparte's conduct when he substituted Consuls for Directors. Paris hated the first Empire, and welcomed the Allies when, in 1814, they smashed Napoleon I's throne. Paris hated the Bourbons, and on the three glorious days of July, 1830—which now seem far off—drove them from their places, which samed destined to know them. which seemed destined to know them no more forever.

Paris disliked the House of Orleans, and gave many helping hands when barricades were erected against the throne of the barricades. And Paris, recollecting the days of December, hates the second (or third? which is it?) empire; but this the Emperor has not much troubled himself about, seeing that she hated all his predecessors of all colors—white, blue, red, tri-color—and is sure to hate all his successors, whatever their colors may happen to be-tri-color, red, blue or white. He may have rather liked the opposition of the capital, as tending to help him in the provinces, which are jealous of Paris, though unable to take a share off its yoke. So that he saw the election of opposition members by Parisian voters, perhaps with some approach to that indifference which is the ordinary expression of his rather dull face. But it is quite another matter when the provinces begin to imitate the capital, and there are indications of an alliance between town and country against "the elected of the French people." If discontent has really penetrated into the "rural districts" of France, the matter is in-deed serious, for not a small portion of the population of those districts is composed of men who at one time were fanatical imperialists, and whose support the Government counted on as something strictly in the regular course of things.

The last of the Government's defeats occurred in the district represented by the Duke de Morny at the time he fell into that illness of which he died. His death made a vacancy and that vacancy has been filled by the choice of the opposition candidate, the vote standing, for the oppo-sition, 14,140—for the Government, 12,188; majority against the Government candidate, 1,952. This is a large majority to be given in the Pay de Dome, the name of the district, considering that M. de Morny, the Emperor's uterine brother, was supreme peror's uterine brother, was supreme there, and that the district was one of the most loyal in France. M. Meynadier was officially announced as "the candidate of the Emperor's Government," and yet he was beaten, though everything seemed to favor him. The opposition themselves were surprised, not appearing to have anticipated success, and their action was rather an improvised affair than was rather an improvised affair than the result of a regular plan. Following other defeats, this decision adversely to the Government, occuring in one of its old strongholds, is calculated to make the rulers of France it, and does not snap at the reflect on the state of affairs. What The most remarkable thing if it should find extensive imitation, the Confederate States have done

and the opposition should become strong in the legislative body? In England, there would be a change of ministry, for there an opposition party is a portion of the policy under which the country lives; but in France they do not understand the functions of such a party, and the fall of a ministry through a parliamentary change, and yet the Executive Government remaining intact, is all but incomprehensible to the Franch though something ought to French, though something ought to have been learnt on the matter during the generation in which France had a Parliamentary Government, in name at least—that is, from 1814 to 1848. But whatever approach was made to constitutionalism at that time in France, the impression has worn away, and opposition successes are there regarded as victories won at the

party over another, and both loyal to

the reigning house.

The Emperor, who is a man of sense, and who is acquainted with all politics, may be able to understand the business, and may see it in what ought to be its true light; but his supporters do not understand it, and may be tempted to fall from him, under the belief that he is soon to fall, that being the usual course of political things in France. He must, therefore, act in such way as shall sequent the fidelity of his supporters, and satisfy Frenchmen that the opposition are not a power, no matter what the number and the weight of their successes at elections. He may find it necessary to put himself in opposition to the opposition, and thus the contest become one between his dynasty and the discontented party, though at present it may be, and most probably it is, nothing of the kind. In this lies his danger; for the changes of 1830 and 1843 proceeded from attempts on the part of the Government to contend against public opinion; and in a contest of the kind he may prove as unfortunate as were Charles X and Louis Philippe.

All reflecting and intelligent men admit that the prosperity of the country can only be re-established by the restoration of that condition of profound peace which prevailed before the late civil war. If sectional pre-judices and the passions which were kept alive by the events of the war continue, the mere termination of hostilities is not peace. If interested politicians, greedy office-holders, hungry place-hunters and radical journals keep up an incessant fire of the poisoned weapons of defamation and slander, the splendid victories of the Union armies will be almost betren of good results. Hundreds of thousands of lives were sacrificed to restore the Union, and an enormous national debt was contracted for the same purpose. The prodigous resources and indomitable energies of the Northern States were unsparingly employed during four years to accomplish this To restore the Union, crnsh result. out the doctrine of secession and abolish slavery, were the great considera-tions which actuated the statesmen and soldiers of the United States. Their triumph, the people of the South admit, has been complete. The Confederacy has been utterly annihilated, the authority of the laws and Constitution of the United States fully restored, secession is dead, and slavery is at its last gasp, and by the 1st of January, 1866, it will be dead. The mighty armies of the Union

having accomplished all that was required of them, have been disbanded. The officers and soldiers who compose those armies are satisfied with the result, and they declare that the punish-ment which has been visited upon the people of the South is as terrible as the most implacable could desire. Having exposed themselves to every danger, hardship and privation of the war, and carried the banners of the Union into the heart of the Confederacy, they know that a people can be fearfully punished without calling in the aid of the hangman or of the confiscator. When the defeated people have heretofore failed in an exhaustive effort at revolution, they have rarely the Confederate States have done. Hundreds of thousands of the bravest and most promising young men of the South have been killed, and more than three-fourths of our wealth has been utterly destroyed. The proud hopes of the leaders of the Confederacy have been utterly crushed, and the people of the South, from being among the most prosperous, are now the very poorest in all Christendom.

The "punishment of the South" has been as complete as those whose valor restored the supremacy of the Union desired it to be. From all that we can learn, the disbanded Union officers and soldiers are, almost to a man, humanely and conservatively inclined.

They know how absolutely necessary peace, in its broadest and most catholic acceptation, now is to the happy occurrence of elections for members of the legislative body. "So long as the legislative body. "So long as these debates took place in Paris, itself, not as the triumphs of one plish. North and South, we believe,

the great mass of the good men and statesmen of all parties earnestly desire the re-establishment of a Union of States, possessing precisely the same legal and political rights.

It is greatly to be deplored that the wishes, hopes and aspirations of the soldiers and conservative masses of both sections are at this time utterly contemued and disregarded by an active, merciless and most unpatriotic faction, who are engaged in the treasonable work of impeding and pros-trating the work which the armies of United States have so thoroughly performed. If there are at this time any men who deserve to be punished as "disunionists," they are those wicked radicals who are now laboring to prevent ten States from cheerfully returning to the Union, with all their civil rights. If there are now any "contumacious," "sullen" and "rebellious traitors," whose personal hostility to the Government calls loudly for chastisement, they are to be found among the followers of Horace Greeley and Wendell Phillips. The radicals alone, of all the parties and factions in this country, are boldly and malignantly "in rebellion" against the declared policy of President Johnson.

The people of the South are rendering a cheerful obedience to the Con-stitution and laws, and are giving a cordial support to the President's policy to restore them and their States to their original status in the Union. No where has he warmer and more confiding friends. The resolutions adopted at the meeting on the Capitol Square on Tuesday but breathe the unanimous spirit of the entire South. We want peace. To secure it we have honestly acknowledged the defeat and honestly acknowledged the defeat and irrevocable decision against us of all our late cherished opinions. Sccession is dead—doubly dead. The last three of slavery is over, and it only awaits burial. We henceforth are for "the Union—one and indivisible," and hope that President Johnson may be able to thwart the radical factionists, whose success can only result in the whose success can only result in the degradation of the South, the perpetu-ation of discord, and the defeat of his administration .- Richmond Times.

SHELTON, CALVO & WALSH, BULL STREET.

HAVE just received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large

new goods,

Which they will sell as low as any other

They are also prepared to accommodate their country friends with goods at a slight advance on Charleston prices.

SHOES, &c.

Ladies' SHOES, of all patterns and sizes. Gentlemen's SHOES and BOOTS. Misses', Boy's and Children's SCHOOL

SHOES,

Boys' BOOTS, double-soled,

Men's fine French FELT HATS, black and

olored.
Ladies'STRAW JOCKEYS and VEH.S.
HOOP SKIRTS, Ladies' WAIST BELTS.
Men's HOSE, Ladies' HOSE.
TRAVELLING BAGS, SOAPS.
BRUSHES and COMBS, Tooth Brushos.

GROCERIES.

COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, white and brown.
MACKEREL, IARD, CANDLES,
SOAP, STARCH_B,RICE, CHEESE.
SWEET OIL, SARDINES, MUSTARD.
BLACK PEPPER, BUTTER.
FANCY CRACKERS
FARINA CRACKERS, in tin cans.
LEMONS, CUMBERLAND SAUCE.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGE, RAISINS.

Wines and Liquors.

CHAMPAGNE, Holdsick.
PALE SHERRY WINE.
CLARET, Bordcaux.
BOURBON WHISKEY, in bottles; also, by

SUNDRIES.

BROOMS, WATER BUCKETS, SEIVES, COPERAS, PAINTED TUBS, SEGARS, Chewing Tobacco, Blacking and Brushes, Rim Knob Locks, Pad Locks, Propared Lemonade, Matches, Whisk Brooms, Table Cutlery. Window Glass.

A large assortment of TINWARE, (manufactured by one of the best houses in New York,) to which we invite the attention of house-keepers.

RICHARD WEARN, Photographic Artist,

TAKES pleasure in announcing to his friends and patrons that he has reopened his Gallery, on Assembly street, near Plain street. Sept 7

SPECK & POLOCK,

General Commission Merchants, Plain street, 2d door from Assembly, COLUMBIA, S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

WE respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. All business entrusted to us will receive prompt and personal attention. We have now in store an assortment of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, PERFUMES, &c. Also, Groceries, Trovisions, such as Sugar, Coffee, Tea, New Orleans Molasses, Cheese, Crackers, Brandies, Wines and Liquors, Segars, &c. &c., all of which we offer either at wholesale or retail.

Notice to the Tax-payers of the City of Columbia.

DURSUANT to instructions from the Council of the city of Columbia, I will be found, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., at the Council Chamber, for the purpose of receiving CITY DUES.

Sept 8 F. H. ELMORE, City Clerk.

Drug For Sale.

THE STOCK and FIXTURES of a wholesale and retail DRUG STORE, in the
town of Newberry, S. C., prominently situated, and of good patronage, will be sold at
a bargain, if applied for soon.
Satisfactory reasons assigned for selling.
Address Box 88, Newberry, S. C.
Sept. 4

JUST RECEIVED BY L. C. CLARKE,

AT HIS RESIDENCE, Corner Blanding and Bull Streets,

Corner Blanding and Bull Streets,

Corner Blanding and Bull Streets,

Fine Corner Black Sewing Silk.
Ladics' Buck Gauntletts and
GLOVES.
Ladics' White KID GLOVES.
Ladics' Mourning and Emb'd H'DK'FS.
SILVER THIMBLES, SCISSORS.
Key Rings, Crape Collars.
Cologne, (pure and fine.)
Lubin's Extracts, Pomade.
Butterfly Cravats, China Dolls.
Fancy Tuck Combs.
Black Flax Thread, Satinets.
Cassimere, for suits.
Embroidery Cotton, Silk Gloves.
Silk Tissue, for veils.
Bleached Shirting, Leather Belts.
DeBege, for travelling dresses.
Ladics' Merino Vests.
Low-priced Ladics' Hoso.
Fancy Vest and Dress Buttons.
Diaper Pins, Agate Buttons.
Gent's Linen Collars, Matches.
Black and Colored Silk Belting.
Brooms, Black and Green Tea.
Spool Cotton, all numbers.
Mourning Calico.
Boys' Half Hose, Felt Hats.
Ruta Baga Turnip Seed, &c. Aug 22 4

G.T. BERG. ARCHITECT.

TNFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his office from his residence, Arsenal Hill, to Messrs. Stork and Hussung's dwelling, up stairs, opposite Mrs. Fenton's, on the North-eastern corner of Main and Pendleton streets, one square beyond the new State House.

Any business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to, and the interest of his clients will be regarded as his own, aug 31

A. L. SOLOMON, General Commission Merchant.

Second Door from Shiver House, Plain street, COLUMBIA, S. C.,

COLUMBIA, S. C.,

DEALER invoreign and domestic merchandize. The highest market price paid for COTTON and COUNTRY PRODUCE in gold or currency. Consignments solicited, which will receive my usual prompt attention. Refer to

G. R. Crump & Co., Augusta, Ga.,
LaRoche & Bell, Savannah, Ga.,
Gilbon & Co., Charleston, S. C.,
Kodoman & Phelps, Charlotte, N. C.,
Fuller & Wilkerson, Leasburg, N. C.,
R. P. Bichardson, Readsville, N. C.,
James K. Lea, Yanceyville, N. C.,
Chambers & Patrick, Danville, Va.,
Brownly & Co., Petersburg, Va.,
Kent, Paine & Co. Richmond, Va.,
Aug 4 f827

ICKERSON'S HOTEL,

THE undersigned, having leased the LARGE and COMMODIOUS BUILDING known as the "Columbia Methodist Female College," will open it as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, on September 7.

T. S. NICKERSON, Proprietor.

T. S. NICKERSON, Proprietor.

The control of twice a week for new weeks, and send bills to this effice.

Aug 17