

# THE DAILY PHOENIX.

DAILY PAPER \$10 A YEAR.

"LET OUR JUST CENSURE ATTEND THE TRUE EVENT."

TRI-WEEKLY \$7 A YEAR.

BY J. A. SELBY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1865.

VOL. I.—NO. 141.

## THE PHOENIX IS PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY AND THE WEEKLY CLEANER EVERY WEDNESDAY. BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.  
SUBSCRIPTION.  
Daily Paper, six months.....\$5 00  
Tri-Weekly, " "..... 3 50  
Weekly, " "..... 2 00  
Single copies of the Daily and Tri-Weekly,  
10 cents; of the Weekly, 15 cents.  
ADVERTISEMENTS  
Inserted in either the Daily or Tri-Weekly at  
\$1 per square for the first insertion, and 75  
cents for each subsequent insertion. In the  
Weekly, \$1 a square.  
Special notices 15 cents a line.

### The United States and the Monroe Doctrine—A Popular English View of the Recent "War."

The incontinence of speech in which American public men freely indulge is very apt to mislead European opinion. We are startled to read that a leading minister has accused a power in alliance with his Government, or that a renowned general has expressed his eagerness for war. Were M. de Lavalette to declare that Austria should be expelled from Venice, or were Sir George Grey to denounce the French occupation of Mexico, we should foresee that war was a question not of weeks, but of days. The leading officials of the United States, however, assume the rights without the reticence of office, and all do not feel that sense of mutual responsibility which binds the English Cabinet together. In the United States there is no Cabinet, properly so called. The President is the real ruler, with so many head clerks to execute his orders. He may consult them separately or in assembly, but none of the secretaries holds himself answerable for what is done beyond his own department. We saw this abundantly exemplified during the late war; on the negro question, on the best mode of weakening the South, on the personal merits of the leading generals, the ministers freely differed and freely expressed their dissenting sentiments; until the divergence attained its largest limits when the Secretary of the Navy formally defended that seizure of the Trent which, a few weeks afterwards, was formally repudiated by the Secretary of State. If, therefore, we must make ample allowance for the habitual unrestraint even of statesmen in America, when they meet their countrymen, we must be still more careful to minimize the importance of anything uttered by a military chief unaccustomed to politics and writing with a free pen. General Sheridan, who commands the Federal troops on the Rio Grande, is the author of a letter which was read at a recent banquet of Mexican Republicans enduring exile at New York; and here he writes: "It is of no use to beat around the bush in this Mexican matter; we should give a permanent Government to that Republic. The advent of Maximilian was a portion of the rebellion, and his fall should belong to its history." The choleric words of the distinguished captain are startling enough as a programme, yet they indicate nothing but a campaign in air, projected by a very hot and vigorous Irish brain. We must speak of the man—militarily—with great respect; he was the Desaix of the civil war, one of the few generals in history who, joining an army defeated, re-won the lost battle on the spot by leading beaten troops to a victorious charge. But stout and able warriors are not always good politicians, and the Washington reply to this irresponsible rhodomontade is an order to General Sheridan to muster out of service all his available troops. So ends his mad dream of crossing the Rio Grande.

We can quite understand the obvious motives of the Federal authorities in issuing the new order. In the first place, it is the interest of the United States to reduce at once the great expense of their still large military force. In the second place, we do not believe that a single statesman at Washington entertains even the most remote idea of executing an intervention in Mexico.

Mr. Seward knows very well—he had been told so distinctly by the Emperor Napoleon's envoy—that war with Mexico means war with France, and President Johnson is not mad enough to bring on his hands a very serious foreign war before he has closed the accounts of the great internal strife. Still, we can quite understand that the presence of the new Emperor is thoroughly hateful to all true Americans; we can quite believe that Mr. Seward would not dissemble his joy, if some day Juarez were to rise again into power and send back to Miramar a discomfited and discredited Emperor. We can also understand that if, without open breach of neutrality, some thousand Americans crossed the Rio Grande and helped the Mexican malcontents to expel the new Emperor, Mr. Seward would heartily rejoice, however he might express diplomatic regret at this violation of American laws and international obligations. The question is whether the "mustering out" in Texas will not help on unauthorized raids across the river boundary. A large army actually enrolled can be held in hand, but how can Gen. Sheridan or Mr. Seward answer for disbanded soldiers paid out the day before? The dispersed Confederates have swarmed across the line to help the new Emperor, taking his side simply because they feel that Maximilian is anti-Yankee by interest if not by feeling; and dispersed Federals may to some extent follow their track, taking, of course, the opposite side. But there is this difference—the disbanded Federal soldiers have homes and friends, have offers of employment elsewhere, and affection and interest draw them North. So, that Juarez must be very tempting indeed before he can keep the blue-coats from the "sweet embraces of their wives" and sweethearts, or from the glory and comfort awaiting returned braves, made much of in the welcoming cities of the Northern States. Of course, it is hard to tell how far the love of adventure, and three or four years' habit in the wild ways of war, may make men scorn those domestic delights signified and symbolized by one wife and two or three cups of tea; but we are, at all events, convinced that whatever troubles may arise on the Rio Grande will spring from reckless individuals, and not from any action authorized by the United States.

But, then, there is the Monroe doctrine. True, we had forgotten Mr. Monroe; our only excuse is that the Americans themselves had forgotten him first. In 1823, that gentleman was President of the United States, and Spain was then trying to reconquer her revolted colonies in the New World. England, led by Canning, acknowledged the independence of the colonies—"calling a new world into existence," as that minister magniloquently said—and the United States did the same. At that time, Mr. Monroe declared that attempts on the part of the European powers to extend "their system" to any portion of the American hemisphere would be considered by the United States as dangerous to their peace and safety. This was rather ambiguous; but the President went on to say that if any European power interposed "for the purpose of oppressing" the new States recognized by the Government at Washington, or interposed "to control their destiny in any other manner," the United States would—declare war? no—would consider the act "the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States." Yet at that very time such a case had actually arisen, and was in course of transaction. Spain was trying to reconquer and "oppress" States whose independence had been acknowledged by the United States, and yet in the next sentence Mr. Monroe avows his neutrality in the current war. What, then, does this Monroe doctrine mean? It is, we believe, the poetry of American politics—the glorious, blue, arching, but inaccessible, sky to the brown bare earth of Yankee facts. Every nation has in its politics something impracticable, some out-look beyond the probable and actual work of the day. France dreams of the Rhine; Germany of a fleet; Russia of Stamboul; Italy of Rome and Venice; Hungary of a

Magyar king. The Monroe doctrine as now interpreted, means that every true American would, if he could, plant a republic in Canada, in Mexico, in Brazil, even until the whole continent should be republican, without one trace of the monarchical element. This, however, goes beyond the original doctrine of the estimable Monroe. He said: "With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere." In this present August, the *New York Herald* extends the wings of the spread eagle to touch Canada and Cuba. But why argue the point? We are always liable to the stern and crushing retort that the American is "a child of freedom," and that "his bright home is in the setting sun." In very close wet weather like this, when the atmosphere is simply one big tepid bath, none but an Irishman could argue against logic so irresistible and a repartee so sublime.

[London Telegraph, August 16.]

LINE OF PACKETS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND THIS CITY.—Mr. William Roach, who returned to this city from the North, in the steamer *Alhambra*, on Tuesday last, has been appointed agent of the Merchant's Line of sailing vessels—which will be a regular line between New York and this city. One of these vessels, well freighted—principally with railroad iron for the improvement of Southern roads—has already sailed for this city, and others will follow in quick succession.

[Charleston Courier.]

The Baptist Banner, after several months' suspension, has been resumed and now appears from the Augusta press, on a neat, large and well conducted sheet.

**DR. W. M. SCARBOROUGH**  
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Columbia and its vicinity. Office on Marion street, between Senate and the South Carolina College. Sept 11 3\*

### A CARD.

THE undersigned will remove to New York in the course of a few days, and will be permanently located at the store of THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich street, where he will be pleased to attend to all orders, accompanied with remittance, with which he may be entrusted. From his experience as the business and purchasing partner of the firm of Fisher & Agnew, he believes he can promise satisfaction, and select such goods as are best adapted to Southern trade. Orders for GROCERIES will be executed at the lowest market rates, FREE OF COMMISSION.

JOHN AGNEW,  
No. 260 Greenwich street,  
New York City.  
Sept 1. 7\*

### LIQUORS; GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS.

CONSTANTLY on hand, and at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES, a fine and varied assortment of

LIQUORS,  
GROCERIES  
AND DRY GOODS.  
Best AOURBON WHISKEY by the barrel, gallon or bottle, by  
SIMONS & KERRISON,  
Assembly street, opposite Cathedral.  
Sept 11 1mo

### NICKERSON'S HOTEL, COLUMBIA, S. C.

THE undersigned, having leased the large and commodious building known as the "Columbia Methodist Female College," has opened it as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.  
Sept 11 T. S. NICKERSON, Proprietor.

### For Sale,

THE HOUSE situated on Upper street, belonging to estate of Richard Sondley. It has a large lot, and has been admired for its handsome grove of orange trees and shrubbery. The subscriber will show the premises to those who wish to purchase. If not sold in ten days, it will be rented.  
Sept 8 4\*

### Coopers Wanted!

ABOUT THIRTY (30) COOPERS wanted at once. High wages paid and steady situation given. For terms apply at my residence—first house in rear of Up-town Methodist Church.  
J. E. MEISTER.  
Sept. 9

### Hands Wanted!

WANTED, at once, from 60 to 75 ALLE-BODIED HANDS, to work on my Turpentine Works. Good wages paid, and rations furnished. For terms apply at my residence—first house in rear of Up-town Methodist Church.  
J. E. MEISTER.  
Sept. 9

**For Sale.**  
A FINE lot of MANURE can be had by applying at SHIVER HOUSE.  
Sept 11

**Wanted to Hire,**  
A SMALL HOUSE, already furnished. Apply at this office.  
Sept 5

**Railroad Iron, Mill Iron, Fencing**  
And Castings of Every Variety.  
THE Petersburg Iron Works are prepared to furnish every description of the above named at Northern rates. Orders left with W. A. HARRIS, Agent, or JACOB LEVIN, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, will meet with prompt attention.  
Sept 9 #12

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

### New and Cheap Goods.

I AM RECEIVING, almost every day, NEW GOODS, direct from the importers, comprising a great variety of articles—RODGER'S CUTLERY, CONGRESS KNIVES, SCISSORS, RAZORS, RAZOR STRAPS, SPECTACLES, (adapted to almost any age,) Watch Keys, Watch Guards, Silver Thimbles, Pins and Needles. To be found at POLLARD'S Variety Store, on Plain street, between the Baptist Church and the Methodist College.  
Sept 7 16\*

### Fishing Tackling,

OF every variety, at  
Sept 7 POLLARD'S Variety Store.  
16\*

### SPECTACLES!

OF every description and grade, at  
Sept 7 POLLARD'S Variety Store.  
16\*

### Splendid Assortment

OF Ladies' and Gent's Fall and Winter style of HATS, at  
Sept 7 POLLARD'S Variety Store.  
16\*

**RICHARD WEARN,**  
Photographic Artist,  
TAKES pleasure in announcing to his friends and patrons that he has opened his Gallery, on Assembly street near Plain street.  
Sept 7

**JAMES GANTWELL,**  
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

KEEPS constantly on hand a complete stock of choice FAMILY GROCERIES, Wines, Liquors and Planter's Supplies, which he will sell at the lowest market prices for cash or exchange for COTTON or other produce.  
Liberal advances made on consignments of COTTON and other country produce.  
Aug 19 4mo

### Dr. D. H. Trezevant

HAS removed from the Theological Seminary to the house on the corner of Taylor and Gates streets, opposite to the Park, and immediately back of the Catholic Church-yard. He will attend to all business entrusted to his care, and punctually respond to all calls, whether they be in the day or the night.  
Office hours from 12 to 1, and any hour after dark.

P. S.—I wish the public mind to be disabused of the idea that I will not attend to negroes, nor business at night nor in bad weather. Those reports originated in interested motives, and when circulated, were known to be false by those who disseminated them. The continuance of the reports has compelled me thus publicly to notice them, in the hope that they will now be stopped. I have never refused to attend to black or white when called upon; nor has the rain, the sun or the night ever prevented me from the performance of my professional duties.  
D. H. T.  
Sept 8 16\*16

### SPECK & POLOCK,

General Commission Merchants,  
Plain street, 2d door from Assembly,  
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, Provisions, such as Sugar, Coffee, Tea, New Orleans Molasses, Cheese, Crackers, Brandies, Wines and Liquors, Segars, &c., all of which we offer either at wholesale or retail.  
Sept 7

### Notice.

DURING the temporary absence of the subscriber, he will be pleased to receive and execute any commission connected with business—buying Drugs and Medicines, Groceries, Hardware, Books, &c., and selling any products that may be forwarded, on usual cash terms.  
E. H. HEINITSCH.  
Office No. 20 New Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Aug 31 46

**Daniel Crawford,**  
GEN'L COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
Office Main Street, Cotton Town,  
COLUMBIA, S. C.

WILL give his prompt and personal attention to sale and purchase of COTTON, MERCHANDIZE and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.  
He is prepared to receive and store cotton, and also to repack cotton that may be in unmerchantable order.  
Sept 7 4

JUST RECEIVED BY  
**L. C. CLARKE,**  
AT HIS RESIDENCE,  
Corner Blanding and Bull Streets,

FINE CORSETS, Black SEWING SILK, Ladies' BUCK GAUNTLETS and GLOVES.  
Ladies' White KID GLOVES.  
Ladies' Mourning and Emb'd HDK'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.  
Ladies' Merino Vests.  
Low-priced Ladies' Hose.  
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

**GEORGE W. WILLIAMS & CO.,**  
Merchants & Bankers  
1 and 3 Hayne St., Charleston, S. C.

ARE receiving the LARGEST STOCK of A FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MERCHANDIZE ever offered at the South, which will be sold at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.  
GOLD, SILVER, BANK NOTES, STOCKS, BONDS, EXCHANGE, etc., bought and sold.  
CONSIGNMENTS of COTTON and other COUNTRY PRODUCE will be received and sold; or, if desired, will be forwarded to New York for sale. Cash advances will be made on such consignments.  
Aug 29 #2mo

### FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

**H. E. NICHOLS, Agent.**  
FOR the following FIRST CLASS COMPANIES:  
New York Underwriter's Agency, Capital..... \$3,000,000  
Home Insurance Company, New York, Capital..... 2,000,000  
International Insurance Company, New York, Capital..... 1,000,000  
Continental Insurance Company, New York, Capital..... 1,000,000  
Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Capital..... 2,000,000  
Metropolitan Insurance Company, New York, Capital..... 1,000,000  
Home Insurance Company, Savannah, Capital..... 2,000,000  
Phoenix Insurance Company, Hartford, Capital..... 500,000  
Columbia Insurance Company, New York, Capital..... 500,000  
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston, Capital..... 5,000,000  
New York Accidental Insurance Company, insuring against all accidents.  
With several other well known and reliable companies, the aggregate capital amounting to over \$20,000,000. Risks taken in any one spot to amount of \$200,000.  
Office at Mr. Hussung's house, corner of Assembly and Washington sts. Aug 15 46m

### G. T. BERG,

ARCHITECT,  
INFORMS 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 46

**HUTSON LEE & CO.,**  
Auctioneers, General Com. Agents  
and Exchange Brokers,  
COLUMBIA, S. C.

ANY business entrusted to them will receive prompt attention.  
GOLD, SILVER, SECURITIES and BANK NOTES bought and sold.  
Refer to Messrs. WILLIS & CHISOLM and Messrs. JOHN FRASER & Co., Charleston, S. C.  
GEORGE SCHLEY, Esq., and Messrs. F. C. BARBER & CO., Augusta, Ga. Also Messrs. STEENHOUSE & McCAULEY, Charlotte, N. C.  
Aug 16 6t18