

THE DAILY PHOENIX.

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Tri-Weekly \$5 a Year

BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1867.

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THE PHOENIX.
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The Press on the Southern Position.

The New York World yields to the necessity of the South at once accepting the reconstruction bill now as a law of the land. We extract the following from an article in its columns:

But while there is no possibility of its repeal without such a wide-spread and stable alteration of Northern opinion as will insure control of the Senate, a change in any one Southern State of white votes enough to make a majority with the negroes, will relieve that State from martial law, if Congress keeps its promise. The weight and power of the excluded States for purpose of resistance depends on perfect unity among their white inhabitants and unity among all the States. But to escape martial law by compliance requires no co-operation, since each State can act for itself without regard to the others, and in States where the negro population is large, a small defection will turn the scale. We conclude, therefore, that a mode of escape from martial law which requires the conversion of a distant hostile community, the co-operation of many States, and time enough to change the political complexion of the Senate, is less likely to prevail than one which requires fewer conversions, no co-operation and comparatively little time.

The probabilities, as we estimate them, incline strongly to ultimate submission on the part of the South. If this estimate be not mistaken, good policy requires that the submission should be prompt enough to prevent the radicals getting control of the new State organizations. The planters can control the negro vote if they begin in season; and by accepting at once what they will be constrained to submit to at last, they can help their friends at the North to elect the next President, and rescue the Government from radical domination and insolence.

This exposition of the political situation is such as we would gladly have forborne if fidelity to truth and the responsibility which attaches to a public journal, which we should be loath to think without influence, did not constrain us. If our Southern friends are in a den of cut-throats that has only one opening for escape, we do not create the surrounding horrors by carrying in a friendly torch, but only disclose them.

The New York Tribune points out the President as the great rebel. It says:

The reconstruction bill is disregarded by the President. March 5, three days after it was made a law by Congress, a municipal election was held in Alexandria, Va., at which legal voters were excluded on account of color. Nothing could be plainer than the terms of the law, nothing more absolute than the right of colored men to vote in Alexandria last Tuesday. The refusal of the judges of elections to receive their ballots was an insolent defiance of the law, the desperate act of men who knew themselves to be a minority, and who elected a rebel mayor by denying loyal men their rights. In Alexandria, 900 men voted for the rebel candidates; there were 56 radical white and more than 1,000 colored voters. The latter, excluded from the regular polls, voted at polls of their own; but while the result is a clear radical majority, the rebel candidate for mayor, Hugh Latham, is declared elected.

The law declares that its provisions shall apply to "all elections to any office." It makes no exceptions, fixes no distant day for its provisions to go into operation; it took effect from the moment of its passage, and Mr. Johnson was as much bound to obey it last Tuesday as he would be a year hence. We are told, but can scarcely believe, that the Attorney-General of the United States is of the opinion that the President was not required to prevent this outrage,

because a military commander has not been appointed in the district of which Virginia is a part. Nor do we so much care that the rebel voters of Alexandria disobeyed the law, for that is an offence which injures but 1,000 citizens; we look at the disregard of the law by Andrew Johnson as a matter which affects the nation.

The National Intelligencer approves that the South has made the mistake of consulting too little the requirements of public opinion at the North. It can only be restored to its rights under the Constitution by overcoming a hostile public opinion, and it must be remembered that the opinion is hostile, not because there is resentment and a desire to humiliate the vanquished prevailing in the Northern mind, but because it has been created by the machinations of demagogues who have steadily misrepresented the South.

The political salvation of the South can only be effected by revolutionizing the public opinion of the North; by disabusing the Northern mind of the false impressions it entertains of the temper and feelings of the Southern people. To that duty should the leaders of Southern sentiment address themselves. It may be said that this is humiliating. But the answer is simple—it is the fortune of war. How this is to be done is a question for those who are most affected by it. But it cannot be done by putting forward the leaders of the rebellion; by legislation which discriminates against the blacks; by various other circumstances which we might specify. We can say this, we hope, without being misunderstood. We say it denouncing the state of feeling which refuses to be true to the fundamental idea of our institutions—self-government—because applied to rebels. We say it while despising the demagogues who have betrayed the nation into a violation of its pledged faith. We say it while mourning over the national want of magnanimity which permits Congress to impose unworthy exactions upon a vanquished people, and while insisting that the Constitution, in all its integrity, should be applied to every citizen, no matter what his antecedents, who, in good faith, recognizes its supremacy and obeys the laws made in pursuance thereof. But the North to-day is very much in the position of the Frenchman with his deposit in a bank, about which there were damaging rumors: "If you got him, I no want him; but if you no got him, I want him."

GOOD SUGGESTION.—The New Orleans Times having been interrogated by some parties desiring to go to Mexico, responds as follows:

A correspondent informs us that he and several other young men, who live at no very great distance from this city, have concluded to go to Mexico, and are anxious to be informed as to the best way of getting there. Our advice to them is, that the best thing for them to do is to remain just where they are. Going to Mexico is no child's play, at present, and remaining there after the passage is accomplished is more than most men would be willing to attempt. The prospect here is not altogether satisfactory, but in Mexico it is infinitely worse. There is no stability there, no security for life or property, but on the contrary, a chronic state of disturbance, which affects all classes of society, and particularly strangers, who are looked upon with most intense prejudice. Our young friends had better stop at home, and assist, as far as possible, in the regulation of our own affairs.

RADICAL IMPEDENCE.—A Tennessee radical having called on President Johnson, a few days ago, to beg for an office, that high functionary presented the mendicant with a copy of the following resolution, passed by the Brownlow Convention last month, of which he was a prominent member:

"II. That we cover our faces with shame when we contemplate the disgrace brought upon our beloved State by the defection and degeneracy of her unprincipled adopted son, who, by the bullet of an assassin, has ascended to the Chief Magistracy of the nation; and we shall cordially endorse any action of Congress which shall legitimately deprive him of continued power to disturb the peace of the country."

An attorney who wished to show his smartness by quizzing an old farmer at an election dinner, began asking him if there were many girls in the neighborhood. "Yes, there's a dreadful sight of 'em," replied the old man; "so many that there ain't half enough respectable husbands for 'em all, and so some of 'em are beginning to take up with lawyer."

Products of the South.
A correspondent of the New York Express writes:

I write, having noticed in your paper of Saturday an article headed "Excitement in Schuylkill, Pa." You remark: "Black band iron ore, hitherto a stranger to all iron mines in this country," &c., &c. I think you are in error in this. I think there is one of this character in North Carolina. In 1860, traveling there, I met with a Scotch gentleman, who said he had been an iron-master, working the ore of this kind in Scotland. He had been out—to this country—the previous year, and had discovered this ore in North Carolina. He returned to his home, and prepared himself to again visit this country—and it was on this second visit I met him. He said he had brought out tools and workmen, had purchased a tract of land and commenced to work this ore, and that it proved not only good, but superior to the best Scotch.

He stated that a square bar of one inch would sustain so much weight—I do not now remember the amount—the American Black band of the same size would sustain a much greater weight. He further said, the Scotch Black band iron was, at that time, worth \$27 per ton in New York, in the pig, and that he would be willing to enter into a contract to furnish the iron in pig, and deliver at a shipping port of North Carolina, for the price of \$5 per ton, and guarantee the iron of superior quality to any imported. I understood that he had built a furnace on the tract he had bought. He stated that this ore was overlaid with a strata of coals some two feet in thickness, so that he had the coals for smelting the ore, and little expense as to carting. In fact, the coal and ore could be shoveled into the furnace, and from the bed.

It may have been a failure, as the war commenced shortly afterwards, and I have heard no more of it. I am in no way interested, other than in developing the wealth of our country—but I have frequently remarked that the South was, in my view, the richest in mineral wealth of any portion of the old States.

These lands could have been bought, in 1860, for \$5 to \$10 per acre. There is, however, good land to be had for \$5, and even less, and all that is required is capital, energy and labor. No finer climate exists, not even in Italy, than in North Carolina—having seen a little of both. With these, and free labor, ten years would not pass before North Carolina would be worth millions more than even before the war. The soil is good—it would almost say virgin soil, as it has seldom been touched. In most parts of it, it is more or less overlaid by a strata of sand, then loam—a planter seldom venturing to put the plow in this yellow dirt; yet all the fertilizers and generations may have used, has been brushed through the sand, and stored in this loam.

There is an abundant fertilizer there, in the shell marsh which abounds. This, ton for ton, is equal, if not superior, to the best guano, and may be had for the digging and carting. In many localities, it is convenient for shipping, and may be had, delivered on board a vessel, for \$5 or \$6 per ton. It differs from guano in that it does not spend itself in one crop or one season, as does guano—but it will continue, and, year after year, it will grow better for at least four or five years, without any addition, and may then be cropped for as many more years before the land can be reduced to the low point it was when this fertilizer was applied.

Stir up the young men to leave our rowdy cities and marts, and go where they may, to a certainty, and employment, and, by perseverance, industry and economy, in a few years, not only become well-to-do farmers or planters, but men of influence. There are vast forests, also, of timber suitable for ship-building, as well as for houses, naval stores, good harbors, navigable rivers, water power, etc. Say to our young men: "Why stand you here idle all the day?"

A WHITE MULE.—A friend told us recently of an amusing scene he witnessed lately at the old river ford, near Nachitoches, in this State. A negro had a wagon and a team of six mules which he wished to drive across. The two lead mules took kindly to the water, but one of the hind ones, a white mule, obstinately refused to enter the stream. Jumping from his seat in a furious passion, the teamster began beating the perverse one with might and main, exclaiming, between the blows, "You think you's white, does you? But I'll show you dam quick colored mules is as good as you is. Gee up!"

[New Orleans Crescent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPREAD THE TRUTH.—Some medical men insist that it is undignified to advertise a remedy, however valuable it may be. Queer reasoning this. It is like saying that an article which the world needs should be hid in a corner—that benefits and blessings may be too widely diffused—that the means of protecting and restoring health should be a close monopoly, and not accessible to all. The argument is bad. It is worse than that—it is inhuman. Suppose HOSSETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—an absolute specific for dyspepsia, biliousness and nervous debility—had never been known beyond the repertoire of the faculty, what would have been the consequence? Instead of curing and invigorating millions, the good effects of the preparation would have been confined to a comparative few. There is the highest authority for saying that light should not be hid under a bushel; that whatever is excellent should be placed as a city on a hill, where all men can take cognizance of it. It is upon this principle that the BITTERS have been advertised in every newspaper of any prominence in the Western Hemisphere, and that the spontaneous testimonials in its favor have been translated into all written languages. Thousands enjoy perfect health to-day who would be languishing on beds of sickness if the newspapers had not spread the truth with regard to this unequalled invigorant and corrective far and wide. Suppose profit has been reaped from this publicity. Is that any argument against it? If the public health has been protected—if lives have been saved—if the feeble have been strengthened and the sick restored—great good has been accomplished; and who so mean as to grudge to exertions thus directed their fair reward? March 13-67.

THE FRANKLIN BRICK MACHINE.—Justly celebrated for perfect simplicity, great strength and immense compressing power, is guaranteed, with eight men and two horses, to self-temper the clay and make 3,000 to 3,500 elegant bricks per hour. J. H. REXICK, Proprietor, No. 71 Broadway, New York, Room 28. Feb 1 3mo

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUDELIMANN, (formerly employed by Boissoneau, Paris.) No. 399 Broadway, New York. Oct 17-1y

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.
This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. March 28-1y

The Gravest Maladies
OF YOUTH AND EARLY MANHOOD.
Howard Association Essays, on the physiology of the passions, and the errors, abuses and diseases peculiar to the first age of man, with reports on new methods of treatment employed in this institution. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. Jan 15-3mo

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural black or brown. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed William A. Bachelor. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory 81 Barclay street, New York. Beware of a counterfeit. Dec 11-1y

Pollock House.

LOVERS OF THE GOOD THINGS OF THIS LIFE can have their wants supplied at the above-named RESTAURANT. Everything connected with the house is in best order. MEALS served at short notice. Private dinner and supper rooms attached. OYSTERS, FISH, GAME and MEATS prepared in every style. The best of WINES, LIQUORS, ALE, choice SEGARS and TOBACCO on hand. FREE LUNCH every day at 11 o'clock. T. M. POLLOCK, Proprietor. Feb 8

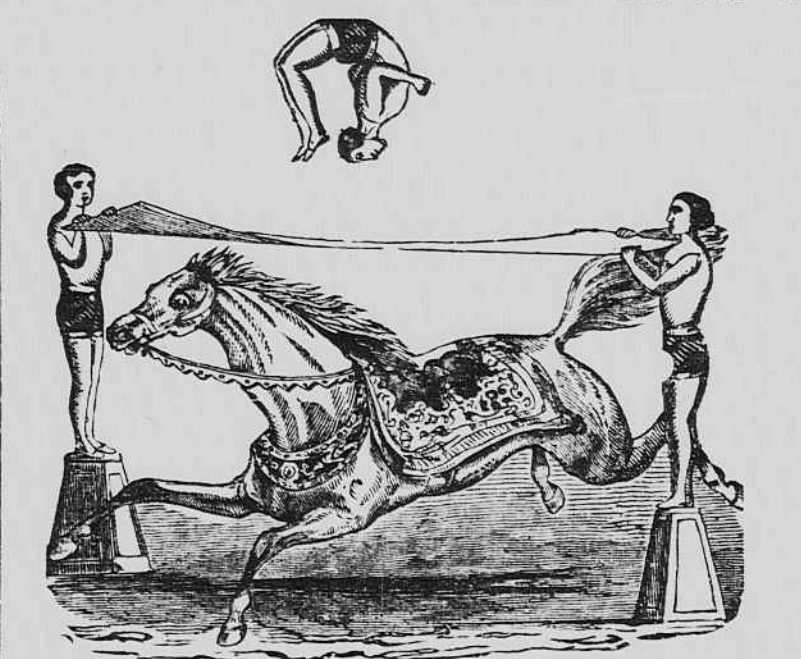
"Congaree Restaurant."
Next door West of the Post Office.

N. BERAGHI
WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public in general that he has opened a RESTAURANT at the above place, where the very best of everything in the way of eating and drinking can be obtained at short notice. CREAM ALE on draught. LUNCH every day from 11 to 1 o'clock. Fresh OYSTERS constantly on hand. Jan 9

BUTTER!

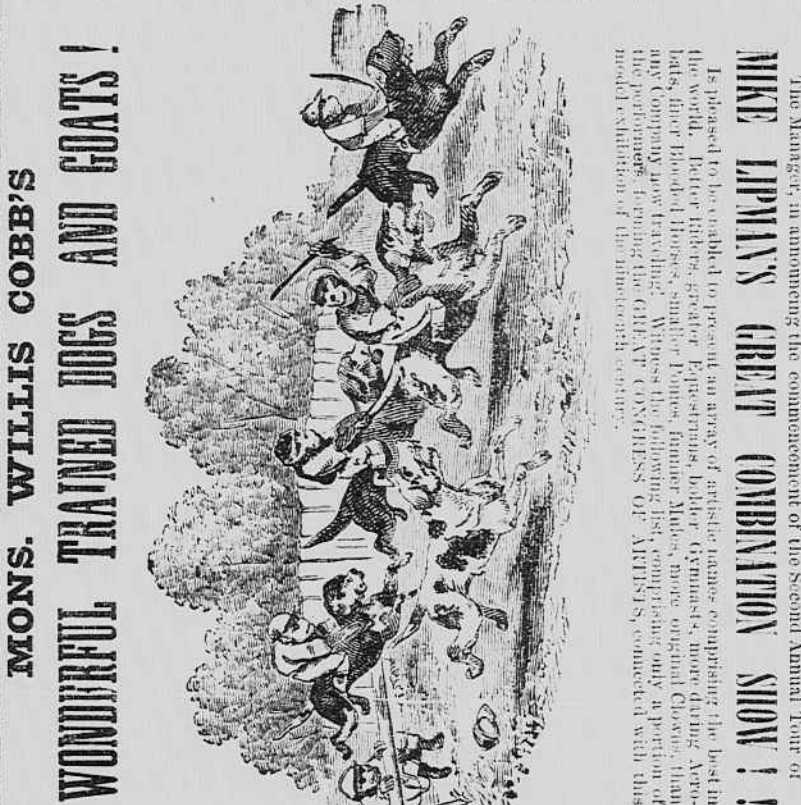
FRESH ROLL COUNTRY BUTTER, for sale by FISHER & LOWMEANCE. Feb 22

MIKE LIPMAN'S Great Combination Show!



CIRCUS AND TRAINED ANIMALS.
From New Orleans, where it has been Re-organized and Refitted for its Second Annual Tour Through the South, will Exhibit at Columbia, March 27, 1867.

IN selecting and arranging their GREAT ATTRACTION for their COLOSSAL EXHIBITION, it has been the aim of the management to present, for the patronage of the public, an entertainment that shall combine all the elements of NOVELTY, CURIOSITY and EXCELLENCE, and with a lavishing expenditure of time and money, they have organized and performed the GREAT SENSIBLE COMBINATION—combining, under one immense Pavilion, for ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION.



Professor Thompson's



TRAINED BEARS.

Mr. EDWIN CROUETTE, the Original Conversationalist, late of Lent's Circus, will appear at each entertainment.
Mr. WM. DONALDSON, Celebrated Instructor of Negro Eccentricities and Ethiopian Clown.
The CELEBRATED BLISS FAMILY.
Mr. GEORGE BACHELLER, the Great Vaultor and Leaper of the Age.
Mr. TOM WATSON, who bids fair to win the title of Champion Rider of the World.
ROBT HUNTING, the Double Somersault and Lightning Leaper.
Mons. WILLIS COBB, and his Wonderful Trained Dogs and Goats.
W. LARCE, the Wild Horseman of the Plains.
JOHN NAYLOR, the most affable of Ring-masters, and most versatile abilities, that must in time win fame and position.
WM. MORGAN, Scenic Equestrian.
Prof. THOMPSON, Master of the Stud and Trainer of Animals.
WM. SMITH, Master of the Stud.
Mr. BURKE, Mr. POWERS, Mr. SOMERS, Mad. DELOUIS, Mad. STANLEY, Mrs. D. WILLIAMS, Mr. H. JENNINGS, And a host of Acrobats, Tumblers, Gymnasts, Equines and Auxiliaries.
Among the many features of this Colossal Exhibition, will be the Grand Procession, led by ECKHART'S WORLD-RENOWNED METROPOLITAN OLEIA BAND, drawn by a splendid team of Andalusian Horses, in the beautiful and elaborately decorated Car of Axioms, which will be followed by the procession of Acting Bears, Sacred Bulls, Performing Dogs, &c., &c.
Admission 75 cents; Children under ten years of age 50 cents. Separate seats for Colored Persons, 50 cents.
Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock; performance commences an hour after.
WILL EXHIBIT AT
Orangeburg, Tuesday, March 26. Newberry, Thursday, March 28.
Winnsboro, Friday, March 29. Chester C. H., Saturday, March 30.
March 15