

By Telegraph.

Whereabouts of the Shenandoah.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—Sandwich Island dates to the 28th June are received. The Hawaiian schooner Piel arrived at Honolulu on the 22d of June, from Micronesian Island. She reported that on the 30th of March, in latitude about 4 North, longitude 167 West, a vessel bore across the schooner's bows. The stranger was a bark-rigged propeller. She showed English colors. Her boat boarded the schooner with two officers and a large crew armed with cutlasses and revolvers.

The commanding officer demanded the schooner's papers in an arrogant manner, closely inspected them, pronounced them correct, and then became polite. Being informed that the schooner was last from Ascension, (Strong Island,) he asked if any whalers were there, and mentioned the names of several American whalers supposed to be cruising in those waters. He said his ship was the English ship Miami, but that he had not been in port lately.

After leaving the schooner, he sailed in the direction of Strong Island, 400 miles distant. The captain of the schooner says that the boarding officers were Americans. There is little doubt that this ship was the Shenandoah. She was then on the tracks of whale vessels returning from Southern seas bound North to the Arctic. Were she to proceed thence to the Arctic, she would make terrible havoc among the sixty or seventy whalers congregated there.

BOSTON, July 22.—A private letter by the last mail from Australia states it was rumored at Melbourne that the pirate Shenandoah was cruising off the coast of New Zealand. An American three-masted schooner recently burnt near that coast was supposed to have been destroyed by her.

What New York Pays for Amusement.

When the future historian of the republic takes up the burden of our great conflict, it will interest him and his readers to turn for awhile from the glare of flaming cannon and bristling musketry to examine the social conditions of civil life in a country in which such scenes of rigorous warfare were enacted; and it will promote accuracy in the estimate of our national character to study the habits and demeanor of society through its baptism of fire and blood. To this end, we have collected the items of expenditure of the people of New York for public amusements during the present season, as eminently calculated to illustrate the temper and habits of our people. From the 1st day of July to the 30th day of April last, the seven principal theatres and the Academy of Music in this city, received for dramatic performances, \$1,053,000, and paid tax on the same to the amount of \$21,060. The largest sum paid by any theatre for tax during the period above named, was that paid by Niblo's Garden, amounting to \$4,778.92. The smallest sum paid by any theatre, between the foregoing dates, was that paid by the Old Bowery Theatre, amounting to \$1,681.64. The second largest tax was that paid by the Academy of Music, amounting to \$3,320. The second smallest tax was paid by the New Bowery Theatre, and amounted to \$1,817.56. The third largest tax was paid by Wallack's Theatre, and amounted to the sum of \$2,788.44. The third smallest tax was paid by the Broadway Theatre, amounting to \$2,271.56. The French Theatre from October to February paid a tax of \$197.48. The three Negro Minstrelsy Exhibitions paid tax to the amount of \$2,440.24. Bryant's paid the largest tax, amounting from September 1 to April 30, to \$993.00. Wood's establishment paid next largest, amounting to \$728.17. Campbell's & Hoolley's Troupe paid tax to the amount of \$719.08.

From October 1 to March 31, the Hippo-theater, in Fourteenth street, paid tax amounting to \$1,540.74 on their equestrian and other performances. The American Theatre, 444 Broadway, paid a tax of \$774.30 on their receipts from July to April. The German Theatre paid, from September to April, tax to the amount of \$1,952. In addition to the foregoing amounts of tax paid by places of amusement between July 1 and April 1, we may mention Barnum's Museum, the taxes on the gross receipts of which reach the high figure of \$5,178.68. Independent of the sums enumerated above, a large amount of tax is paid annually in this city by the proprietors of miscellaneous exhibitions, making a total of not less than \$30,000 annually paid into the Treasury from the unproductive source of public amusements in the metropolis alone.

[New York Reporter.]

South America.

The fortnight budget of South American news is uncommonly gloomy. The insurrection in Peru has again made progress; in Ecuador, the disturbance has assumed a serious character; in Bolivia, three different parties are fighting each other, and, in common, pillaging the country; in Panama, another rebellion has been at least attempted. In all these cases the insurrection seems to be headed by ambitious men, without any political principle, and who only aim at establishing for themselves a reputation, if not a something still worse. There appears, however, to be no connection between these insurrections, as one might be led to infer from their simultaneous occurrence.

The rebellion in Peru, the most serious, arose, as we have heretofore explained, out of the wide spread dissatisfaction with the Government on account of the exorbitant and humiliating demands of Spain. The action of the Government was not in accordance with the unanimous resolutions passed by the Peruvian Congress. Still the law of the country has thus far been set aside; and before the national representation has had time to pronounce upon the conduct of the Government, some Hotspurs have taken the law into their own hands, and raised the standard of revolt. The outbreak had from the beginning a serious character, because of the general dissatisfaction of the people with the Government, and of some able leaders controlling the movement.

The insurrection in Ecuador arose from a similar cause. Ecuador has, among all the States of South America, the most anti-liberal and anti-progressive Government, which has especially given offence by an apparent leaning toward the monarchical institutions of the Old World. For the insurrectionists, however, this has been the pretext, rather than the cause; and as the origin of the movement has been in violation of the law, so its progress and success could not be but disastrous to the best interests of South America, for it would be an encouragement to all disaffected parties to embark in new insurrections.

The outbreaks in Bolivia and Panama profess to be directed against usurpers. That in Panama was started by an old peace disturber, General Corrozo, and inaugurated by a most Quixotic proclamation.

In contrast with that distressing picture of civil war, the speech of the President of Chili, on opening the Chambers, shows us a country progressing at home and at peace with all nations of the world. Chili is a living example that republican forms of government are not impossible upon the soil of South America. The President announces that the difficulty with Spain has been settled in a manner honorable to both countries. He fully appreciates the importance of railroads, telegraphs, immigration, commerce and reforms, and recommends all these subjects to the serious attention of Congress.

[New York Tribune, 11th.]

CAPTURED COTTON FORFEITED.—A special despatch to the New York Commercial Advertiser, from Washington, dated 22d instant, says:

The Washington Republican prints to-day Attorney-General Sneed's opinion rendered to Secretary McCulloch upon claims for cotton captured by Sherman in Savannah. He decided that all cotton taken by military forces in insurrectionary districts is captured property, within the meaning of the statute of 1863, whether owned by loyal men or not.

He also holds that recourse must be had in disputed cases to the Court of Claims, and that jurisdiction cannot be conferred upon a commission appointed either by the President or Secretary of the Treasury to examine the claims in question, and to make restoration of the proceeds of so much of this cotton as may belong to loyal claimants.

A difficulty occurred at a picnic at Rock Springs, Tenn., on the 8th ult., between returned Confederate soldiers and Federal troops, resulting in the death of three persons, and seriously wounding of seven others.

The New York Metropolitan police department statistics show that over ten thousand lost children were found in the streets of that city and taken charge of by the police the past year.

A correspondent of the New York World thinks the "best jumping on record" was done recently by a man named Timans, in a jumping match—the distance being 12 feet 5 1/4 inches.

A woman eighty years old is in the Rhode Island State Prison for poisoning two husbands.

DISCOVERY OF DANTE'S REMAINS.

The literary and antiquarian circles of Europe are excited over the announcement of the discovery at Ravenna, on the 27th of May, of the remains of the poet Dante. A correspondent of the London Daily News, writing from Florence, gives the particulars of the event as learned from friends who were at Ravenna when the discovery was made. His account is as follows:

"While some workmen were employed in clearing the chapel which contains Dante's monument from the outbuildings surrounding it, a peculiar noise in striking the outer wall suggested to them that some hollow might be found within. Accordingly, on using some violence on that portion of the wall where the hollow sound was produced, a wooden coffin was discovered, from which several bones fell out in the confusion of the first discovery. On a scroll within the coffin was found written, 'Dantis ossa me Frate Antonio Santi hic posita 1677, die 18 Octobris;' and inside the lid of the coffin the following inscription was placed: 'Dantis ossa deruper revisa 3 Junii, 1677.' The coffin had been stowed away with its precious deposit within this mural sepulchre at that date, and had remained there till now. The Italian Deputy, Monzani, Colonel Malenchini and Atto Venucci were in 'Dante's Chapel' at the moment of the interesting discovery. The Prefect and Mayor of Ravenna were forthwith called to the spot. The skeleton, head and bones of Dante were examined carefully in their presence. Save a fragment of the cranium, the whole of the lower jaw, and three joints of the right hand, which were missing, all the bones were found to be intact. The head was moderately large, broad at the temples, while the base of the skull bears token of an equally large development.

"Dante's coffin has now been placed within a strong box, or outer coffin, to which the four seals of the commune have been affixed. The whole of the curious transaction has been noted down in the State archives, with the names of the municipal authorities and of the gentlemen who were present."

HONORARY SUICIDE.—Recently (say some of the Paris papers) the Emperor of Japan had reason to be highly dissatisfied with one of his officers, and sent him the "renowned" sabre. It is a sort of honorary sword, very beautifully carved and finished. As this officer held high rank and had hitherto given his prince every reason to be satisfied, the latter sent him, in order to alleviate the effect of the message as far as possible, one of his own swords set with diamonds, and selected his prime minister as bearer. The officer received the present, and was well aware what it signified. After reverently regarding the instrument of his punishment, he quietly left his house, went to the port, got on board of a French ship bound for Havre, and safely reached Paris, where he sold the sabre for 150,000fr.

The Comptroller of the Currency has decided that the engraving or printing of the signatures of the officers of National banks on national currency notes, is not sanctioned by law. The engraved signatures of the Treasurer and Register are attested by the imprint of the seal of the Treasury, while the engraved signatures of the bank are unattested, unauthorized and dangerous. Though the bank committing the wrong cannot take advantage of it to repudiate its own issues, other National banks would not be obliged to receive the notes. The issues of the National banks are receivable for all dues to the Government, except duties on imports, yet the Government, through any of its depositaries or officers, may demand a legal attestation to these engraved signatures before receiving the notes.

The estimated receipts from the sale of Government property, rendered of no further use by the termination of the war—horses, mules, wagons, &c.—for the next two or three months, will amount to \$100,000,000.

The friends of Mrs. Surrat contemplate placing over her remains a monument with her last words on the scaffold—"I am innocent; but God's will be done."

Rev. Henry Johnson, of Chesterfield, Va., who shot and killed a soldier while robbing his garden, has been sentenced to five years confinement in the penitentiary.

The richest banker in South America has just died in Lima. Don Pedro Candamo was his name, and \$80,000,000 his fortune.

It is stated that fourteen or fifteen million dollars will be required for the payment of pensions during the present year.

The United States Pacific Railroad has placed under contract 1,200 miles of the new line of telegraph to be built before the end of July. The whole line from Chicago to San Francisco will be completed in one year.

The Chinese at Sacramento, California, have a temple in which they worship gods that are about a foot and a half high.

Judah P. Benjamin, late Secretary of State of the Confederacy, has reached Paris. Ex-Quartermaster-General Myers is also in that city.

The largest Indian tribe now in this country is the Camanches. They number twenty thousand.

They have a steam wagon in Erie, Pa., which will propel itself over ordinary roads without any trouble.

Punch says to marry two wives is bigamy; to marry twenty is Brigham-y.

The present wealth of the British Islands is estimated at thirty-six thousand millions of dollars.

It is reported that Charles O'Connor, of New York, has been retained as main counsel for Jeff. Davis.

FUNERAL INVITATION.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. J. Gibson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services of their youngest daughter, JULIA, at their residence, THIS AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock.

In view of the importance of the approaching Convention, it is of vital consequence to us that we should be represented by men, not only of patriotism and experience, but of legal acquirements. I beg, therefore, to present to the voters of Richland the names of the following gentlemen, who are eminently fitted for the responsible post for which they are nominated:

CHANCELLOR CARROL,
HON. WM. F. DESAUSURE,
COL. WM. WALLACE,
COL. F. W. McMASTER.

August 3

AUCTION SALES.

Books, Pianos, Carriage and Sundries.
BY A. R. PHILLIPS.

THIS (Thursday) MORNING, 3d inst., at half-past 9 o'clock, I will sell, at my auction room, Bedell's Row,
1st OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, in good order.
12 horse Barouche,
1 set Addison's Works, complete,
1 set Goldsmith's Works,
1 set Macaulay's works,
1 set McCulloch's Com. Dictionary, &c.,
1 Mahogany Portable Desk,
1 chest Carpenter's Tools, Bedstead, Mattresses, Toilet Soaps, Round Table, China Plates, &c., &c. Unlimited articles received until day of sale.
Aug 3 2

Ginger, Dally, McAllister and Winslow.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF GINGER.
Dally's Pain Extractor,
McAllister's Ointment,
Winslow's "Soothing Syrup, for children."
For sale by
DR. P. MELVIN COHEN,
Druggist, Pickens street,
Head of Lady street.
Aug 3 1*

Groceries and Shoes.

JUST RECEIVED, a supply of GROCERIES and a good assortment of SHOES; one barrel of FRENCH WHITE WINE VINEGAR, an excellent article, for sale low, by
JOHN STORK,
In rear of his old stand, below the Market.
Aug 3 3

Kerosene Oil,

CONCENTRATED LYE,
BLUE STONE,
ALCOHOL,
AND

An assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, SOAPS, TOOTH BRUSHES, &c., for sale at
MIOT'S Drug Store,
Corner Lady and Pickens streets.
Aug 3 1*

Fire Insurance.

TUPPER & LANE, AGENTS,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

REPRESENT the following first-class and undoubted companies of New York city, viz:
SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
With an aggregate cash capital of over FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.
Risks taken on liberal terms, and losses promptly paid in Charleston.
Applications from the interior must be accompanied by a plat, and full description of the property to be insured, showing all external exposures to fire.
S. Y. TUPPER. A. A. LANE.
Aug 3 2*

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 donate 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 2 1mo

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED!

NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS!

THE PHOENIX

PUBLISHED

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly,

At the Capital of South Carolina,

COLUMBIA.

1865.



1865.

THE DAILY PHOENIX.

ISSUED every morning except Sunday, is filled with the LATEST NEWS, (by telegraph, 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 Forty Columns. The cream of the News, Miscellany, Tales, etc., of the Daily and Tri-weekly will be found in its columns.

TERMS—INVARIABLY 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.