# F. M. TRIMMIER, EDITOR.

# Thursday, April 12, 1866.

The Proclamation Which has been promised for some time, at last sees the light. In it President Jourson declares the war at an end, "standing armies, military accupation, martial law, military tri bunals, and suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus as dangerous in times of peace" and no longer necessary. It will be found in another column.

### Garden Seeds.

Mr. J. W. McCRAVY has our thanks for a variety of fresh home-raised garden seeds of the following speceies: Golden Squash, Six Weeks Bunch Bean, Orange Watermelen, white Bunch Cucumber, Long Pod White Ochra and Running Snap Bean. MR. McCRAYY assures us that these are most excellent species. A quantity of these seeds may be found at Twirry & Co's, for sale.

## The South Carolina Railroad.

We are gratified to learn from our Charleston exchanges that the Augusta branch of the South Carolina Railroad was completed on the 5th instant, and that the trains are now run ning through as in former days. We are glad to hear of the rebuilding of our rallroads which are so essential to the recuperation and advancement of the commercial prosperity of our country. We hope soon to hear of all the Southern railroads being rebuilt, as we learn energetic efforts are being made to this end.

# Tri-weekly Courier.

The Daily Charleston Courier of the 5th inst. announces that the publication of the tri-week ly will this day be resumed, and published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at \$8.00 a year, "containing the latest and most reliable telegraphic, foreign and domestic news, with commercial and marine intelligence of the latest dates." We here again return our thanks to our city friends for the frequent. welcome, and valuable visits of this sterling sheet. We fully appreciate the courtesy and kindness thus shown us, and will take great pleasure in giving frequent credits to its columns. This is a valuable newspaper, well filled with general intelligence.

## The Veto Message.

On our first page we publish entire this able and important document, in which President Johnson vetoes the Civil Rights Bill, which might with more truthfulness be called the Uncivil Wrongs Bill. The President in his veto takes up section after section and analizes it thoroughly, and shows very clearly without much effort, that it is all wrong But unfortunately Truth, Right and Argument are all worth nothing when presented to those who concocted this diabolical scheme-to them these are a frightful Three. To present truths, de fine rights and adduce arguments to these Civit Rights men, is casting pearls before swine. They have no use for them and give them no consideration. Their guiding star is Alight, under which they become oblivious of all prin ciples of Right and Justice and constitutionally defined powers. Individual and party agrandizement is all of which they are mindful. "Is there not some secret curse-some hidden thunderin the stores of Heaven, to blast the man who owes his greatness to his country's ruin!" We ask for this message a perusal by all our readers. It is fair and plain in its statements, for cible and convincing in arguments, and shows an honesty of intention and devotion to constitational right that cannot fail to elicit the ad miration of all the honest and impartial It. shows by the plainest reasoning the unconstitutionality of the measure, and that Congress has no right to abrogate any of the laws of a State, and if so they could nullify all. If Congress had the right to declare who should be voters in a State, it has an equal right to wipe out every law in said State drawing a line distinction between the black and white race. Negro equality would be the result as far as Radical legislation could make it such, and this is about the gist of the whole scheme of Civil Rights. This Bill, to us, is obnoxious in the extreme, and more offensive than anything that has yet emanated from its source. Its passage would sweep away the slight vestige of States rights and powers, thus centralizing all power in the Federal government by nullifying the State Judiciary and making them answerable to Federal authority. We must oon fess that we now have an admiration for the President, and a confidence in his honesty of purpose, and firmness and ability we never entertained before. We cannot but admire the firmness with which he resists the powerful influence against him. Right and the Constitution appear to be his only guides and incentives to action. He is a bulwark between us and a tide of Radical despotism that would sweep over us like an avalanch, were he not possessed of this stopping power.

By reference to the "news by last mail," is will be seen that this Bill has passed in the Senate, over the veto, by a vote of 33 to 15. The Bill will yet have to undergo the ordeal of the House, and there receive the two-thirds vote. We fear the result.

# Alabama Taxes.

The Governor of Alabama has sent a communication to the government at Washington, asking that the State of Alabama be allowed to assume and pay in State bonds the fax now due by the State, or that delay of payment be granted until the State can make arrangement for liquidation.

#### Our Last Court

On Saturday last the Court of Sessions and Common Pleas adjourned until its next regular session. Only three cases of interest came up. Each was for murder. Quite a number of civil cases were finally disposed of, but the time consumed for their hearing was so brief that the Civil Docket has not yet, in these still disjointed times, attained its supremacy. Enough has been done in both judicial departments, however, to satisfy us that the laws will be enforced, and the wild and reckless dominion of lawlessness and riot is at an end. We rejoice that it is so. We congratulate our friends and the advocates of peace and justice that it is verily so. The criminal actions of many are the results of an opinion that the late revolution has produced; and while these opinions are false in conception, in morality and their practical results, we cannot but reiterate our congratulations that society will be improved and such sentiments have been suppressed by the timely and judicious administration of the laws. But to revert to the direct action of the court Of the three cases of murder, each of the accused was acquitted. It is a remarkable fact that from so large a number of cases. each should escape the penalty of violated law. but we ascribe it more to the excusable circum stances which accompanied each, than to the want of a proper appreciation of the sense of social obligation or legal acknowledgment. Certainly none can charge our people with a revengeful disposition. Each and every acquittal shows dispassionateness of judgment and coolness of deliberation. The following are the cases alluded to: The State vs. Benjamin Finch, the State vs Samuel Jeffries, the State vs Herbert Cash.

## [ For the Carolina Spatran ] The Deaf and Dumb.

MR. EDITOR: As this subject is a very interesting one, I have collated and condensed a few facts from a scientific essay by a distinguished Irish physician. His exordium gives this strong language-a just tribute to the teachers of the "Mutes:" "For wealth, men have risked their salvation; for fame, men have periled their existence; for religion, or enthusiasm, men have died at the stake, the miser, or the murderer, saw how in the golden glare of riches beyond the gulf of crime. the warrior felt already the laurel on his brow and heard the shout of his welcoming countrymen as he sought the thickest of the fray; and the martyr beheld heaven opening to him in the blue above his head; but to me it has appeared that the patient instructor of the deaf and dumb deserved a reward that nothing eartaly can bestow."

The first mention we have of "deaf-dumbness" is from the Bible, found in Mark: "His ears were opened and the string of his tongue was leosed, and he spake plain !" The memorable Bede relates an instance of a deaf-mute taught o repeat and understand certain words and sentences. This is as early as the seventh century. Since the invention of printing we gain more knowledge of the history of Mutes. Rodolphus Agricola, born near Crunengene, 1442, relates that a mute was able to write. Jaachin Pascha, 1560, taught his mute daughters by pictures and mimic signs, Jerome Carden of Pavia, a philosopher, 1576, promulgated the doctrine that the deaf mutes could be taught to read and write, and the blind to read. The first systematic attempt at instruction was by Petro de Ponce, a Benedictine monk, in the middle of the sixteenth century From the days of Aristotle, who styled . the ear the organ of instruction," to the time of De Ponce, history is not deficient in instances of instructed mates. Pliny tells us of Quintus Pedius, a relative of Casar Augustus, who though mute from birth, attained to great proficiency in painting; and in the sixteenth century another deaf and dumb artist, Juan Fer nandez Navaretti, had the following epitaph in commemoration of his talents: "Neaven denied him the gift of speech that he might give greater life and eloquence to the works of his pencil, and as he could not speak himself, he nade them speak for him!" John Paul Bonet in 1820, published a book upon the mode of teaching the deaf and dumb - the earliest work extant on that subject. John Bulwar, an Enextant on that subject. John Bulwar, an En-glish physician, seventeenth century, is the brest writer in the English language on the sub-ject. In his thirdegia, or matural language of the hand. He gives an account of one Master Babbington, in the county of Essex, an ingenius gent eman, who through some sickness, ba-coming deaf, doth, notwit standing, feel words, and not fibe had eyes in his fingers, sees signs in the dark, who e wife discourseth with him by a strange way of anthrologic or alphabet contained in the joints of his fingers. second work, entitled "Philocophu or the Deaf and Dumb Man's Friend," was published in 1648. In 1646, Sir Knelm Digby, in his treatise on the "Nature of Bodies," gives an account of a Spanish nobleman, a mure, whose ability to read he was an actual witness. In 1659, Dr. W. D. Hobden wrote the "Elements of Speech," with an appendix concerning per sous who were deat and dumb. In 1760 was the most remarkable period in the history of the deaf and dumb. Thomas Braidwood the father of the British instructors of deaf and dumb, opened a school in Edinburg, the first in Europe To pass over many things to come to a fater period, the mutes are much indebted to Abbe Dell'ee. In 1801, this method of elucating the deaf and dumb was translated, and in which the system of that celebrated author and teacher was fully explained. A deaf and dumb boy was found wandering the streets of Paris; he was adopted and educated by the good Abbie, and named Theodore. This oy was discovered afterwards to be the son of a nobleman, and the rightful her of a large fortune, of which he had been deprived by the villainy of a near relative." So romantic an incident naturally attracted much attention in Paris, and become the basis of a Drama, by M Barrilli, entitled, "L'Abbe de l'Epee," which was long popular in Paris, and has been translated in several languages. De l'Epee was the great advocate for methodical signs—

the base of that system now used For fear of

trespassing upon your time and your readers, I will close this imperfet selection.

# Proclamation by the President.

WHEREAS, By proclamation of the 16th and 19th of April, 1861, the President of the United States, in virtue of the power vested in him by the Constitution and laws, declared that the laws of the United States were opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combination too powerful to be suppressed by the or-dinary course of judicia! proceedings or by the powers vested in the Marshals by law :

And whereas, By another proclamation, made on the 16th day of August, in the same year, in pursuance of an Act of Congress, approved July 13th, 1861, the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying West of the Alleghany Mountains, and to such other parts of that State, and the other States before named, as might maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or might be from time to time, occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States, engaged in the dispersion of the insurgents, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States

And whereas, By another proclemation of the 1st day of July, 1862, issued in pursuance of an Act of Congress, approved June 7th, in the same year, the insurrection was declared to be still existing in the States aforesaid, with the exception of certain specified counties in

the State of Virginia.

And whereas, By another proclamation made on the 2d of April, 1863, in pursuance of the Act of Congress of July 18th, 1801, the exceptions named in the proclamation of August 16th, 1861, were revoked, and the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Ar kansas, Texas, Mississippi, Florida and Virginia, except the forty-eight counties of Virginia, designated as West Virginia, and the ports of New Orleans, Key West. Port Royal and Beaufort, in South Carolina, were declared to be still in a state of insurrection against the United States:

And whereas, the House of Representatives on the 22d day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following, namely :

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, That the present de lorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the Constitutional Government and in arms around the Capital.

That, in this national emergency, Congress banishing all feelings of mere passion or re-sentment, will recollect only its duty to the

whole country.

That this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, not for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all its dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired. And that as soon as those objects are accomplished, the war ought And whereas, The Senate of the United

States, on the 25th of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following, to wit:

Resolved. That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will re collect only its whole duty to the whole coun-collect only its whole duty to the whole coun-try; that this war is not prosecuted on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, no purof overthrowing or intertering with the rights or establi her institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supre macy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; that, as soon as hese objects are accomplished, the war ought

And whereas, These Resolutions, though not joint or concurrent in torm, are substantially identical, and as such may be regarded as having expressed the sense of Congress upon the subject to which they relate;

And whereas, By my proclamation of the 13th day of June last, the insurrection in the State of Tennessee was declared to have be n suppressed, the authority of the United States therein to be undisputed, and such United states others as had been duly commissioned to be in the uninterrupted exercise of their official functions,

And whereas, There now exists no organiz

irmed resistance of misgrided citizens of others to the authority of the United States, in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alasama, Louisi ana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority. State or Federal; and the people of the said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed, or will conform, in their legislation, to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of

And whereas, In view of the before recited premises, it is the manifest determination of the American people that no State, of its own will, has the right or power to go out of, o separate uself from, or be separated from, the American Union; and that, therefore, each State ought to remain and constitute an in

tegral part of the United States;
And whereas, The people of the several before mentioned States have, in the manner aforesaid, given satisfactory evidence that they acquiesce in the sovereign and important res

toration of national unity;
And whereas, As it is believed to be a fundamental principle of Government that people who have revolted, and who have been over done and subdued, must be dealt with so as to induce them, voluntarily, to become friends, or else they must be held by absolute military power or devastated, so as to prevent them from ever again doing harm as enemies, which last named policy is abhorrent to humanity

And whereas, The Constitution of the United States provides for constitutional communities only as States, and not as territories, depen dencies, provinces or protectorates;

necessarily be, and by the Constitution and laws of the United States are made equal, and are placed upon a like footing as to colitical ights, immunities, dignity and power with the several States with which they are united

And whereas, The observance of political equality as a principle of right and justice is well calculated to encourage the people of the aforesaid States to be and become more and more constant and persevering in their renew

And whereas, Standing armies, military oc-

public liberty, is incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaus tive of the national resources, and ought not therefore to be sanctioned or allowed, except for cases of actual necessity for repelling inva-sion or suppression of insurrection or rebel-

And whereas, The policy of the Government of the United States from the beginning of the insurrection to its overthrow and final suppression, has been in conformity with the principles herein set forth and enumerated;

Now, therefore, I. Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, is at an end, and is henceforth to be so regarded;

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the second day of April, in the year of our Lord one [L. s.] thousand eight hundred and sixty six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninetieth. ANDREW JOHNSON.

W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, who has made a tour of several of the Southern States, takes a different view of matters and things in general, and of the "Bureau" in particular, to the majority of his confreres who visit Dixie (so called) to see and report what they do NOT sec. Hear him :

Having now made the tour of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and Texas, successively, I have a few remarks to offer concerning this institution, which I have a better right to make than if I had seen less of it. The gorgeous cornections of your correspondent "Cin-cinati," who, snug in Washington, scents the South from afar off, and beholds in the veto "the direful spring of woes unnumbered" to the hapless negro, are, to one who has seen the actual bureau, simply ridiculous. If he chooses to seize out the cases of wrong and cruelty that are concentrated at Washington from the whole vast territory of the South, and work himself into a towering passion over them, and make rhetoric that would "split the ear of the groundlings." while he wholly ignores the millions of instances in which the negroes are happy and at work for fair wages. welcome to his logic and his rhetoric, but men of sense will know how to take them. It is proper to speak of the bureau, frst as

as it oug t to be. First, then, I am bound to say that the Freedmen's Bureau, as it now is, is, in most

of the States, almost an unmitigated humbug. and a nuisance. It is made so by the p character and the acts of its officers. It is made so by the personal FIRE IN CHARLESTON.—The fire, briefly no

ticed in our issue yesterday, we regret to state. resulted in a destructive conflagration and loss of property, amounting, at the lowest estimate, to \$100,000. Seven fine brick buildings and stores on King street namely, Nos. 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206 and 208, belonging to the estate of Mr. James Robb, and known as the Robb Range, recently repaired at heavy cost, were totally consumed. Nothing whatever has been ascertained of the orign of the fire. The smoke was first discovered a little after one o'clock, issuing from the second story windows of Mr. W. J Trim's establishment, No. 196. King street, by the policeman on duty in that neighborhood. The establishment contained an extensive stock of groceries, liquors, crockery, oils, etc., and burned with great rapidity The building and stock were totally consumed Mr. Trim's stock was insured to the amount of \$9.80 a viz: \$7,000 in W. B. Heriot's agencies. and \$2 800 in the agenc es of Messrs. Tapper

The adjoining three story brick building o Mr. L. F. Petit, on the South, took fire, and for a time was considered in imminent danger of total destruction. The active exertious of the firemen, however arrested the progress of the fire in that direction, and extinguished the flames before the building sustained any seri-ous damage. The roof and upper story were slightly burnt. Mr. Petit had just arrived from the country and taken possession of his residence. Fortunately his furniture had not yet arrived. He w s insured for \$3,500. It is He w s insured for \$3,500. It is hought \$500 will repair the damages.

The lower story of Mr. Petit's building had just been opened by Mr. Isaac Kiin as a Millinery and Fancy Good store His stock, which slightly damaged by removal was insured

THE SENATORS WHO SUSTAIN THE PRESIDENT A letter from Washington states that the telowing Senators will surely sustain the veto of the Executive and his policy, viz: Messrs Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane of Kunsas, McDougail, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Van Winkle and Willey-seventeen in all, and a sufficient number to prevent the passage of the Bill, even though every seat of he fifty was filled, and every other Senator

SMALL Pox. - A case of Small pox has bro-ken our between this point and Pendleton, on the person of a young man Mr. T. B. Power. The case is represented to us to be a bad one. and was brought from Georgia. Everybody should be vaccinated at once .- Keowee Course

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has authorized M. W. Grand Master Orr to draw upon heir treasury for the sum of \$1,000 in aid of the Grand Lodge in South Carolina. In addi tion to this, considerable sums have been do-nated by the New York and Pennsylvania Lodges in behalf of local lodges in Columbia.

There are 5,000 Masonic Lodges and 1,300, 000 Free and Accepted Masons in the world. There are lodges in Senegal, Guinea, Mozam bique, China, Java and Aradia.

We learn from a gentleman, says the Charles ton Courier, that Major General M. W. Gary, who was brought to Charleston from Edgefield District under arrest, and committed to jail, has been released on parole. The repairs to the Winchester and Potomac

River Railroad are fast approaching comple-tion to Winchester, Va. The track is now laid to within two mi'es of the town, and it is expected the remaining distance will be completed by the first of April.

NASHVILLE, March 31 .- At the election for a member of the Legislature, Lewis, (Conservative) was elected over Brien. (Radical,) in the Nashville District, by 1800 majority.

PRILADELPHIA, April 1.—The fire in the vi-And whereas, Standing armies, military oc-cupation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus, in time of peace, endanger the stroyed.

## BY THE LAST MAIL

Washington, April 6 .- The President to-day transmitted to Congress a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General, suggesting some modifications of the They show the great importance of such legislation, both in a pecuniary and har-monious point of view, and the President earn-estly commends the subject to the early consideration of Congress. The communication was referred to the Committee on the Judicia-

In the Senate, Mr. Lane of Kansas, offered a joint resolution to-day, proposing the admission of the Southern S. ates to representation in Congress on condition of repudiating the Confederate debt, endorsing the Federal debt, anulling all Ordinances of Secession, and granwho pay a tax on two hundred and fifty dol-lars worth of preperty, and can read and write.

Mr. Lane spoke of the accessity for immediate action on the subject of reconstruction to save the Republican party.

The veto message was taken up, and some

sharp conversation ensued between Lane and Meade. The former endorsed the President with great vigor, The discussion created considerable sensation. Further debate ensued, which was kept up to six o'clock. No vote had been taken.

In the House to-day Brooks was unseated and Dodge voted in.

The Civil Rights Bill, in the Senate this evening, passed over the President's veto by a vote of thirty three to fifteen. The excitement here is intense.

TRENTON, N. J., April 6.—The probabililies are strong that no Senator will be elected. The House has concurred in the Senate resolution to adjourn sine die. Both parties watch each other closely, and the feeling is intense.

APPOINTMENT OF U. S. SENATOR FROM VER-MOST.—Montpelier, Vt., Tuesday, April 8.— Governor Dillingham has appointed Hon. Geo. F. Edmunds, of Burlington, to the Senatorial vacancy occasions; by the death of Hon. Solomon Foot. Mr. Edmunds is a lawyer, and stands high in his profession. He has been considerably in public life, and was Speaker of the Vermont House of Representatives in 1857 and 1858. He leaves for Washington immediately.

## FREEDMEN'T AID FROM ENGLAND.

Another invoice of goods, amounting in valto \$3,000 from the F.eedmen's Aid Society of Bradford, England, and consigned to the President of the National Freedmen's Relief Association in New York, has just been received by the Secretary of the Treasury, who has directed their admission into port free of duty.

#### TRIAL OF JEFF, DAVIS

Reliable information has been received here to day from Richmond, to the ffect that a movement is on foot to obtain a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Jefferson Davis. The writ in question may issue either from the United States District Court, Judge Underwood presiding, or from a State Court. It is not likely that a man of Underwood's wellknown views would grant a writ for such a purpose. The civ I trial of Davis will now be grongly urged. He can be held in this district under the indictments pending against him in the Supreme Court of the district.

New OBLEANS, April 4, 1866 .- The Methedist Conference has organized, Bishop Andrews presiding. Bishop Early assisting, and Dr. Summers as Secretary. A Standing Com-mittee of one from each State was appointed. The city Clergymen comprise the Committee on Public Worship Preaching has been arranged for every night. A hundred delegates were present, and another hundred are coming. It is a venerable body. A letter from Bishop soule advises that the name Southern be re tained. This is the first Conference held in eight years. A newspaper in the interest of the Conference is to be published.

### Correspondence of the Charleston Courier. WASHINGTON, April 3.

The Connecticut election has resulted, as was xpected, in the election of Gen. Hawley a popular Republican candidate, but by a very nall majority. The result exhibits a great Democratic gain. Some suppose that if the Proclamation had been issued six weeks ago the State would have gone Democratic. The Proclamation of peace and restoration will have a tranquilizing effect all over the country. It will advise a I that the time for pacification has come, and that none but disunionists can continue to keep up seer the radical disunion men of the North that form the chief barrier to actual restoration.

The proclamation will have a good effect in ennsylvania. The October election in that tate will be of great importance, and may determine the question of the success or failure of President Johnson's administration

The President prepared the proclamation some week's ago, and then waited for the organization of Florida and Texas, so as to intude tuem. Texas is so slow that he moves It will follow, of course, from the principles

of the Proclamation, that the writ of habeas corpus must be restored, and martial law abandoned the civil tribunals recognized, and the military forces withdrawn. All this will be done by a future proclamation.

This document fixes the date of the legal and technical termination of the war. From this date the duration of the Freedmen's Bureau, under existing la-, will be computed. That institution will terminate on the 2d of April

It is officially stated that the army will be reduced by the 1st of May to forty seven thousand men, only seventeen thousand of whom will be white. Therefore, we shall now have practical peace, even without the co-operation of Congress.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION .- Joseph R. Hawley the Republican candidate for Governor of Connecticut, was elected by a majority probably ranging from five hundred to one thousand votes. The returns are not very full; but enough have been received to show the success of the Republicans, although the majority may prove to be even less than our lowest estimate. The Legislature is also Republican, thus giv-ing that body an opportunity to choose a United States Senator in the place of Mr. Foster, whose time expires next March.

FIRE AT MARION .-- The Marion Crescent, of the 28th ult., announces disturbances at that place, on the part of the soldiers. It says that "they set fire to the house of a woman named Kate Lewis, a cortezan, and to the building used as a school room for freed people." which later greatly endangered the principal part of

the buildings on the public square.

It also says, "the spite of the soldiers seemed directed especially to the freed people, several of whom were beaten quite severely."