Killed in the Trenches.

An enthusiastic Kentucky girl, of fifteen, has written a complimentary letter to Hon. Ben. Wood, enclosing the following verses, which she terms "Lines written on seeing a photograph, marked 'Photographic Illustrations of the War for the Union—a Rebel Soldier killed in the Trenches before Petersburg, Va., April 15, 1865.. As the sentiment of the verses is good, we republish them:

Killed in the trenches! How cold and bare
The inscription graved on the white card there;
'Tis a photograph, taken last spring, they say,
Ere the smoke of battle had cleared away,
Of a rebel soldier—just as he fell,
When his heart was pierced by a Union shell;
And his image was stamped by the sunbeam's ray,
As he lay in the trenches that April day.

Oh, God! oh, God! how my woman's heart
Thrills with a quick, convulsive pain,
As I view, unrolled by the magic of art,
One dreadful scene from the battle's plain—
White as the foam of the storm-tossed wave,
Lone as the rocks those billows lave—
Gray sky above—cold clay beneath—
A gallant form lies stretched in death.

With his calm face fresh on the trampled clay,
And the brave hands clasped o'er the manly breast;
Save the sanguine stain on his jacket gray,
We might deem him taking a soldier's rest.
Ah, no! Too red is that crimson tide—
Too deeply pierced that wounded side;
Youth, love, hope, glory—manhood's pride,
Have all in vain death's bolt defied.

His faithful carbine lies useless there,
As it dropt from it's masters nerveless ward;
And the sunbeams glanced on his waving hair,
Which the fallen cap has ceased to guard.
Oh, Heaven, spread o'er it thy merciful shield,
No more to my sight be the battle revealed;
Oh, fiercer than tempest—grim Hades as dread—
On woman's eye flashes the field of the dead.

The scene is changed. In a quiet room,
Far from the spot where the lone corpse lies,
A mother kneels in the evening gloom,
To offer her nightly sacrifice.
The noon is past, and the day is done,
She knows that the battle is lost or won—
Who lives?- who died? Hush, be thou still!
Thy boy lies dead on the trench-barred hill.

THE CHARLESTON HOTEL.—This famous hotel, so long the favorite of visitors to Charleston, has, we are pleased to say, been recently refitted from top to bottom with new and costly furniture of the most approved kind. For many years, the house has been justly noted for its elegance, its comfort and its fine business location. In the good old days of yore, when Southern hospitality and generosity invited travelers from all parts of the world, there were three hotels in the Southern States which were as celebrated as any in the United States. These were the St. Charles, of New Orleans, the Battle House, of Mobile, and the Charleston Hotel, of this city. This latter house, under the able management of the ever kindly, efficient and generous Mixer, stood equal with its palatial cotemporaries of New Orleans and Mobile. Of course, as with most of our time-honored institutions, the war played sad havoc with the *menage* of the hotel. We were blockaded by Uncle Sam—cut off from Havana, from New York, and other places from where delicacies we could not produce were obtained—and the old Charleston soon became unable to offer the sumptuous bill of fare which it had done. Since the occupation of our city by the Federal army, the hotel has passed through the hands of two or three parties, each of whom's sole desire was to pocket a few stamps, for which they trusted to necessity rather than to merits. But now things have taken a different shape.

Two or three months ago, Mr. William White, who has been connected with the house for years, as caterer and general manager of the *cuisine*, took charge of it in his own name, and immediately went to work to refit it, and place it on a par with its former condition. Of course, he hed every difficulty to contend with. He had it repainted and plastered inside; he visited New York to secure furniture, and to make other necessary arrangements. After great labor, expense and embarrassments, he has at length placed the house in as fine order as any of its old friends could wish to see it.

The public will be pleased to learn that in the office can be seen its old friends—Messrs. C. A. Miller, George Mixer, Matthiessen and Howard. The different departments of the house are under the management of their former heads.

Altogether, the old hotel is in fine order, has good management, and we know its former patrons and the public generally will receive as warm a welcome there and as good treatment as at time since it was built.—*Charleston News.*

An order has been issued by the Adjutant-General of Mississippi to captains of militia companies recently organized, directing them to disarm negroes within the radius of their company limits. The order is said to arise from Gen. Humphreys, and while it urges the abstinence of all violence in its execution, it directs the employment of such force as shall be necessary to put down any efforts of resistance on the part of the negroes that may be made.

A Captain Hagstrom, a Swede, has invented a new sort of needle-gun, which is to cut out the Prussian needle altogether. It fires ten shots in a minute, and does not get foul after 100 shots. It has been accepted by the Swedish Government, and is to be introduced into the army.

The President, and General Grant on Southern Restoration—The Radicals Flanked.

President Johnson, supported by General Grant, that great master of the art of flank movements, has handsomely flanked the radical leaders of the Senate, and cut off their retreat. The special message to that body, in response to a resolution calling for certain information in reference to the condition of the Southern States, furnished information which will be very gratifying to the country at large, but which was gall and wormwood to the implacable radical, Sumner. The President speaks encouragingly of the loyal temper and inclinations of the Southern people, and entertains no doubt "that they will, at a very early period, be in a condition to resume all their practical relations with the Federal Government." Most of the reclaimed States have ratified the constitutional amendment, "and in nearly all of them measures have been adopted, or are now pending, to confer upon the freedmen the privileges which are essential to their comfort, protection and security." General Grant, from his personal observations, during his late Southern reconnoissance from the Potomac to the Savannah river, cordially sustains these views of the President. It is evident that the general effect upon the Senate of these encouraging reports was good; but instead of softening the wrath of Sumner they inflamed it to an uncontrollable fury.

"We have," said he, "a message from the President, which is like the white-washing message of Franklin Pierce with regard to the atrocities in Kansas." Called to account by Senator Doolittle for this outrageous expression, Mr. Sumner had "nothing to qualify, nothing to modify, nothing to retract." But when another republican Senator, Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, having faith in the President's patriotism and policy, remarked that he could not in silence hear this charge, that the Executive had presented a white-washing report—that, in other words, he had, by falsehoods and mis-statements, covered up certain facts—there was a change in the mind of the unfortunate Sumner. He saw that there was a limit for his folly, even in a republican Senate, beyond which he could not safely pass. His charge of white-washing was not intended in the offensive sense understood by other Senators. He had no reflections to make on the patriotism or truth of the President; but he remembered the white-washing message from Franklin Pierce; and that they all called it a white-washing document. Thus the high vaulting Sumner was suddenly brought to with his face to the ground. This of itself is a trifling incident; but, in connection with the fact that it puts a check upon the mad career of Sumner as the radical leader of the Senate, it becomes an incident of some importance. It indicates the strength of the President's policy, and that the republicans in Congress begin to appreciate the necessity of co-operation with him, if they would maintain their position as the party in power.

The check upon Thaddeus Stevens, the radical leader of the House, is still more remarkable. On Monday, upon the question of referring the President's Message, he enlarged upon his theory that the late rebellious States are now legally in the condition of unorganized Territories, and that, as such, they must be reconstructed by Congress. On Tuesday, the Secretary of State officially announced the ratification of the constitutional amendment abolishing and prohibiting slavery by three-fourths of all the States, including in this ratification such States as Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, thus recognizing them as States in the Union, and legitimately acting as such through their Legislatures; and what has Mr. Stevens to say? He can say nothing against the said proclamation without putting himself in a very bad position, and he can say nothing in its favor without stultifying himself, and so he discreetly remains silent.

Thus, upon this most important measure—the constitutional abolition of slavery—President Johnson, through his Southern restoration policy, has completely flanked the radicals, and holds them as Grant held Lee within his lines at Petersburg, in a position from which there is no escape. The radicals can no longer venture upon the ground that the States excluded from Congress are out of the Union, because that doctrine upsets the great constitutional amendment—an amendment which the people of all parties and all sections accept as a fixed fact. The radicals themselves accept it. The administration, having thus gained the important point that the late rebel States are not only in the Union, but are legitimately reconstructed in their new Legislatures, it is apparent that President Johnson has the game in his hands and that his policy must prevail. The acceptance by Congress of the constitutional ratification, as declared by the Secretary of State, gives the victory to the administration.—*New York Herald.*

WONDERFUL STORY OF THE YIELD OF THE IDAHO MINES.—A private letter, dated Oro Fino, October 3, 1865, to a gentleman in San Francisco, states that a party prospecting on the War Eagle Mountain, about one mile South of the Oro Fino, found one of the richest gold and silver ledges ever found anywhere; or, as they say, it is richer than anything we read of in the history of mines. The new discovery is from one to three feet wide. The company have taken from one to five tons of the ore to the Sinker mill. The five tons yielded over one ton of bullion. A man that stops in the house with me got four pounds of the rock and crushed it. He got eighteen ounces of dust after retorting. They get blocks of native silver as large as candle boxes, and hammer it out like a wagon tire, and leave it all shining with free gold.

There is another discovery on the same mountain of a gold-bearing ledge four feet wide; they have taken out two pans of decomposed quartz twelve feet down, and washing out eighteen dollars to the pan, and there are streaks of gold in the hard rock half an inch thick. This is no exaggerated statement—it is all true.

A TERRIBLE SCENE.—A terrible scene was witnessed in Ann street, New York, on Tuesday morning, as a man, all on fire, frantic from pain, was seen rushing into the street. It appears that Mr. James R. Crawford, employed in the oil and paint store of Messrs. G. & S. Crawford, 42 Ann street, went into the vault under the store, to get a small quantity of benzine, when the fluid took fire from a lighted lamp he carried, and exploded. The burning benzine was scattered upon his face and clothing, and flames soon covered nearly his entire body. Crawford, losing his self-possession, rushed into the street, was soon followed by a crowd, and had to be knocked down, so as to cover him and subdue the flames. He was rolled into the gutter, and the flames extinguished. The poor fellow was taken into the store, where his body was found to be terribly burned. Medical assistance was procured, and hopes for his recovery are entertained by his friends.

Within the circle, five miles in diameter, of which Washington City is the centre, there are, it is believed, at the present time, no less than 40,000 colored people, four-fifths of whom were slaves at the opening of the rebellion. Among this population there are now in operation fifty-three schools, under the instruction of 112 teachers (many from New England—principally from Massachusetts and Maine,) with a total of 5,618 scholars in November, and an average daily attendance of 4,223. There are also. in addition to these day schools, fifteen evening schools for adults in Washington, three at Giesboro' Point, two at Alexandria and one in Georgetown, embracing at least 1,000 men and women. There are, moreover, three industrial schools for the instruction of colored women in the work and duties of a household.

The remains of President Lincoln was removed on the 22d inst., from the receptacle vault at Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, to the new vault erected near the site of the proposed monument. The remains of Mr. Lincoln's two children were placed in the same vault. Robert Lincoln and the Directors of the National Monument Association were present at the removal.

The Chicago *Times* thinks Mr. Sumner's proposition that, in all States where one-sixth of the population are colored, one-half of each grand jury shall consist of colored men, should be amended so that, in places where two-sixths of the population are black, all the jurors shall be colored, and where one-sixth of the people are mulattoes, one-half of the jurors shall be colored women.

The Leavenworth papers say that the directors of Butterfield's Overland Despatch Company have decided to place a strong force of resolute, well-armed men on their Smoky Hill route, for the protection of their coaches, trains, passengers, stock, &c.

There is a report of a riot in Alexandria, on the 26th, between the whites and negroes, in which six negroes and four white men are stated to have been killed, besides a number wounded. It is reported the disturbance lasted until a late hour in the night.

Russian journals state that the cholera, which has during the last two months visited the Southern provinces of the Empire, is gradually making its way North, in spite of the lateness of the season. It has appeared in Berdotchewa, a town of Russian Poland.

We find the following four lines of real wisdom in the Washington *Chronicle:*

"Think not that treachery can be just,
Take not informer's words on trust;
They ope their hands to every pay,
And you and me by turns betray."

A priest named Watzel expired suddenly in the pulpit at Kreir, in Bohemia, while preaching. He had just uttered the words, "Yes, there is a hell!" when he fell down insensible, and all efforts to restore animation were unavailing.

The Bombay *Gazette* has the following: "Our shipments of cotton in 1864-5 were less in quantity than those of 1863-4 by 25,602,315 lbs., but they exceeded the shipments of that year in value by close upon 2,500,000 sterling."

Two of the rowdies who assaulted Vallandigham at Eaton, Ohio, a few weeks since, have been arrested for prior criminal acts. One was carried off to Indiana upon the requisition of Gov. Morton.

The cholera is spreading in Russia, notwithstanding the measures taken to prevent it.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*, the oldest literary property in England, having been published 134 years, is offered for sale.

The *Patrie* says that the occupation of Rome by France since 1849 has cost the country 56,600,000 francs.

A fine statue of the Emperor Trajan is said to have been found while excavating near the Villa Lavinia, in Rome.

A Paris letter says that upwards of 20,000 persons have left the French capital for Versailles, on account of the cholera.

The population of Sweden, by the last census, was 4,070,061, and that of Stockholm 128,576.

Roger A. Pryor, of Virginia, is practicing law in New York.

The Madrid thieves stole the bed-clothes from the cholera patients.

Paris and London whist players are making a match of 100 rubbers, for $25,000.

Brilliant marriages are unusually numerous in Paris and London this season.

Sixty French mechanics recently sailed from Brest to Japan.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, December 26.—Cotton dull, at 51@52c. Naval stores dull. Gold 45⅞.

WILMINGTON, December 26.—52 bbls. turpentine changed hands to-day, at $5; 300 bbls. common rosin, at $5@$5.25; 120 bbls. No. 2, at $6@$6.50; 267 bbls. tar, at $2.25. Sales of 20 bales middling cotton, at 43c.

AUGUSTA, December 23.—The cotton market remains very steady, and prices continue to be firm. Good middling was sold yesterday, at 42c. Gold was in good demand, and brokers are buying at 46, and selling at 47; silver, buying at 42, and selling at 45.

COLUMBUS, December 21.—Cotton market dull yesterday. Middling 36@37c.

HAMBURG, December 23.—The cotton market continues about the same as at our last report, with prices from 21@27c. in gold, and 30@39c. in currency.

Hams, Strips, Sides and Shoulders.

MACKEREL, by the kit or $1 worth.
LIVERPOOL SALT.
COOKING SODA, GOSHEN CHEESE, &c., VERY LOW, by
J. H. CLARKSON & CO.,
Dec 30 1* At Clarkson & Talley's.

COTTON SEED.

BOYD'S PROLIFIC, ready for shipment, in fine condition.
COFFEE and SUGAR, low, to close consignment, by CLARKSON & TALLEY.
Dec 30 1*

An Account Book,

BELONGING to the undersigned, was taken from his table, yesterday evening, by a person, who is known. If the book is not returned immediately he will be exposed. P. W. FULLER.
Dec 30 1*

Gold Mine---7,000 Acres.

THIS splendid GOLD MINE, in the shape of agricultural and turpentine LAND, is situated on both sides of the Wateree River, 20 miles from Columbia and about 10 from Camden, heavily timbered, of virgin growth. An energetic purchaser could make the property pay the instalments as they mature, besides a handsome additional dividend. Apply to
W. A. HARRIS, Land Agent,
Dec 30 Columbia, S. C.

CANDLES, CANDLES.

PATENT PARAFINE CANDLES.
" WAX "
New Bedford Sperm "
Hydraulic Pressed "
Oriental "
Opal "
Adamantine "
For sale by RICHARD CALDWELL,
Dec 30 1* Old "Upper Ration House."

TO RENT,

A PLANTATION on Wateree River, in Richland District, containing 600 acres of cleared land—one-fourth in upland and balance in river bottom. All needful buildings on the premises. For further particulars, see the subscriber on the place, or address him at Columbia.
Dec 23 3* JOHN ENGLISH.

Auction Sales.

By Durbec & Walter.

WE will sell at our mart, THIS DAY, at 9½ o'clock, the following articles closing out the lot of goods left on consignment, consisting of:
Furniture, Crockery, Cooking Stoves and Utensils, Glassware, Flannels, Shoes, Segars, Lamps, Candles, Tea, Blankets, Pictures, Books, Clocks, Soaps, Starch, Mackerel, Sardines, &c. Dec 30

Furniture, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c.

By JAMES G. GIBBES.

C. F. HARRISON, AUCTIONEER.
THIS (Saturday) MORNING, 30th, at 10½ o'clock, will be sold, before my store,
Mahogany Sofas, Chairs, Settees, &c.
Ready-made Clothing.
Boots, Shoes, Hats.
Cassimeres, Cotton Flannels.
2 pieces All-wool 3-ply Carpet.
Ladies' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed.
Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c.
8 bbls. Onions.
10 " Irish Potatoes.
5 " Rice.
ALSO,
A choice selection of Pictures.
N. B.—Unlimited articles received until 10 o'clock on day of sale. Dec 30

Furniture.

By Francis Lance & Son.

WILL be sold, on TUESDAY, 2d January, at 10½ a. m., at the residence on Senate street, opposite Dr. Shand's Church,
A variety of Household Furniture, consisting of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Chairs, Washstands and numerous other articles.
Unlimited articles received up to hour of sale. Dec 30 stu2*

Desirable Building Lot, suitable for Family Dwelling.

By Levin & Peixotto.

ON MONDAY MORNING, January 1, at 11 o'clock, we will sell, at the Court House,
That desirable LOT, situated on the North-east corner of Plain and Marion streets, containing one-half acre, formerly occupied as the residence of J. E. Dent, Esq. Terms made known at the time of sale. Dec 29 3

Mules, Wagons, Harness, &c.

By Levin & Peixotto.

WE will sell, on MONDAY MORNING, 1st January, at 11 o'clock, at the Court House, without reserve,
1 Team of 4 Mules, Wagon and Harness.
1 " 6 " " "
ALSO,
Several single Mules and Horses.
Cows, Buggies, &c. Terms cash. Dec 28

Desirable Building Lot for Family Residence.

By Levin & Peixotto.

ON MONDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock, we will sell, at the Court House,
All that lot or parcel of LAND, situated on the West side of Sumter street, measuring on said street 44 feet 3 inches, running West 110 feet 5 inches; bounded on the East by Sumter street, on the North by lot belonging to estate of John Bryce, on the South by John Veal, and on the West by lot of Mrs. Mary Hillegas.
Titles perfect. Terms cash. Dec 28

Cottage, Bricks, Horse, Buggy, Harness, Sulky, Mules, &c.

By A. R. Phillips.

ON MONDAY next, 1st January, at 10 o'clock a. m., I will sell, at the Court House,
A neat COTTAGE, on the corner of Laurel and Wayne streets, containing four rooms, with a small kitchen in the rear. The lot fronts on Laurel street 104 feet 4 inches, and on Wayne street about 119 feet.
ALSO,
A lot of very superior Bricks, (estimated by judges to be 150 to 160,000) on Mr. McCully's lot, between Laurel and Richland streets, East side of Main street.
ALSO,
A fine Northern Mare, perfectly gentle, and a light Buggy and Harness.
A light Spring Sulky and Harness.
And 2 good Mules. Terms cash. Dec 28

Commissioner's Sale.

IN EQUITY—YORK DISTRICT.
Robert Bell and wife and others vs. Wm. Ardrey.—*Bill for Partition.*

IN obedience to the decree of the Court of Equity made in this case, I will sell, at York Court House, on the FIRST MONDAY in January next, a TRACT of LAND, situate in York District, on Sugar Creek, bounded by lands of J. T. Withers, Eliza Stewart and D. G. Bennet, and containing four hundred acres, more or less. This is a most desirable and highly productive plantation.

TERMS OF SALE.—A sufficiency of cash to pay the costs of these proceedings; the balance of the purchase money on a credit of one and two years, in equal instalments, with interest from the day of sale, and secured by the bond of the purchaser, with good sureties and a mortgage of the premises. W. B. METTS, C. E. Y. D.

CRAWFORD & MILLER,

FACTORS, SHIPPERS
AND
COMMIS'N MERCHANTS,
OFFICE IN COTTON TOWN,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

WILL store or attend to the forwarding of COTTON, PRODUCE, FURNITURE and GOODS entrusted to their care.
Will also sell HORSES, MULES, CATTLE, &c.
We pledge ourselves to use every endeavor to promote the welfare of those who may favor us with their patronage.
J. M. CRAWFORD. L. P. MILLER.
☞ Charleston *News*, Newberry *Herald*, Winnsboro *News*, Chester *Standard*, Abbeville *Banner*, Anderson *Intelligencer* and Greenville *Mountaineer* will publish two weeks, and forward bills. Dec 30