LIQUORS.

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KERP constantly on hand a full assortment of GROCERIES, and will sell them at the lowest prices possible in this market. They will receive and sell on Consignment COTTON and other PRODUCE, and will advance liberally on Cotton consigned to their House, or

WILLIAMS, TAYLOR & CO., 147 Muiden Lane, Jan 25 NEW YORK.

WILLIAM G. WHILDEN. 255 King St., Corner of Benufaine St., CHARLESTON, S. C., Has opened a large and complete stock of

HOUSE FURNISHING ARTHURS. Crockery and China Glass Ware, PLATED GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY,

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, BUCKETS, BASKETS, BROOMS, te, te. tc.

WATCHES and JEWELRY repaired. Old Gold an I Silver purchased. Orders promptly filled and forwarded.

D. F. FLEMING & CO. Wholesale Dealers

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, 2 HAYNE STREET,

Corner of Church Street, CHARLESTON, S. C. Having Resumed Eusiness,

AT THEIR OLD STAND, 2 HAYNE-STREET, CORNER CHURCH ST., ARE NOW RECE(V-ING A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED BOOTS.

SHOES. The Patronage of for Triends and the public is respectfully recited.

D. F. FLEMING,

D. P. FLEMING,

SAM'LA A. NELSON, JAS. M. WILSON. Charleston, Dec 25 Charleston, Dec 25 Dry Goods.

THE UNDERSIGNED

OF THE LATE FIRM OF ROBERT ADGER & CO. Has this day commenced the

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dry Goods Business

en nogu Her late of a La of At 252, King Street,

(In the Bend,) CHARLESTON, S. C., And offers a Stock adapted to a first-class trade.

The business will be conducted strictly upon the ONE PRICE SYSTEM. The patronage of the friends of his late Firm, and of the public generally is respectfully solicited.

JAS. B. BETTS. Charieston Jan 10 MRS. S. J. COTCHETT,

A DE FASHIONABLE

Liney Millinery Goods, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. No. 263, King Street,

CHARLESTON, S. C., OVER READ'S LACE STORE, OPPOSITE

Despareb.
Charleston, Jan 29
4teows A. C. DECOTTES. Late Cashier Bank of Hamburg.

DECOTTES & SALAS, Cotton Factor & Commission MERCHANT,

CHARLESTON, S. C., WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO THE SALE OF COTTON, LUMBER AND OTHER COURTEY PRODUCE.

Charleston, Jan 1 F. CONNER & CO., 76 East Bay,

CHARLESTON, S. C., COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS.

Wholesale Dealers in of his faithful emissary, and sant her word if subsided, she grew calm and ceased to talk the long, dark way, till at the very last about the long, dark way, till at the very last is would meat him at the end of the lane at about the long, dark way, till at the very last is would meat him at the end of the lane at about the long, dark way, till at the very last is would meat him at the end of the lane at about the long, dark way, till at the very last is would meat him at the end of the lane at about the long, dark way, till at the very last is would meat him at the end of the lane at about the long, dark way, till at the very last is would meat him at the end of the lane at about the long, dark way, till at the very last is would meat him at the end of the lane at about the long, dark way, till at the very last is would meat him at the end of the lane at about the long, dark way, till at the very last is would meat him at the end of the lane at about the long, dark way, till at the very last is would meat him at the end of the lane at about the long, dark way, till at the very last is would meat him at the end of the lane at about the long, dark way, till at the very last is would meat him at the end of the lane at the propose of here in the long, dark way, till at the very last is would meat about the long, dark way, till at the very last is would meat about the long, dark way, till at the very last is would meat about the long, dark way, till at the very last is would meat about the long, dark way, till at the very last is would meat about the long the most brilliant on the long of the propose of the sylvania House of Representatives requiring \$7.

In the Constitution of the United States, When the constitution of the United States, I had a conversation with Mr.

It would be a conversation with Mr.

It would be a conversation with Mr.

It would be conversation with Mr.

It would be conve

My Wife. I have a pleasant little wife,

Who nothing, nothing lacks; She keeps herself and things about The house as neat as wax. And everything, with woman's taste, . Scems placed expressly for

The pleasure of a man who long

Has lived a bachelor. Her handkerchiefs are white as milk, Her skirts as white as snow, Her slippered feet are small and neat, And always "on the go."

She floats about as if upb rne On gum clastic springs, Or some unseen mysterious power,

With undiscovered wings. Her glossy hair is deepest brown,

Her eyes are softly dark, And from their loving depths shoots forth Full many a cheerful spark; Her smiles send speeding on their flight

The swift-wing rosy hours, And what was once my darksome way Is radiant now with flowers.

My linen bas a glossy white, More pure than ever shone On Parian marble, and, what's more, There's ne'er a button gone.

She knits me stockings, makes me shirts, And darns up all -y reats, And saves me half of what was once My bachelor expense.

Now, all you crusty unchelors, With life's great battle sore, Go got a wife and settle down. And play the fool no more.

Don't be too nice-they're angels all-With loving bearts and true, The secret is, be kind to them, And they'll be kind to you.

Madem Scandal. A long time ago, in the Western part of it being unknown previously. England, there lived an aged couple, whose ime had passed away, since early youth, in he every day round of farm life, and who towards each other, since the time when good

holy bonds of wedlock, twenty five years before. So well was the fact of their conjugat happiness known, that they were spoken of far and near as the happiest pair in England. Now the devil (excuse the abrupt mention of ais name) had been trying for twenty years to create wont is called a "fuss in the family " netween these old companions. But much to his mornification he had not been able to aduce the old gentleman to grumble about gire a single curtain lecture. After repeated efforts, the devil became

discouraged, and had he not been a person of great determination, he would doubtless have given the work up in despair. One day ouple. As Mr. Devil and the neighbor were various crimes which she knew had been retty goods friends, they must needs stop committed by him. on the way and chat a little.

"Good morning, sir," she said, "and pray what on earth makes you look so bad this the churches doing good service?"

"Isn't Deacon W. making pleuty of bad whisker?" " Yes.

" Well, what's the matter, my highly hon Which will be said at the LOWEST MARKET plied the devil, but, (and he looked as sour as a monkey in a crab apple tree) old Blueford and his wife are injuring the cause terri for years to induce them to do right I must

say I consider them hopoless."

The hag stood a moment in deep thought.

"Are you sure you have tried every way?"

Every way I can think of."

" Are you certain?" "Well," she replied, "if you will promise to make me a present of a new pair of shoes. in case I succeed, I will make the attempt

To this reasonable request the devil gladly assented. The old hag went to Blueford's house and found Mrs. Blueford busily engaged in getting things ready for her husband's comfort on his return from work. After the

usual compliments had passed, the following dialogue took place :-"Well, friend B. you and Mr. B. have lived a long time together."

"Five and twenty years come next November," replied Mrs. B.

" And all this time you have never had a quarrel ?" "Not one."
"I am truly glad to hear it," continued the

hag. "I consider it my duty to warn you, though this is the case, you must not expect t to be always. Have you observed that of late Mr. B. has grown peevish and sullen at times?"

" A little so," observed Mrs. Biueford. "I knew it," continued the hig; "and let me warn you to be on your guard." Mrs. B. did think she had better do so, and asked advice as to how she should manage

"Have you not noticed," said the hag, that your husband has a bunch of long, harsh hair growing under the chin near his throat?"

" These are the cause of the trouble, and as long as they remain, you had better look out. Now, as a friend I would advise you to cut them off the first time you get a chance, and thus end the trouble, and you had better

look out." Soon after this the hag started for home. and made it convenient to meet Mr. B. on the way. Much the same talk in relation to his domestic happiness passed between him

and the old woman. "But, friend Blueford," said she, "I think it my duty as a Christian to warn you to be on your guard, for I tell you, your wife intends your ruin." Old Mr. B. was very much astonished yet-

when he reacked home he threw himself on bed in perplexity, and feigning himself asleep studied the matter over in his mind. His wife thinking this a good opportunity to

opposite side of the fence, handed them over o her. She was much pleased with themthey were exactly the articles.

METERIA

"But there is one thing, Mr. Devil, I would like to have explained; that is, why you hand them to me on a stick?"

"Very easy to explain," replied he, "any one who has the cunning and meanness to do as you have done, don't get nearer than twenty feet to me," so saying he fled in terror. After a while the old woman died, and when she applied for admission to the lower superier. So the old woman is yet condemned to wander ever the world, creating quarrels and strife in peaceful families and neighbor-

Would you know her name? It is Madam Scandal. When she died, the young Scandals were left orphans, but the devil, in consideration of past services done by the mother, adopted them; and so you see that he is father to that respectable class called scandal-mongers.

The Carber of a Female Robber in Mexico

A woman, named Feliciana Vogas, was lately sentenced to death at Jalapa. The Mexican-Times, edited by Ex-Governor Allen, of Louisiana, says:

The career of crime which at last leads this woman to the scaffold is so extraordinary as to excite the attention of the entire press of this city. She was the mistress of one Gonzalez, a confectioner, and soon after the arrival of a detachment of French troops at Jalapa, in conjunction with him, mixed poison in the food of the soldiers and killed ten of them. Gozalez was soon after arres ted, tried, and executed for the crime.

Feliciana, suspecting who had denounced Gonzalez, to the authorities, dressed herself in men's clothes, enticed him beyond the limits of the city and killed him; but before doing so she forced him to kneel at her leet, and opening her bosom, exposed her sex, and claimed to be the better man of the two. This crime she confessed at the time of her trial,

It would take up too much space to re ount the many crimes which have been committed by this woman, and we pass to were never known to have the least ill feeling the last, and the one for which she has been condemned-which was the robberry of \$4,old Parson Heriot had united them in the | 000 in gold and the jewelry of Senor Acosta on the night of the 15th of August last. The family had recently moved into the house, and Feliciana was employed as a do-

Public curiosity was much excited to see Feliciana, and the court-room and the streets were crowded with people. She was cool and collected, and declined to sit down when brought before the Court, but remained standing, without any perceptible emotion, except break'a t being too late or the old woman to the occasional quiver of the lips in answer to a question. Her voice was low, but perfectly intelligible. Upon being asked if sue knew with what offence she was charged, she repli-ed "I suppose for that on the table." On the table was the stolen jewelry. On being as he walked along in a very surly mood, asked how she came by it, she replied that after a other attempt to get the old lady to purrel about the plas getting into the yard, and the give it to you?" was asked. She anne met an old lair, a neighbor of the aged swered that she implies keep shent as to the

The court sentenced her to die, and she listened to the sentence without the slightest emotion. She then asked to be informed morning? Isn't the controversy between all who were in prison on charge of the robbery. as she wished to tell if they were guilty or innocent, and, on being informed, said that the mother and wife of Flores were guilty, and that others were not. She then expressed her acquiescence in the sentence, on the ground that in that way alone would she die the death of a Christian.

The announcement of her condemnation was received with sympathy by the people, who had never known a woman to be execu ted, and persons of influence sent a courier bly by their bad example, and after trying to Vera Cruz and communicated with the government at Mexico, which resulted in the respite of the woman.

A WARNING TO YOUNG MEN.—The Jack son Citizen tells a good story of a young man in that city who had been in the habit of yisiting the residence of a widow lady who had a daughter passing fair. The young man was a-siduous in his attentions, and a constant visitor. This notice awoke in the young lady's myself and see if I can raise a quarrel between heart the tender passion, and in her dreams she imagined that she should become the

wife of her Adonis.

Matters kept on in the same old way. The young man continued his marked attentions, and people began to whisper among themselves, "A match, sure!" while the knowing ones whispered, with a solemn toss of the

head,-" What did I tell you?" The young man went out to his supposed charmer's house the other evening, for the purpose of taking tea. During the meal the

mother of the girl asked,—
"When are you and — to be married?" The young man leaned back in his chair, and coully remarked that he had no idea of marrying anybody, and that he and her were only friends. He said that he supposed she understood it so all he time.

The young lady said not aword, but rose up and seized the tea-pot, which was filled with hot tea, took off the lid, and threw its boiling contents into his face, scalding him severely and leaving an ugly mark. She then furiously ordered him out of her sight. " Hell bath no fury like a woman scorned," is an old saying, and this young man can attest to

CHICKENIN HIS HAT .- Nat, a friend of ours. is very poor, rather light fingered, and it is said, not so bright as his parents could wish. The other day, while passing a neighbor's Nat raw a broad of chickens and immediate ly caught a fine one to carry home. He had not gone far, however, before he saw the oweer coming up the road, and not knowing what to do with the chicken to conceal it, at which he again placed upon his head. But the chicken having a longing for liberty, and being also pressed for air, managed to thrust his head through an opening in Nat's old straw hat. Nat was presently accosted with,-" What have you got in your hat ?"

"Nothing but my head," said Nat.
"But I see a chicken's head sticking brough the top of it, Nat."

Nat, taking off his hat and looking at it in feigned astonishment, exclaimed:

"Wall how do you s'pose that critter come in there? He must have crawled up my [Applause.]—If my blood is to be shed be cause I vindicate the Union and the preser-

this wife thinking this a good opportunity to the first took her husband's razor and crept softly to his side. Now the old lady was much frightened at holding a razor so close to her husband's neck, and her razor so close to her husband's neck, and her us, says the manners of a peantiful girl in tenne shall be poured out as a fit libation to between the two, she went to work very awkbetween the two, she went to work very awkwardly, and pulled the hairs instead of cutting them off. B. opened his eyes, and there shood his wife with a razor at his throat. After what had been teld him and seeing this, he could not doubt but that she intended to murder him. He sprang from the bed in horior, and no explanation or entreaty could convince him to the contrary. So from that time there was jaw, jaw, quarrelling, and which separates us from the gin hereafter. murder nim. He spring from the bed in lor, or, and no explanation or entreaty could convince him to the contrary. So from that time there was jaw, jaw, quarrelling and the term was jaw, jaw, quarrelling and the te time there was jaw, jaw, quarrelling and which separates us from the dim nerestier, the honor you have done me. So far as all s the position of Superintendent of the New Englishment of the of the New English Wholesale Dealers in bi his faithful emissary, and sant her word if subsided, she grew calm and ceased to talk the Constitution of the United States. When

President Johnson's Great Speech. The following is the substance of President

National Monumental Society. Alluding to Washington's Farewell Address as containing the principles by which he sought to be guided, and expressing the hope that all the States would continue their contributions to the structure to be completed, regions the devil would not let her in for fear of all the States to their proper relations to she would dethrone him, she was so much his the government, he said: I say that when these States comply with the Constitution, when they have given sufficient evidence of their loyalty, and that they can be trusted; when they yield obedience to the law, I say extend to them, the right land of fellowship and let peace and union be restored. I have fought traitors and treason in the South. I opposed the Davis, and the Toombs' and the Slidells, and a long list of others whose names I need not repeat, and now when I turn round at the other end of the line I find men I care not by what name you call them.

[A Voice.—Call them traitors.] Who still stand opposed to the restoration of the union of those States, and I am free to say to you that I am still for the preservation of this compact. I am still for the restoration of this Union. I am still in favor of this great government of ours living and folwing out its destiny.

[A Voice-Give us the names.] A gentleman calls for their names. Well. suppose I should give them.

A Voice-We know them.] I look upon them, I repeat it, as President or citizen, as much opposed to the fundamen tal principles of this government, and be lieve they are as much laboring to preventor destroy them as were the men who fought

aginst them. [A Voice—What are their names?]
I say Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania.— [Tremendous applause.] I say Charles Sum-ner, [great applause;] I say Wendell Phil lips, and others of the same stripe amongst

[A Voice-" Give it to Forney."] Some gentleman in the crowd says "Give it to Ferney." I have only just to say that I lo not waste my ammunition npon dead ducks. [Laughter and applause.] I stand for my country; I stood for the Constitution where I placed my feet upon my entrance into public life. They may traduce me; they may slander; they may vituperate, but let me say to you that it has no effect upon me. [Cheers.] Let me say in addition that I do not intend to be builled by enemies. (Applause and a cry-" The people will sustain

I know, my countrymen, it has been insinuated, but not said directly, the intimation has been given in high places, that if such a usur-pation of power had been exercised two bundred years ago in a particular region, it would have cost a certain individual his head. What usurpation has Andrew Johnson been None, none. The only usurpation I have been guilty of was standing between the people and the encroachment of power-and because I dared to say in conversation with a follow common and a Senator, that I thought amendments to the Constitu tion ought not to be too frequently made, that it would lose all its dignity, and that the old instrument wou'd be lost right of in a short time; because I happened to say if it was amended, such and such amendments should be adopted, it was a usurpation of power that would have cost a King his head at a certain time. (Laughter and applause.)
In connection with this subject, it was maintained by the same gentleman that we were in the midst of an earthquake; that he trembled and could not yield. (Laughter.)-Yes, there is an earthquake coming; there is a ground-swell coming, of popular judgment

and indignation.
[A Voice—that's true.] The American people will speak by their interests, and they will know who are their friends and who are their enemies.

What positions have I held under this gov ernment, beginning with an Alderman, and running through all branches of the Legis-

[A Voice-From a tailor up.] Some gentleman says I have been a tailor. [Tremendous applause.] Now, that did not discomfit me in the least, for when I used to be a tailor I had the reputation of being a good one and making close fits-[Great laughter] -always punctual to my customers.

and always did good work. [A Voice-No patchwork] No, I don't want any patchwork. I want

whole suit. But I will pass by this little facetiousness. My friends, some may say, "You are President and you must not talk about such things." When principles are invaded, my countrymen, when the existence of my country is imperiled, I will act as I have on former occasions, and speak what I think.

I was saying that I had held nearly all positions, from Alderman, through both branches of Congress to that which I now occupy, and who is there that will say that Andrew Johnson ever made a promise he did not ful fill. Who will say that he has ever acted any other way than in fidelity to the great mass of the people? They may talk about beheading and usurpation, but when I am beheaded I want the American people to wit ness it. I don't want, by inuendoes, by indirect remarks in high places, to see the man who has assassination breeding in his bosom, exclaim, this Presidential obstacle must be got out of the way. I make use of a very strong expression when I say I have no doubt the intention was to incite assassination and get out of the way the obstacle from place and power, whether by assassination or not. There are individuals in this government, I doubt not, who want to destroy our institument. Are they not satisfied with the blood that has been shed? Does not the murder what to do with the chicken to conceal it, at of Lincoln appease the vengeance and wrath last succeeded in crowding it into his hat, of the opponents of this government? Are they still unslaked? Do they want more blood? Have they not got honor and courage enough to obtain their objects otherwise than by the hands of the assassin? No! I

am not afraid of assassins attacking me when a brave, courageous man would attack another. I only dread him when he would go in disguite, and his footsteps noiseless. If it is blood they want, let them have courage enough to strike like men. I know they re vation of this government in its original purity and chastity, let it be shed. Let an altar

my own State. I said that we had called a convention, and had amended our constitution by abolishing slavery in that State-a Johnson's great speech, delivered in Wash- State not embraced in his proclamation. This ington, on the 22d inst. at a meeting of the met his approbation and gave him encouragement, and in talking upon the amendment to the Constitution, he said:

"When the amendment to the Constitution is adopted by three fourths of the States, we shall have all, or pratty near all, I am in he thought there should be an amendment added to the Constitution which would compel all the States to send their Senutors and Representatives to the Congress of the United States. Yes, compel them. The idea was in his mind that it was a part of the doctrine of secession to break up the government by the States withdrawing their Senators and Representatives from Congress, and, therefore, he desired a constitutional amendment to compel them to be sent. Now, how does the matter stand in the Constitution of the country? Even that portion of it which pro representation in Congress. Now, what do the people are to be oppressed with taxes, gislation of the country, they are told, You must pay your taxes; you must bear | construction." the burden of the government, but you must not participate in the legislation of the country which is to effect your for all time to come.' Is this just? Then, I say, lot us admit into the councils of the nation those who are unmistakably and unequivocally loyal; those men who acknowledge their allegiance to the government and swear to support the Constitation. It is all embraced in that; the am plification of an oath makes no difference, i a man is not loyal, but you may adopt whatever test outh you please to prove their loyalty. While the rebellion was going on, the Contitution was rolled up as a piece of parch-

ment. If it was violated in some particulars to save the government, there may have been some excuse to justify it; but now that peace is come, war is over, we want a written Constitution, and I say the time has come to take the Constitution down, unroll it, und understand its provisions. I come here to vindi-Constitution and to save it, for it does seem to me that encroachment after eucroachment is proposed. I stand to day prepared, so far as I can, to resist these encrouch

ments upon the Constitution and government. I tell the opponents of this government, I care not from what quarter they come, you who are engaged in the work of breaking up the government, by amendments to the Constitution, that the principles of free government are deeply rooted into the American heart. All the powers combined, I care not of what character, cannot destroy that great instrument, the great charter of freedom. They may seem to succeed for a time, but their attempts will be futile. They may think now that it can be done by a concur rent resolution, but when it is submitted to the popular judgment and the popular will they will find that they might as well have undertaken to introduce a resolution to repeal the laws of gravity as keep this Union from being restored. It is just about as possible to resist the great law of gravitation. which binds all to a common centre, as that great law which will bring back these States to their regular relations with the Union.

I have detained you longer than I intended. [A Voice-Go on.] We are in a great struggle. I am your in-trument. Who is there that I have not coiled and labored for? Where is the man or woman either, in public or private life, who nes not always received my attention or time They say that man Johnson is a lucky man; that no man can defeat me. I will tell you what constitutes good luck. It is due to do right and for the people. That is what con-stitutes good luck. Some hour or other the people will find out and understand who is for and who is against them. I have been placed in as many trying positions as any mortal was ever placed in, and so far I have not described the people, and I believe they will not describe me. What principle have I violated? What sentiment have I swerred rom?" Can they put their finger upon it. Have you heard them point out any discrep ancy? Have you heard them quote my pre-lecessor, who fell a martyr to his country's cause as going in opposition or contradiction

to what I have done? The very policy that I am now pursuing was pursued by me under his administration. I having been appointe by him in a particular position for that purpose. An inscrutable Providence saw proper to remove him from this to, I trust, a better world, and I came into his place; and there is not a principle of his in reference to the restoration of the Union from which I have departed Then the war is not simply upon me, but it is upon my predecessor. I have tried to do my duty. I know that some are envious and jealous, and speak of the White-House as having attractions for the President. Let me say to you the charms of the White House have as little influence upon me as upon any individ-ual in the country, and much less than upon those who are talking about it. The differ ence between the little that suffices my stomach and back is more than enough, and has no charms for me. The proud and con-

the inner man, is all the reward I ask. (Great applause.) In conclusion, let me ask this vast concours here to day, this sea of upturned faces, to come with me, or I will go with you and stand around the Constitution of our country. It is again unfolded. The people are invited to read and understand, sustain and maintain its provisions. Let us stand by the Constitution of our forefathers. Though the heavens fall; though factions should rage; though taunts and jeers may come; though abuse and vituperation may be passed out in the most virulent form, I mean to be standing by the Constitution, as the chief ark of our safety; as the palladium of our civil and our religious liberty. Yes, let us cling to it as the mariner clings to the last plank when the night and tempest close around him. Let us go away, forgetting the past and looking to the future, resolved to ondeavor to restore the government to its pristine purity, trusting in Him who is on high, but who controls all here below, that ere long our Union will be restored, and that we shall have peace, not only with all the nations of the earth, but peace and good will among all parts of the people of the United States. When your country is gone and you are about that place, look out and you will find the humble individual who now atands before you, weeping over its final dissolution.

Beecher on the Veto.

Henry Ward Beecher delivered a lecture in Breoklyn on last Tuesday. We make the following extracts:

favor of amending in the Constitution." "If the President. (Some hisses.) I am sorry let us be to others. There is a Christian there was one other adopted," said he. "What that he felt it to be his duty to veto it, and I is that, Mr. President," said I. "I have la- am sorry that the bill was so drawn that he no other medicine will touch. [Applettse.] bored to preserve the union of these States | was obliged to feel it to be his duty to veto it. It is asked, why not leave them out till they intact under the Constitution as they were before." "But," said I, "Mr. President, an amended or re-organized bureau, but only that amendment do you refer to." He said that particular form of bureau which that bill bellious son out of doors and expel him till contained. It does not commit the President against any proper department admin-istering to the blacks throughout the South We know, on the other hand, that he is in serious and weighty reasons why, in the form have become the law of the land: But I believe and am sure that no man in this land is more in favor of some legislation that shall vides for the amendment of the organic law, black man than President Johnson himself. lega—throw away the crutches and ordinance says that no State shall be deprived of its (Applause.) Men who have knowledge of et the church. The South wants kindness we find? The position taken that the States pathy and by their generous sentiments so no patronizing, but they need fraternal symshall not be represented; that we may imas not well to consider that while legislating pathy, and that, with them, will go faither
to save the freedmen it may be at the exand bring them a better mind than any depose taxes; that we send our tax gatherers to save the freedmen it may be at the exto every region and portion of a State; that pense of those laws and those instruments in but when they come here to participate in the they are carried past the point of moderation, it is well there should be opportunity for re-

The words in italies are a clear expression of Beecher's opinion, that the bill was very objectionable. We feel confident from this and other indications, that the President will secure the support of two-thirds of the people even of the North on this issue between nimself and the rad cals. Again, says Mr. Beecher:

"Do you suppose that you will always have a President like Mr. Johnson? But I am mistaken in my judgment if there has, since the earliest and best days of our Presidency, been a man more honest, more single-minded for liberty, who, without bias of the feelings or of the heart, without bias of any kind, en deavored to do that which he thought best for the interests of the country, and the whole country [Applause.] Not another

"I hold it would be better that the States should be brought into the Union to-merrow, every one of them. And in this regard allow me to say that I cannot go with either the President or Corgress. I would bring be done from these headquarters only. all in at once. They mean to keep them al! out at once. [Laughter.] They would let Grant. in a part, and let the rest wait and see how they would like it."

Beecher is a representative man. He speaks the thoughts of the property holders of the In relation to the South and the Southern

cople, he has the following remarks: wild in their political theories. They believ ed that slavery, I do not doubt it, was the best foundation on which to build States, and they meant to build up a power in the South such as the world had never seen. They be gan by taxing labor, as the North by honoring laber; they began by building up with despised workmen, as the North did with country of clay, and the North hers of iron, is solid, and unfractured yet. (Loud ap heads with crowns of straw and let the temp-

plause.) "Now circumstances lave changed, and having no longer this illusion, that slavery is of Radical editors, and we of the South will to stand in the State, they have no longer cleave to the Constitution, as we ever have ambition for that empire in the future in done, and to the champion of the Constitution, which they should run with cotton for their as we intend to do, without harsh language king. That is all gone, and they are where or feverish impatience. Belsbazzar was when he had feathers on his body and grass in his m with. Each day will fear, for the South alone, much as we grieve develop the prosperity of the South moving | to see it emanting from such a man, we have tions must die. The war passions must commonwealths. cease. It is a new South we are talang about. It has a new political economy. It has a new future. God has said by the ecountry, a military man can justly determine upon disloyally. This journal, for example, has come, though bound hand and foot. Me thinks I hear the Saviour say, 'Loose her and

let her go.' "On the other hand, look for one moment at the effects of a prolonged exclusion of the Southern States. It is weaning the citizens North and West, back to the principles of of those States more and more from the Na- our Fathers and the Constitutional compact. tional Government. For five years they have | Thus believing, we have never ceased striving not thought of Washington, except to curse with all our might to uphold his hands. But her. They have not felt the need of it. They while supporting him, we could not likewise have not feltany b'ood running through them | befriend his enemies. And yet, according that came from the national heart. It is to this order, we must be disloyal, since, in duty to my country, to my children, and to them love it? Is that the way to make them feel their need of the Government?

in the South. When we consider what Is Garrison loyal? If so, Andrew Johnson they suffered; who they were that suffered; is of all men most disloyal: if not it is our when I consider where they started from and bounden duty to maintain the President and where they brought up; when I consider the | the Constitution against them and their machiwhole history of the case, the state of public n: ti ms. feeling South is far more peaceful than we If this censorship must continue, at least, could expect. It is bad enough, but it is far let us have the same chance that is given to better than we could expect. Letter writers, an Austrian, Russian or French newspaper, travelers, say a 'reconstructed South,' 'a nice condition the South is in to be reconstructed.'

They are our bitter enemies; they gnash their abundance of the vanquishers, it is not much teeth and all. I wonder if you think that to grant.—Augusta Constitutionalist. after you soundly whip a man that he is going to thank you for it? Do you suppose that Gen. Lee, when he surrendered, should have thrown bi hands round Gen. Grant's neck, and thanked him for whipping him neck, and thanked him for whipping him and compelling him to surrender? or that through the alread? well filled seals to the front row of the dress circle, where places had been reserved for them. To do so with South go upon its knees when it sees a Yan. kee, and say, God bless you, Yankee, for all America, she stepped upon the seets, when you have done for me? These men that unfortunately her hoop, or rather the lower talk thus do not like the state of feeling at hoop of her skeleton shirt can be upon the the South. The Yankees tell us that the back of one of the seats as she sweet by, South is not fit to be reconstructed. It you and the fastening about the waist parting the do not take the South in till she heals of her wounds, you will not take her in for a long time to come. Human nature does not run left hanging in full view upon the seat. The this way. It is not a question of abstract change was astonishing; the full blown telle of which deneral Joseph E. Johnston is President.

not befall them. They lost everything—
not befall them. They lost everything—
sack into her seat, and for the next, half hour
money, fame, ambition, character and all:
sylvania House of Representatives requiring \$7,
deep gloom overhangs them, and profound ion in the audience. Though moutifying to

stretched to them. You must give them new hopes. New businers will lead them to forget old graves; new thoughts will check old tears. Kindness and business—that is what they want. I hold no community can do "There is a Freedmen's Bureau. There better than to take the example of Christian was in Congress a bill for the more efficient this matter, who, though pure and just, was organization of it. All men's hearts have the object of all offence, the most forgiving been to day excited by the tidings that that and forbearing, and who suffered rather than Freedmen's Bureau bill has been vetoed by that we should suffer; and as he was to us, magnanimity in it for wounds and woe that he learns. No; but by kindness and love and patience, they endeavor to re lospire him with hope; they open anew the spent fountains of virtue, and he is again taken infavor of such a bureau. And I confess that to the family. I am asked if I would take a on reading his message, it has left a profound man into my church knowing him to has on reading his message, it has left a profound man into my church knowing him to be a impression upon my mich that he arges most sinner. If I didn't take them in while they were still sinners, I wouldn't have enough in in which it went before him, it should not the church to say we. [Laughter.] I take the sinner in to reform him. If they do not want forgiveness and patience, I don't know what need they would have for a church at amount to an efficient protection for the ail. I would let them walk on their own black man than President Johnson himself. legs -throw away the crutches and ordinances the freedmen may be warped by their sym- words of graciousness and truth. They need nunciations you can utier. I have made war which his very safety itself resides; and if for thirty years against slavery, and wherever I saw the serpent, without hesitation I smote him. I thank God the work is done. The Constitution stands now as the summer sky stands-advancing and advancing; and though no daisies blossom nor sun warms, do we not know that every advancing month brings us near to the summer and to the per-

fect day of liberty." [Applause.] Censorship of the Press.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE U. S. " WASHINGTON, Feb 17, 1866.

"You will please send to these headquarers as soon as practicable, and from time to ime thereafter, such copies of newspapers published in your department as contain iments of disloyalty and hostility to the gevrument in any of its branches, and state whether such paper is babitual in its utter-ances of such sentiments. The persistent sublication of articles calculated to keep up he hostility of feeling between the people of he different sections of the country cannot be tolerated. This information is called for with a view to their suppression, which will "By command of Licutepant General

We are sorry to record, in view of the above order, that Gen. Grant has assumed the censorship of the Press in this country. The order is not sufficiently specific; for, without qualification of some kind, we must "But then you say, 'We want guarantees assume that its authority extends Northward that they won't meddle with and dishonor the as well as Southward. If this be the case, public debt.' I do not doubt that they would we have some little consolation left, considike to do it. I judge it from my own feelings. If I were in their place I should hate down before the General's pronunciaments, ough not to expect that this morsel should be rolled as a peculiar luxury under their tongue. would only commence with the agitating The bonds of the United States are the basis | sheets East and West, silencing their foul of the national banks, and all the banking mouthed abuse of the President and slanderbusiness of these United States are the guar- ous prevariention of men and matters in this antee that the national honor is to be pre section, we undertake to assert that his order served. Do you want anything more than would become a dead letter in our region. that ?. (Appliause.) Formerly the South had The major part of what is styled the "disloyan interest and an ambition in breaking away alty of the South" was nothing but an asserand in putting herself in an antagonism to tion of the right to hurl back slander and vitthe National Government. Her statesmen uperation upon our quill-driving assailants were d-unk with vanity—her reason ers were farther North. Had they met us with moderation, amity and charity, we would not . have been galled into retorts and stung to indignant sarcasm. By those journals our hest men have been caricatured, our women slandered, our lest cause made infamous. Good care has been taken that we should drain the gobiet of woe to the uttermost dregs. Worse than dogs, meaner than worms would honest, intelligent workmen; they built their | we be could we lick the hand that smites us or never turn upon the crushing heel. Our and God took the two halls in his hand. past annals do not speak of us as despicable; smote them together in the war, and the how very despicable would future annals stig-South fell to dust and askes, while the North | matize us, if, like crezy Lear, we bound our

est lacerate us, in maniacal submission? Let, then, the Lt. General stop the mouths

upon 4 new basis, and each day will make it no other recourse but that of acquiescence, plainer and plainer to them that nationality | biding the time when a true Restoration will is necessary for their prosperity. Oid aspira- accord us equal privilege with more favored

We confess that we do not clearly compredesires nothing so much as a true restoration according to the programme of the President. We regard him as one raised up by Providence to befriend this unhappy section, and the only one that can lead us, as well as the ment in some of its branches. Is Sumner loyal? Is Fred Dougless loyal? Is Thad. "I will now glance at the state of feeling Stevens loyal? Is Wendell Phillips loyal?

PERILS OF CRINOLINE.—A fine locking young woman in more than the usual ampli-tude of crinoline, entered a theatre lately with her beau, and was making her way