The Charleston Daily News.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—Messrs. POMEROY, HARPER, DEFREESE, of the Currency Committee, opposed RANDALL'S Gold Bill. The balance of the Committee are in favor of it.

General THOMAS will testify relative to the transfer of the Southern railroads. The New York *Tribune's* special says that General THOMAS acted under the special orders of the President.

The Ways and Means Committee will report against changing the present rate of retiring greenbacks.

General GRANT'S Spring visit to Europe is authoritatively denied.

Honduras advices state that a body of Indians have invaded the mahogany district, threatening to break up the works. The business has been suspended.

A special to the Philadelphia *Enquirer* closes its account of STEVENS' action as follows: "This ends the prospects for territorial governments at the South for this session."

The Maryland Legislature have passed an Enfranchising Act, restoring the Confederates.

The Tennessee House of Representatives have declared the seat of the member from Jackson District vacant, the Representative not being sufficiently loyal.

The *National Republican* of this city denies publishing an article credited to it, favoring armed resistance to the Congress. The *Republican* has the highest authority for saying that the article was published in the *Constitutional Union*, and was not authorized by the President.

The Bill giving suffrage to the people of the Territories, regardless of color, is a law from lapse of time, though not with Presidential approval.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—In the Senate, Mr. WILSON presented a petition from the Adjutant-General of Kansas, to the effect that that State had furnished 10,000 Union soldiers, and asking that the record of their services be printed.

Mr. WILSON gave notice of a Bill to increase and equalize the pay of army officers.

Messrs. TRUMBULL and BIGELOW were appointed a Conference Committee on disagreements regarding the appointments of Pension Agents.

The Bill to regulate judicial proceedings, and amend the Act relative to the *habeas corpus*, was passed, and goes to the President.

It provides machinery by which certain cases may be transferred from the State to the Federal Courts.

The Bill to expedite the Southern Pacific Railroad was referred.

The Bill to place the redemption of land forfeited for the non-payment of taxes in non-represented States in the hands of a Commissioner, was referred to the Financial Committee, and provides for an appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury in certain cases.

The Tariff Bill was taken up and is still under discussion.

The Senate adjourned at 7 without definite action

In the House a joint resolution, appropriating $100,000 for the removal of the wreck of the steamship *Scotland* from the Sandy Hook Channel, was passed.

The private calendar was resumed.

A resolution to accept the screw sloop-of-war *Idaho*, at $550,000, was adopted.

A Bill appropriating $7500 to pay for a house in Annandale, Fairfax County, Va., burned for military purposes, was taken up. It was argued that the bill would establish a precedent which would cost the Government many millions. The bill, however was passed—yeas, 99; nays, 27.

In answer to a question, Mr. STEVENS said "that he would dispose of his Enabling Bill in some way to-morrow."

The House then adjourned.

General News.

AUGUSTA, January 25.—A private dispatch received here says that one half of LaGrange, Ga., including the business houses, has been burned.

ROME'S POINT, January 25.—The express and mail train on the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad collided. No Southerners are reported hurt.

NEW YORK, January 25.—The Associated Press Ship News Reporter has compiled from his files a list of arrivals at this port during the year 1866. It shows that there has been an increase over the arrivals of 1860, viz: Steamers, 163; ships, 78; and barks 104; while there was a decrease in brigs of 12, and schooners 103.

The steamers *Kangaroo* and *Josiah* have arrived, and the steamer *James S. Green*, from Newbern.

BOSTON, January 25.—The Boston Ladies' Aid, and the Slavery Aid Society, held its thirty-third anniversary meeting, at which there was a slim attendance. WENDELL PHILLIPS said that the North must be kept up to the level of devotion and sacrifice manifested by the South; and we must get JOHNSON out of the way, not to punish him, but because we want his place to work from. The President, he added, is a traitor, and the Supreme Court poisoned with disloyalty. Congress must absorb the Government and save it.

GALVESTON, January 24.—Gen. GRIFFIN, successor to Gen. CADEAU, forbids the proposed honors to the remains of ALBERT SYDNEY JOHNSON.

MILWAUKEE, January 25.—A severe snow storm, extending over the whole State, commenced last night and still continues. The railroads are blocked.

Domestic Markets.

MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, January 25.—Stocks steady. Money 7 per cent. at last Board. Gold 34⅛; 10-40's 99⅛; 7-30's, all series, 104; nothing done in 5-20's; Missouri Sixes 70; Ohio and Miss. Certificates 24⅛; 5-20's of '62 107; of '64 105; of '65 105; 10-40's 99⅛; 7-30's 104; Virginia Sixes 59; Missouri Sixes 88. Stock market heavy and lower. Sterling 9⅛; Sight 10.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Money little closer towards the close. Capital not so readily obtained at 7 per cent. on call. Gold closed firm at 34⅛. Foreign Exchange in moderate demand at 9⅛a9⅜ for prime Bankers' Bills. Governments heavy and lower. Stocks heavy at last open Board, and decidedly lower. Receipts at the United States Assistant Treasury to-day $1,573,253; payments $774,302.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Cotton dull and unchanged; sales 250 bales; Middling Uplands 33¾a34. Flour 10a15c. lower, and more doing, State 10⅝a12⅛; Ohio $11 85a14; Western $9⅝a13½; Southern brands dull and drooping, at $11⅛a16¾. Wheat dull; no transactions. Corn more active and a shade firmer: Mixed Western $1 16⅛a1 18; Jersey and Yellow Western $1 19. Beef heavy: New Plain Mess 12a18; Extra 17a20. Pork closed firmer: sales 4400 bbls. New Mess $20⅛; old do. $19 25; Prime $16⅛a17. Lard dull and lower, at 12a13½ for new. Whiskey dull and nominal. Groceries generally dull and quiet. Naval Stores dull: Turpentine 65⅛a66½; Rosin 4a9. Tallow quiet, at 11⅛a11½. Freights firm: ¼d by sail. Flour dull and declining. Wheat dull and nominally lower. Corn a shade firmer: Mixed Western $1 16⅛a1 17, in store. Rice quiet. Oats quiet. Pork heavy and declining: New Mess $20 25a20 31; for Western Old Mess $19 25. Whiskey nominal. Barley dull: Canada West, free, $1 12½. Peas dull. Freights firmer.

NEW ORLEANS, January 25.—Cotton a shade easier. Sales 4200 bales; Low Middlings, 31c.; Middlings, 32c.

MOBILE, January 25.—Cotton dull. Middlings, 30½c.

AUGUSTA, January 25.—Cotton easier. Middlings 30c. Offerings light.

SAVANNAH, January 25.—Cotton dull. Liverpool Middling, 31½c.

BALTIMORE, January 25.—Flour—Howard street Family, $14; Western Superfine, $10a10 50. Wheat—Southern old, $2 75a3 05. Corn lower; White 96a93. Oats 88. Provisions quiet but firm. Coffee and Sugar unchanged but quiet.

LOUISVILLE, January 25.—Sales of Tobacco, 32 hhds., at $3a13. Superfine Flour $10. Shelled Corn 70; in the ear 62. Prime Red Wheat $2 85. Oats 62. Hay $21 ⅌ ton. Mess Pork $20; Bulk Shoulders 8½c.; Bulk Clear Sides 11½c.; packed Bacon Shoulders 11⅛; Bacon Hams 16. Lard, in tierces, 12⅛. Whiskey $2 29.

ST. LOUIS, January 25.—Flour inactive; sales $10 75@11 for extra; $15@15 50 for double extra. Wheat dull and heavy at $2 80 for strict and $2 85 @$2 92 for choice. Corn firm but inactive at 80c. for mixed; 81@82c. for mixed and yellow, and 83@84c. for white. Oats dull at 66@69c. Provisions dull. Mess Pork held at $20@20 50. Bulk clear Sides, 11c. Shoulders, 8½c. City Bacon, clear Sides, 13½c. Bacon Shoulders delivered in February, March, and April, 10½c. Lard, 12c. in tierces, and 13½c. in kegs. Hogs dull and lower at $6 50@$6 65, but $6 65 the highest offered at the close. Whiskey, $2 10@2 15, and unsettled.

CINCINNATI, January 25.—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn a shade firmer; in the ear 56c.; shelled 62c. Oats 51c. Whiskey dull at $2 25. Provisions dull, with an increasing disposition to sell. Groceries steady.

The Cincinnati Board of Trade have adopted the cental system of selling grain, and changing the weight of a barrel of flour to 200 pounds, to take effect from the 20th September next. The Board recommends others to adopt this time instead of March 1st.

LITERARY.

ST. ELMO; a Novel by Augusta J. Evans. New York: Carleton, Publisher. 1867. For sale by John Russell, King street.

We have not, in a long time, perused a work of fiction that has interested us as much as *St. Elmo*. We have read, before, books as fascinating, and, perhaps, books as learned; but have never found the two united as in the present work. We have read moral and religious novels, plenty of them, and we have also read the sentimental and the sensational. *St. Elmo* belongs to none of these. It is *sui generis*—uniting good points from them all, skilfully woven together by the hand of genius, and endowed by that magic wand with an air of life few could bestow upon such a cumbersome mass of learned material.

Miss EVANS is unquestionable a most remarkable woman. When she made her *debut*, some eight or nine years ago, by the publication of *Beulah*, she created a great sensation in literary circles, and the discerning every where at once predicted for her a brilliant future. *Macaria*, published during the latter part of the war, disappointed her admirers; it was a story deeply tinged with the sadness of the times in which it was written, and is, perhaps, more full of the defects to be found in all the writings of our authoress, than either of her other two books.

Although the authoress deprecates adverse criticism, and devotes two labored chapters to this subject, adopting a trick by no means new, of anticipating every possible objection to her work, and refuting the same,—she has really nothing to complain of. The first critical journals of the country have spoken of St. Elmo in terms of most unexpected praise. It should be remembered that she laid herself open to criticism to a remarkable degree even in *Beulah*. It was the first production of a young and unknown authoress, published with her name in full, who laid claim to an amount of learning, very unusual in novelists, and altogether so among female writers. The book, although giving abundant proof of merit, was not without many faults, which, however, the considerate critic felt sure would be corrected in the future writings of the authoress.

Beulah, accordingly, was widely read, and its "learning" as widely condemned. People talked unkindly about the authoress, and charged her with making a parade of her erudition. *Macaria* met with the same fate. When *St. Elmo* was announced the novel-reading world was on the *qui vive*, to see what it was like. They knew Miss EVANS possessed great power in constructing an interesting narrative, and were perfectly willing to enter the golden regions of cloudland, with her as *cicerone*. The more judicious of her friends and admirers were naturally curious to see the improvement wrought by years of study, and by the experience of several additional years of life. We have now read *St. Elmo*, and while we place it above any cotemporary work of fiction produced in America, and read it with the greatest pleasure, we cannot in candor withhold censure, where we think it deserved.

Miss EVANS has cultivated her fancy perhaps over much. A due admixture of the real and ideal is requisite to constitute a perfect work of art. In "St. Elmo," the latter greatly predominates. The pictures she paints are fine creations, life-like, too, in a certain sense, but not faithful to nature. They are very attractive, indeed, but they are nature idealized. In this she can find precedent in DICKENS, the greatest of living writers of fiction, who, invariably in every one of the numerous characters he has given to the world, improves on the homeliness of nature.

"Edna Earl," the heroine of this book, is altogether, perhaps, the most remarkable character known, either in history or fiction. Lady JANE GREY was a tyro, and the "Admirable" CRICHTON, a very ordinary Chrichton, when compared with "Edna." This young lady, daughter of a carpenter, and grand-daughter of a blacksmith, born in the vicinity of Chattanooga, early lost her parents, and at the age of twelve her grand-father died, the last of her kin. She then, young as she is, determines to make a support, in order to educate herself as a teacher; and with this view sets out for Columbus, Ga., where she hopes to find employment in a certain factory. The car runs off the track, there is a grand smash-up, and little "Edna" sustained a serious injury. Here she is found by "Mrs. Murray," a lady of wealth, who lived at a most gorgeous palace, along the Georgia State Road, near Chattanooga. Said palace was known as *Le Bocage*, and in reading Miss EVANS' description of it we constantly forget we are not reading of the Garden of the HESPERIDES. Here Edna pursues her studies under the direction of the clergyman of the neighborhood, Mr. Hammond. Ere she reaches eighteen summers she has mastered the *omnt scibile*. The Talmud was familiar to her as were the writings of ZOROASTER. The Organon of Aristotle formed her light reading. She wrote a brilliant and most learned monograph, which was published in the leading literary magazine of New York, entitled: "Who struck the Marble Gods of Greece," to prove that Alcibiades was not the iconoclast he has so long been considered. All this before she was nineteen.

Miss EVANS likes not to have her learning found fault with. But no one can read her books without running foul of these learned snags. We will not say that she has gleaned it all out of the encyclopaedias, a charge she seems specially to resent. We will only remark, in the first place, that the greatest of all arts is to conceal art. Learning is no reproach, but an ostentatious display is not to be commended. Any one who has in his own person climbed the steep hill of knowledge,—plodding before the break of day, and painfully bending over the blurred page by the dim and feeble glare of the midnight lamp,—acquires a veneration for the ancient treasures, and speaks not of them as lightly as does our authoress. There are plenty of learned men, and there have been learned women also, but ladies do not generally graduate in the abstruse sciences, or discuss nice points in Greek history with Groto, at the age of seventeen or eighteen. The acquisition of learning is the work of a life time, and the same man is rarely an adept in classic and scholastic lore, and, at the same time, the writer of brilliant romances. We know BULWER will be quoted as an exception. But his learning is in the back ground, as compared with ST. ELMO. WALTER SCOTT also know much of many things, but seldom obtruded his knowledge on his readers. Nay, he was himself remarkably humble on the subject of his acquirements. But we have said enough, and more than enough, on this topic.

"Edna Earl" is doubtless the beau ideal of Miss E.'s type of true and perfect womanhood, and the character is well drawn, and fascinates the reader, as Edna is said to have fascinated all who came in contact with her. St. Elmo, the hero, is perhaps still less true to nature than Edna—altogether ideal if not impossible,—both as to his vices and to his virtues, and sudden and radical reformation. But such as he is, he will be readily acknowledged King in every tender female heart.

The aim of the book is a noble one,—no less than to teach woman her proper sphere and mission; and although the model is somewhat too highly drawn, and beyond the reach of the great majority, still it is one we can have no hesitation in recommending.

Miss EVANS is a great admirer of JOHN RUSKIN, and sends forth her book with a beautiful motto extracted from his writings, which we reproduce, as best exhibiting the object of the work under consideration:

"Ah, the true rule is—a true wife in her husband's house is his servant; it is in his heart that she is queen. Whatever of the best he can conceive, it is her part to be; whatever of the highest he can hope, it is hers to promise; all that is dark in him she must purge into purity; all that is failing in him she must strengthen into truth; from her, through all the world's clamor, he must win his praise; in her, through all the world's surface, he must find his peace."

Miss EVANS has made her mark in literature, and we hope she will write again and often. Already, her publishers inform us, 20,000 copies of *St. Elmo* have been sold, and more are being printed. The secret of Miss E.'s success is that she is a true, whole-souled woman, and finds, even for her ideals, a ready appreciation and sympathy from myriads of her countrywomen. Never before could America boast of such brilliant success on the part of a female writer.

MARGARET MAITLAND OF SUNNYSIDE; by Mrs. Olyphant, author of "Zaidee," &c.

Mrs. OLYPHANT is a favorite author of ours. She is always instructive and charming, and in none of her works more so than in the one now before us. the quaint, simple language in which the story is told has a peculiar fascination. There is a wonderful strength and beauty in the Scotch idiom, and here we have it in all its purity.

Mrs. Margaret Maitland is a Scotch lady, belonging to the middle class of society, daughter of the former Minister of Pasturelands, and sister to the one with whom we form acquaintance in the pages of her history. She and her servant, Jenny, are both perfect in their way, finely drawn types of their respective grades, each using the language suited to her sphere of life in full perfection.

Indeed, it is hard to find a better picture of Scottish life and manners, certainly not a more pleasing one, than is here presented to us. Grace Maitland, the heroine, is educated by Mrs. Margaret Maitland, and though bearing the same name, is no relative. She and Mary Maitland, the minister's daughter, Mrs. Margaret Maitland's niece, are beautiful, natural characters—not strong-minded women, but pure, gentle and true; such as shed a soft, sweet influence over all that come in contact with them; such as we sometimes have the privilege of meeting in real life, as well as in the pages of fiction; such as it is good to be associated with, even in the realms of imagination.

There is not much plot, but quite enough to make the book interesting. No thrilling excitement—no murders—no bigamies—no wonderful mysteries—all is natural and peaceful; and for this reason the book is doubly welcome. It comes to us like an oasis amid the siroccos, which constitute the fashionable literature of the day, and we recommend all who wish something truly refreshing—something that will make them feel, when they lay the book down, that they have parted from good and genial company, to read this book. When the book first came out, it was very much admired, but it has been out of print for some years, and is now republished in a very attractive form by W. J. POOLEY, New York, and is to be found at S. G. COURTENAY'S book store, in Broad street, through whom we have received our copy.

THE OLD GUARD, a Monthly Magazine, devoted to Literature, Science and Art, and the Political Principles of 1776 and 1787. February.

The February number opens with an able and exhaustive article from its editor, entitled "Congress, not a Congress," which every Democrat and Republican in the land ought to read. W. GILMORE SIMMS' story of "Joscelyn," grows in interest, and promises to be intensely interesting. JOHN ESTEN COOKE'S second article on "The Battle of Port Republic," is more sketchy than the first one on "Manassas." The story of "Alverly" is well done. The "Capitol of Washington," from the graphic pen of JOHN R. THOMPSON, formerly editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, is a dashing description of the present condition of that structure. Prof. T.'s description of the "Alhambra" is almost equal to IRVING'S. The poetry in the number is good, especially THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH'S "Charge by the Ford." The Book Table and Editor's Table will attract attention.

FROM EUROPE.

By late steamer from Europe we have the following general news:

England.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Referring to the *Alabama* claims, the London *Times* of the 8th of January says:

We have authority to state that in reply to a communication received from the Government of the United States, her Majesty's Minister at Washington has been instructed to ascertain whether that Government is prepared to accept the principle of arbitration upon the pending differences arising out of the late civil war, provided an agreement can be come to as to the points to which such arbitration should apply.

The *Times*, of the 9th, says:

It is now for the Government of the United States to say whether they will accede to the principle of arbitration, the precise terms and subjects of which are properly reserved for subsequent discussion. Of course the depredations of the Alabama are the real sources of dispute; and the great question for the arbitrator will be to what extent, if any, Great Britain is responsible, legally or morally, under circumstances to be duly set forth in the case, for the consequences of her escape from the Mersey. The law officers of the two countries, if they could meet for consultation, would probably succeed, in a very few hours, in framing a statement perfectly satisfactory to both. There is, indeed, no controversy about the facts. The controversy is about the principles which should be applied to them. Here the amplest discretion should, upon every ground, be left to the arbitrator.

The Times believes that Lord Stanley, in making a proposal all but identical with that which Lord Russell declined, will be supported by public opinion, and, further, that his moral courage in taking a course repugnant to a false but plausible sentiment of national dignity, will be rewarded by success.

The *Telegraph's* account is as follows:

It is understood that her Majesty's Ministers have expressed their readiness to deal with the claims put forward by the Government of Washington in respect to the Alabama by referring the matter to arbitration. In so doing they rescind the refusal of Lord Russell to admit the idea of arbitration; but at the same time they recognize those difficulties in the way of any such settlement which prompted the decision of the late Minister for Foreign Affairs. Of course, while the principle of arbitration is accepted, the acceptance must be subject to the condition, that the points referred shall be found admissible; and the Government of the United States will now have to define what are the exact issues on which it claims redress for alleged injuries.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

All the conservative journals, in their new year's articles, indicate reform as one of the things to be done this year. It may, therefore, be set down as certain that Lord Derby's Government will bring in a bill to amend Parliamentary representation. The Liberal papers advise the people to be on their guard against deception, as it is likely some bill which will confirm the power of the aristocratic classes, while professing to extend the franchise, will be introduced. The Morning Post, of the 2d (Tory), suggests a possibility that other legislation may impede progress in the matter of reform, and suggests the pacification of Ireland and the increase of the army as among pressing matters.

THE CABINET.

The first Cabinet meeting preparatory to the assembling of Parliament was held on the 6th inst. It has confirmed that grave differences had existed in the Cabinet on the subject of military estimates. and it was believed that these divergences of views had been adjusted by a compromise which would involve a small increase of military expenditure. It was also given out that the question of a Reform Bill had not been absolutely settled, but that the Ministry was likely to "proceed by resolution," unless the temper of the House of Commons should be manifestly in favor of immediate action.

Hungary.

PESTH, January 3.—In his answer to the congratulations offered to him on New Year's day, M. Deak said:

"At the beginning of the last year, we knew that a grave duty weighed upon our consciences, but none of us foresaw that before long that duty would become as heavy as it is now. So many misfortunes, so many political and material miseries, have overwhelmed us, that it is difficult for us to avoid them completely. I do not say that every hope is vanished, but a solution is more difficult now than last year. We do all that can be done. We go as far as we can go, and where duty bids us to go. However, I ask you but one thing—continue to have confidence in me."

Austria.

The Emperor and Empress received at Vienna, on the 8th inst., a numerous deputation sent by the Hungarian Diet to congratulate their Majesties on the opening of the new year. The Emperor, in reply to the address from the spokesman of the deputation, expressed hopes that the New Year would afford, by the blessings of peace, some compensation for the losses which had befallen the country, and that in Hungary the sure basis of public welfare and constitutional development might, by the display of mutual confidence, be more speedily and lastingly strengthened.

Prussia.

The hereditary Prince of Augustenburg had issued an address to the inhabitants of Schleswig-Holstein, dated Baden, January 2. In this address, while reserving the Augustenburg claims, he releases the Schleswig-Holsteiners from all obligations undertaken toward him by oaths or promises of allegiance. A deputation from the nobles of Schleswig-Holstein waited upon the King at Berlin on the 7th, when Herr Reventlow, spokesman of the deputation, addressed his Majesty as follows: "We are happy and grateful to see our dearest interests intrusted into the hands of your Majesty, and we are proud to belong to the renowned Prussian monarchy, and to participate in the blessings of the common Fatherland." The ceremony of formally taking possession of the Duchies was expected to take place in a few days.

A proclamation has been issued by the Minister of the Interior, ordering the electoral lists for the North German Parliament to be drawn up by the 15th of January, and the elections throughout the entire monarchy to take place on the 12th of February.

Germany.

FRANKFORT, January 6.—Yesterday the Assembly of Burghers unanimously resolved to accept the functions of municipal councillors which have been offered them by the Prussian Government.

BERLIN, January 9.—The party of Progress intend to bring forward a bill in the Chamber of Deputies demanding that the members of the North German Parliament should receive a salary, and that their travelling expenses should be repaid to them.

It is positively asserted that Herr von Savigny will be appointed President of the Federal Commission.

Russia.

A St. Petersburg telegram, of January 5, says: Three ukases concerning Poland, and bearing date the 19th December, have been issued to-day. The first introduces the Russian system into the financial administration of Poland, and publishes a provisional financial direction at Warsaw under the control of the Finance Minister at St. Petersburg. The definitive constitution of this office as a permanent finance direction is reserved. The second ukase regulates the postal administration of Poland, and subordinates it to the Russian Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs. The third decree simplifies the general Polish administration. It orders that from the 13th of January, Poland shall be divided into five instead of ten provincial governments, and eighty-five districts, and that offices for the payment of taxes shall be established on that day in the governments and districts according to the new division of the new kingdom.

"It also grants fuller powers to the Governors, and orders the formation of local bodies of guards.

"The sentence passed upon the Polish exiles who took part in the revolt in Siberia having been confirmed by the Emperor, have been carried into effect. Of the seven condemned to death, four have been shot, and the remainder sent off to be kept at hard labor, together with those who were sentenced to the latter punishment. Corporal punishment has been remitted in all cases."

The London Times says the Imperial decrees abolish all that remained of Poland as a separate kingdom. Russia has had her will, and Polish nationality ceases to exist.

The Invalide Russe, commenting upon the ukases relating to Poland, says that the object of these decrees is the practical union and equalization of the regulations existing in Poland with those in force in Russia. "Administrative assimilation," it adds, "will enable the Government to extend to Poland all the improvements which have been introduced in Russia."

It is not true that Marshal de Berg, Lieutenant of the Emperor in Poland, will be merely Governor of Warsaw in consequence of the new measures introduced in that kingdom. Marshal de Berg will continue to exercise the functions of Viceroy in Poland as heretofore, and he continues to enjoy the full confidence of his sovereign, while his rule seems to be fully appreciated in Poland itself.

Greece.

REPORTS FROM CANDIA.

ATHENS, December 29.—Mustapha Pasha, on the 9th of December, having traversed the village of Alikiano (which was pillaged by his troops), attacked the advanced positions of the Christians at Kares, and, after five hours' hard fighting, the Turco-Egyptian army was obliged to fall back on Laki, suffering a loss of 500 to 600 men. It is affirmed that, in traversing the villages of Orthormi and Coraco-Scafida, the Turkish troops massacred thirty women and children. In the villages of Galata and Skinez, near Canea, two peaceable Christians have been put to the sword.

The Governor of Canea has informed the Consuls, by circular, of the blockade of Crete. The United States Consul replied that he could not consider it legal, since it was not effective. Two thousand women and children dying of hunger and cold were on the seashore in Selino waiting for some European men-of-war to save them. A Turkish frigate made its appearance and began to fire on them, killing a few and wounding others. The number of the Times newspaper containing a leading article advising Turkey to voluntarily give up Candia and thereby settle the Eastern question for a time, was publicly crowned by the people last night.

P. S.—The frigate Grand Admiral has just arrived at the Piræus from Candia, bringing 1200 refugee women and children whom it has saved.

NEGOTIATIONS.

A Berlin telegram states that negotiations have recently taken place between the Governments of France and England relative to the differences which have arisen between Greece and Turkey, and that the two Governments have resolved not to interfere in the matter, excepting in the case of intervention on the part of Russia. This latter essentiality is not considered probable.

The Evening Post (evening edition of the official Vienna Gazette) declares certain statements contained in a recent article of the Memorial Diplomatique to be false, and says Austria has made no proposal to the Signitary Powers of the treaty of Paris, but has only addressed a confidential dispatch to the Austrian Embassador in Paris, instructing him to open the way for an exchange of views between the French and Austrian Cabinets on the questions at issue in the East.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT.

The Mayor of Georgetown, Mr. Henry Addison, is the first person to move practically in the matter of carrying out the details of the recent Suffrage Act for this District. He issues notice today "to all the male inhabitants of this town, above the age of twenty-one years, both white and colored, that the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of this town will be in open session, in the Mayor's office, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., on the 23d, 24th and 25th days of January, 1867, for the preparation of a list of the names of all persons who may judge to be qualified to vote in the several voting precincts of this town, and for the reception of evidence of the qualifications of persons claiming the right to vote in all elections in this town under the provisions of a late act of Congress.—*Wash. Corr. N. Y. Times, Jan. 21.*

SUPREME COURT.

I learn that the decision of the Supreme Court in the test oath cases has received a very narrow construction at the Treasury. It is, for the present at least, held by heads of Bureaus in that Department that the decision does not embrace officers of the Government, and that no salaries can be drawn by officials who have been unable to take the oath prescribed by the Act of July 25, 1862. From this it would seem that it is thought in some quarters that, however plainly the reasoning of a court might apply to other than the very cases before it, the special matter decided only should be considered as settled. Doubtless this question will receive the early consideration of the Attorney General, when, it is to be hoped, a different ruling will be uniformly adopted. The Government itself is evidently a sufferer from the limited number of persons, under existing circumstances, from among whom they are compelled to choose the officers connected with the revenue and postal systems in the Southern States.

[*Washington Corr. Baltimore Gazette, 22d.*

THE GOLD BILL.

The following is the text of the Bill passed by the House of Representatives on Monday, to provide for the sale of gold, and for other purposes;

Be it enacted, &c., That after the passage of this act, whenever any sale shall be made of coin from the Treasury of the United States, public notice of not less than six days shall be given by advertisement in one daily newspaper in each of the cities of Washington and New York, designating the amount to be offered, inviting proposals for any part thereof, naming the place and the hour up to which such sealed proposals will be received, the terms of payment, and when and where such proposals shall be offered. Such proposals shall be addressed to the assistant treasurer at New York, and shall be opened by him in the presence of such persons who may choose to attend at the time designated in the notice, and no proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by a certificate of deposit in the treasury of the United States of five per centum of the amount of coin bid for in such proposal, which shall be received as part pay for the coin bid for when the proposal is decided, or refunded to the party making the same when not accepted, and payments may be received for coin thus disposed of in compound interest notes with the interest accrued thereon. The Assistant Treasurer, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall have the right to reject the whole or any part of such proposals, provided that none but the highest bid shall be accepted, and in case of different bids at the same rate, said bids shall be accepted only *pro rata*.

AID FOR THE SOUTH.—The New York Tribune announces that a practical organization for the relief of the suffering at the South has been formed in that city, under management of ladies of the highest character and position, with no reference whatever to political relations. Steps will be taken so to co-operate with General Howard as to avoid waste or misdirection in the distribution of the supplies, and Commodore Garrison has offered the use of a steamer to convey contributions to any point which may be designated. The New York World has a notice apparently of the same movement, which says:

"No political color whatever is to be given to this movement. It will have but one object, the saving of them that are ready to perish, and will be administered in but one spirit, the spirit of that charity which blesses both them who receive and them who give. The ladies are encouraged to their good work by Mayor Hoffman, by the Catholic Archbishop of New York, by Bishop Potter, by Dr. Tyng, and by a number of other eminent laymen and clergymen. They have taken a central office at No. 14 Bond street, where supplies of dry goods, clothing, &c., may be sent from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M."

THE LECTURES AT THE COLLEGE OF FRANCE.—At the College of France brilliant lecturers have begun their annual discourses. Nearly every subject of human speculation here receives illustration, if we except medicine, left untouched this year on account of the dangerous illness of its illustrious professor, M. Claude Bernard, and elementary Sanscrit, that is handled as easily as the weight of the subject permits, at the Imperial Library. M. Havet has begun a series of lectures upon the Latin literature after Tacitus. M. Daremberg lectures upon the history of medical sciences; Berthollet discourses upon methods in organic chemistry, &c.

Read the Certificate of Rev. R. T. Flualin.

TO DR. HOSTETTER:

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that I was taken with the dyspepsia a year ago last March, and, for a period of eight months, was one of the most miserable creatures you ever beheld, not being able either to eat, drink or sleep, and was compelled to walk the floor incessantly. I was nearly deprived of my reason, and hope had entirely left me, all the efforts made for my recovery having proved fruitless.

By the first of November, 1865, I had become so weak and feeble that I could scarcely stand alone, and, to all appearance, would soon die. At this time (having read your advertisement), my wife prevailed upon me to try your Bitters. A bottle was procured, and, strange to say, I soon commenced recovering. I have taken four bottles, and am enjoying as good health now as could be expected for one of my age (about sixty years). I have no doubt that it was your Bitters alone, under Divine Providence, that effected this wonderful cure. R. T. FLUALIN.

HUDSON, MICHIGAN, August 30, 1866.
January 21

MARRIED,

At the Hasel street Synagogue, in this city, on the 23d inst., by the Rev. Dr. M. H. MYERS, Mr. EDWARD B. COHEN, of Athens, Ga., to JANETTE, eldest daughter of DAVID ELIAS, Esq., of Charlotte, N. C. *

☞ Athens, Ga., and Charlotte, N. C., papers please copy.

☞ **The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances** of Mr. R. P. WISH, and Mr. T. J. MCMILLAN, also Mrs. MARY P. PATRICK, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Service of Mrs. ELIZABETH E. WISH, at Bethel Church, *To-Morrow* (Sunday) *Morning*, at half-past Twelve o'clock A. M. January 26

☞ **The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances** of Mr. and Mrs. JAMES KENNY, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their Son EDWARD, *To-Morrow*, the 27th instant, at their residence, No. 131 Queen street, at Three o'clock, P. M. * January 26

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CITADEL SQUARE CHURCH.—REV. LUCIUS CUTHBERT, Pastor.—Services *To-Morrow Morning* at 10½ o'clock, and at *Night* at quarter-past 7 o'clock.
January 26 1

☞ NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE at the next Session of the Legislature of the State of Georgia for a CHARTER to Construct a Railroad from Salkehatchie, S. C., to Millen, Ga.
CHARLESTON, S. C., January 25, 1867.
January 26 1

☞ ORPHAN HOUSE CHAPEL.—THE REV. A. TOOMER PORTER, of the Church of the Holy Communion, will perform Divine Service in this Chapel, *To-Morrow Afternoon*, 27th instant, at 3½ o'clock.
January 26 1

☞ COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—ORDERED, That *Saturday*, the 26th inst., be appointed as SENTENCE DAY and for the call of the CONTINGENT DOCKET, and that the Clerk of the Court give notice to this effect through the public journals.
By order of Judge DAWKINS.
J. W. BROWNFIELD, C. G. S. and C. P.
January 24

☞ BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE Capital Stock of the Charleston and Florida Steam Packet Company will be opened at the office of Messrs. J. D. AIKEN & CO., on South Atlantic Wharf.
Information of the purposes and prospects of the Line will be furnished to those persons desiring to subscribe.
January 23 4

☞ WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE E. M. WHITING, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Charleston (Judicial) District, at the next election.
September 10

☞ NOTICE.—I, KATE DOUGLAS, WIFE OF WILLIAM H. DOUGLAS, now residing at No. 2 King street, and carrying on the retail business, give notice that in one month from the date hereof I will act as a SOLE TRADER. KATE DOUGLAS.
JANUARY 8TH, 1867. 1mo January 8

☞ MESSRS. FREEMAN & PUNDT HAVING executed to me a Deed of Assignment for the benefit of their creditors, a meeting of the same is respectfully requested at my office, No. 10 Broad-street, on *Thursday*, 1st February, at 5 o'clock P. M., to appoint an Agent to act with the undersigned. PHILIP H. KEGLER.
January 21

☞ THE HEALING POOL AND HOUSE OF MERCY.—HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS, for Young Men, on the CRIME OF SOLITUDE, and the ERRORS, ABUSES and DISEASES which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
January 15 3mo

☞ FINAL NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING demands against the estate of BENJAMIN FORT, deceased, late of Saint James, Santee, will present them, duly attested; and those indebted will make payment to PETER D. LINCOLN,
Administrator of Estate Benjamin Fort.
January 19 s3*

☞ WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE WM. BLUM DINGLE as a Candidate for the Sheriffalty at the ensuing election.
September 11 6s

☞ MESSRS. EDITORS:—PLEASE ANNOUNCE JOHN T. MILLIGAN as a Candidate for Sheriff of Charleston District, at the election in July next, and oblige.
THE MECHANICS AND WORKINGMEN.
September 29 s

☞ MESSRS. EDITORS:—YOU WILL PLEASE announce Gen. A. M. MANIGAULT as a Candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing election. A CITIZEN.
November 3 stu

☞ A MODERN MIRACLE!—FROM OLD AND young, from rich and poor, from high-born and lowly, comes the universal voice of praise for
HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.
It is a perfect and miraculous article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brash, dry and wiry hair into Beautiful Silken Tresses. But, above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.
Use it a few times, and
PRESTO, CHANGE!
the whitest and worst looking hair resumes its youthful beauty. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the roots, and fills it with new life and coloring matter.
It will not take a long, disagreeable trial to prove the truth of this matter. The first application will do good; you will see the NATURAL COLOR returning every day, and,
BEFORE YOU KNOW IT,
the old, gray, discolored appearances of the hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining, and beautiful locks.
Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect. You will find it
CHEAP TO BUY. PLEASANT TO TRY, and SURE TO DO YOU GOOD.
There are many imitations. Be sure you procure the genuine, manufactured only by
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.
For sale by all druggists. Wholesale by
March s1yr* DOWIE & MOISE, Charleston.

☞ BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair dressing. Sold by all Druggists and fashionable hairdressers, and at my office, No. 1123 Broadway, New York. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.
January 4 3mos

☞ AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.—OLD EYES made new, without Sp