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CHARLESTON. THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1867.

NS NEWS SUMMARY. Cold closed in New York at 12 1/2.

Cotton closed firm in Liverpool. Sales 12,000 bales. Uplands 7.

A Cincinnati dentist broke a man's jaw in pulling a tooth, and is now sued for \$300.

Edward W. Dunbar, a preacher of the Gospel in Minnesota, has been convicted of polygamy.

Judge Williams, of Pennsylvania, is announced as the author of the majority report, recommending impeachment.

The Spanish de Galifias and the Prince Achille Murat have been dismissed from the French army for duelling.

A Chicago divorce case rests on the complaint of the lady that her husband made her get up in the middle of the night and make the bed over.

Barney Aaron has agreed to engage in a prize fight on the 1st of April, for \$2500 a side, with one James Collins.

Sixty thousand feet of cedar wood, intended for penicils, were burned at Baber's factory in New York last Friday.

Edmund Yates, and other English novelists, are following Dickens' example in reading their own productions.

It is stated that Mr. Dickens walks two miles into the suburbs of Boston every morning, as a "constitutional."

The Portland (Maine) Mercantile Library Association has offered Mr. Dickens \$1500 to give one reading in that city.

The Paris hotel keepers have reduced their charges since the falling off of business, consequent upon the close of the Exposition.

A company has been formed in Australia called the "Georgia Fertilizer Manufacturing Company," for the purpose of manufacturing manures.

The publishers of the Savannah Advertiser, a very lively free paper, propose to enlarge and improve their journal on the 1st of next January, and charge thereafter \$8.00 per annum.

The French Government has lately given an order for the manufacture, at Eskilstuna, in Sweden, of 60,000 sword bayonets, to be delivered at the end of March, 1868.

The Prussian troops, who formerly marched only one hundred paces a minute, now have to make one hundred and twenty—the French standard.

A military alliance is seriously talked of between Holland and Belgium, with a view to the mutual protection of the two countries in case of foreign attack by France or Prussia.

advance, of course, of its delivery to Congress; and further, that copies of the message had been offered for sale to the principal newspapers in New York and Philadelphia. Some of these papers have refused to accept the offer; others have purchased copies, and propose to publish the message tomorrow morning. The message was given out at the White House upon the assurance of all who received copies that it should not be published until presented to Congress. Somebody has evidently broken faith, and it is to be feared, has for mercenary purposes solely, sold copies for publication, in violation of the pledges made to the President. The object of Mr. Johnson in yielding to the importunities of newspaper representatives, was to facilitate the printing of the message, and to enable enterprising journals to get the matter in type, so as to put it to press simultaneously upon the reading in Congress. It is probable that an investigation will be made to discover who has been guilty of the breach of confidence.

The President and Congress. There is one passage in the Message of President Johnson which, viewed in the light of the events of the past two years, is of deep significance. The President says: "If Congress should pass an act which is not only in palpable conflict with the Constitution, but will certainly, if carried out, produce immediate and irreparable injury to the organic structure of the Government, and if there be neither judicial remedy for it, nor any other remedy, nor power in the people to protect themselves without the official aid of their elected defender; if, for instance, the Legislative Department should pass an act, even through all the forms of law, to abolish an co-ordinate department of the Government—in such a case the President must take the high responsibilities of his office, and save the life of the nation at all hazards."

This settles the point of the suspension of the Executive by Congress, pending his trial by the Senate. Should such a proceeding be attempted, it will be resisted by force.

General Canby's Tax Order. Yesterday we published General Orders No. 139, Headquarters Second Military District, "providing for the support of the Provisional Government of South Carolina," and for this purpose "modifying" the Tax Act, passed by the Legislature, December 21, 1866. We propose in the present article, to point out the principal of these changes or modifications.

The tax on real estate is only twenty-five cents on every one hundred dollars, vice thirty cents last year. On capital stock of gas companies, a quarter of one per cent, instead of a half of one per cent, last year. On manufactured articles, twenty cents on every one hundred dollars, vice one dollar on every one hundred dollars last year. Gross sales of liquor were taxed ten per cent last year; five per cent in General Canby's order. Buggies, carriages, gold and silver plate, watches, jewelry, etc., same as last year.

Income tax upon professions increased from two per cent last year, to two and a half per cent in this. On commissions received by brokers, vendors, masters, factors, commission merchants, dealers in exchange or in mortgages, bonds and other negotiable papers, five dollars last year for every one hundred dollars, and only two dollars and fifty cents this year. The tax on premiums of insurance companies remains the same, except that no discrimination is made by General Canby in favor of home companies. The express companies, taxed ten per cent on their gross receipts, only pay one per cent in General Canby's Tax order; telegraph companies two and a half per cent, vice five per cent last year. Newspapers, taxed two per cent on gross receipts last year, only pay twenty cents on every one hundred dollars next year. On the amount of sales of goods, wares, etc., sixty cents on every one hundred dollars last year, only twenty cents this year.

Tax upon bank profits remain unchanged; so, also, income tax upon salaries, rents, etc., upon incomes of railroads, and gross receipts of hotel keepers. Bar-rooms pay ten per cent on gross receipts, same as last year. "For the privilege of selling lottery tickets within the limits of this State, five hundred dollars per month, to be paid monthly or quarterly in advance to the Treasurer of the State."

The foregoing are the leading features of General Canby's Tax order, upon a careful examination of which it will be observed that in most cases the tax remains the same; in some it is slightly, in others materially reduced, and in only one or two instances it is increased. As the appropriations are nearly the same as last year, a compensating increase of revenue can only be looked for from the reassessment of the real estate, prescribed in the 8th paragraph of the order, as follows: "Each assessor and each tax collector acting as assessor, before entering upon his duties as assessor, shall take and subscribe before the Clerk of the District the following oath, to wit: 'I, A. B. do promise and swear that I will, to the best of my ability, execute the duties of assessor for my collection district, and will, without favor or partiality, ascertain and assess the actual value of the property, real and personal, upon which an ad valorem tax is levied, here and for the purpose of levying such tax.'"

The Tendency of Partisanship. Mr. CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED, of New York, more generally known, perhaps, under his nom de plume of "Carl Benson," has published an elaborate and well written brochure entitled "The Interference Theory of Government." The essay is evidently the result of much reflection and close observation of the phenomena which mark the political revolutions of the times in which we live. Mr. BRISTED thinks he can discern in these signs of a reaction in favor of what is termed "strong government," naturally consequent upon an excessive development in practice of the principle of individual liberty. Against this phase of this reaction, which consists in the tendency to invest governments with the power to "interfere" with and regulate the morals and social habits of the governed, he enters a vigorous and logical protest. He shows the absurdity of the attempts to suppress intemperance, gambling, Sabbath-breaking and kindred vices by the arm of the law, and gives a merited rebuke to the meddling, narrow and intolerant spirit of Puritanism which is constantly supplying fresh hobbies of the same kind to its zealous votaries. In the course of his argument, Mr. BRISTED takes occasion to ventilate his peculiar views in regard to the "Rebellion" and its causes. The absurdity of his parallel between the coup d'etat by which Louis Napoleon grasped the supreme power in France, and the struggle for a Southern Confederacy, under the leadership of JEFFERSON DAVIS, will provoke a smile from every well informed Southern reader. Still, the book is, on the whole, an essay of remarkable merit, and, as the work of an able and thoroughly independent thinker and forcible writer, is likely to do good.

Protective Cheapness. It takes so little in the "hovey kingdom" to keep soul and body together, that the Chinese can produce goods at a cost that seems ridiculously small. Three grains of rice and a cup of water may be a rather low diet; but, nevertheless, the ingenious and quick fingered Chinese can with his earnings of three or four pennies a day support himself and family. A lot of Chinese goods was lately taken into San Francisco at prices which astounded revenue officers and shop-keepers. There were handkerchiefs of porcelain at four dollars the set; beautiful fans painted in colors, by hand, at a cent a piece; 7 spades for a garden, at ten cents each; and straw hats at a cent a piece. Some of these articles are to be sent to the

Eastern States as illustrations of the abundance of labor in China, the marvellously small cost at which all commodities of Chinese handiwork can be procured, and the small court at which a family can subsist in a country where labor is so cheap. But, besides furnishing something to be peeped at, handled and admired, these Chinese cheap things will be turned to another use. Those dainty philosophers who say that the cheaper a man buys what he wants the poorer he will become, will sympathize most sincerely with the dreadful fate that hangs over California. That country is so near to the "Celestial Empire" that the Californians will be able to purchase with one day's work what cost two or three days' work in the land of Mandarins, red dragons, big walls, and porcelain towers. Nay, the day's work of an American will purchase what in China would cost the work of fifty days; it would give him two hundred fans, or two hundred hats, or fifty sets of baskets, or two garden spades. This is terrible indeed, for if a California farmer or miner sell his head in summer with a straw hat that costs him but three or four cents, transportation and duty included, the fate of that region, according to the theories of the protectionists, is sealed.

If, however, China produces any one thing which can be produced at one-half the price in California, then that one thing should be bought of the Chinese. If it be ruinous to buy or let in cheap goods, it must be a source of profit to buy goods exorbitantly dear. If cheap goods are to be shut out that we may grow rich, we ought to bring from foreign countries their very dearest goods to avoid growing poor. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways; and, according to the protectionists, nothing but a vigorous embargo on the trade with China can prevent California from falling into the gulf of ruin.

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NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY, No. 14, 1867.

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