BY TELEGRAPH.

Our European Dispatches. [BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.]

PARIS, January 6 .- A late despatch from Ceviti Vecchia, states that there is much sickness among the French troops quartered there. LIVERPOOL, January 6-Noon,-Cotton opened steady: sales estimated at 12,000. Uplands 74; Orleans 74. Breadstuffs steady and unchanged. Common Wilmington Rosin 6s.; medium to fine 11s. Turpentine 27.

LIVERPOOL, January 6-2 P. M.-Cotton not so active. Sales will not exceed 10,000, and prices have declined. Uplands 7%. Lard 49s. 6d. Tallow 44.

LIVERPOOL, January 6-Evening.-Cotton easier, but prices unchanged. Common Rosin

London, January [6-Evening.-Consols 92] a92]. Bonds 724.

Our Havana Dispatches. [BY CUBA TELEGRAPH.] THE REVOLUTION IN YUCATAN—THE PEOPLE MUST

HAVANA, January 6.-The British steamer Danube has arrived, with later Mexican news. The Yucatan expedition has been abandoned, Diaz having warned the government that every previous expedition hal been defeated. The people of Yucatan are to fight it out among themselves. The revolution is increasing, and there are more mutinies among the govern-

Our Washington Dispatches. THE COTTON CLAIMS—EMPLOYMENT FOR THE NE-

GROES-A SUCCESSOR FOR THE SHOOTER OF BUSTEED-REVENUE RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, January 6 .- Mr. Thornton will reopen negotiations with reference to the cot-The pressure to employ negroes in the gene-

ral rebuilding of the Mississippi levees is becoming strong. Numberless letters have been received by officials urging it. The President has received a dispatch from

Mobile, signed by many lawyers, asking the appointment of E. Granden vice Martin, who

The publication of the department statement is postponed until to-morrow.

The revenue receipts to-day amount to \$309,000. Customs receipts of the week

The State Department has official advices of the resignation of the Tycoon of Japan in favor of the Mikado. There was some excitement in the country. The ports of Osacco and Miogo were to be opened on January 1. Jeddo and a port on the Western coast would not be opened

Proceedings in Congress.

VISIONAL GOVERNMENTS NOT REPUBLICAN-A VOTE OF THANKS TO GENERAL HANCOCK-CON-DEMNATION OF THE PRESIDENT AND LAUDATION OF GRANT-THE COTTON TAX BILLS.

Washington, January 6 .- A variety of bills and resolutions were introduced. Among them one to authorize clerks in Courts of Record to administer oaths in bankruptcy.

Mr. Upson, of Michigan, introduced a reso lution directing the Committee on Reconstruction to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the several constitutional conventions elected under the Reconstruction acts in the States lately in rebellion, to appoint all civil officers, whether State or County, in said States, to act temporarily and until State constitutions shall be adopted therein, and officers en and qualified to fill said offices, and that, for this purpose, the said conventions may remove all civil officers now acting in said States, &c.

Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the resolution by adding an instruction to the Reconstruction Committee to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Gene ral of the army to detail officers for service in said States, also to inquire into the expediency of constituting each State a separate military district under the command of the General of the army, and also as to the expediency of providing additional legislation to secure the elective franchine to all, and also to declare, by act of Congress, that the provisional govargments set up in said States by order of the acting President are not Republican forms of

Mr. Upson accepted the amendment. Mr. Chandler, of New York, moved to lay

the whole subject on the table, which was not agreed to. Yeas, 28; nays, 66. The resolutions were then adopted.

Mr. Eldridge offered a resolution of thanks to General Hancock, in accordance with the President's message, which was tabled by a vote of 85 to 52.

Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution declaring that the House utterly condems the conduct of Andrew Johnson, acting President of the United States, for his action in removing that gallant soldier, General Sheridan, from the command of the 5th District, and that the thanks of the House are due Gen. Grant for his letter of August last, condemn ing the act of the said acting President, in his removal of Secretary Stanton, as well as for the endorsement of Sheridan in relation to affairs in Texas. Adopted-yeas 82, nays 23.

A bill making eight hours a days work was

A memorial was presented in favor of a steamship line hence to Liberia; also, a petition from freedmen of Elizabeth City, North Carolina, stating that the land-owners were driving them from the land which their industry had purchased, and asking for redress.

Morton, of Indiana, introduced a bill to con pel full prosecutions for violations of the revenue laws, and forbidding all compromises. The case of Mr. Thomas, Senator elect from

Maryland, was taken up, discussed and post-

The cotton tax bill came np and was postponed until to-morrow, and the anti-contraction bill was postponed with the understanding that it shall come up indefinitely after the disposition of the cotton tax bill.

Awairs in Alabama-Swayne is Ramps gious and Fires a Parting Salute.

MONTGOMERY, January 6.—General Swavne has issued an order suspending C. R. Hubbard, Clerk of the Circuit Court, from the performance of the Montgomery County duties of his office. The reasons alleged for this suspension are that on Saturday a complaint was filed in the clerk's office by John T. Morgan, attorney for a person named Frank Williams, who claimed \$100,000 damages for his false imprisonment by General Swayne at Selma. This imprisonment took place during last year. On the filing of the complaint, Mr. Hubbard issued a summous commanding the sheriff to summon General Swayne to appear and answer the complaint of the said Williams. As it was thought

NEW ORLEANS, January 6 .- The whole of the business portion of Indianola, Texas, was destroyed by fire on the 3d. Loss, \$100,000. The customhouse and fifty other buildings were destroyed. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Negro Bradley Convicted.

SAVANNAH, January 6 .- A. A. Bradley, the Boston negro, was tried in the Mayor's Court

this morning, and convicted of riotous and disorderly conduct and disturbing the peace. He was sentenced to pay \$100 or ninety days' imprisonment, and ten days for gross contempt of court. There is great excitement among the negroes.

Market Reports.

New York, January 6 .- Cotton dull, and declined 4a4c.; sales 1500 bales; Uplands 164a164c. Flour in fair demand; State \$8 90a11 10; Southern \$10 40a15. Wheat firmer. Corn dull; Westorn Mixed \$1 39a1'40. Oats buoyant, with a large speculative inquiry, and advanced 1a2c.; Western 864a874c. Mess Pork \$21. Lard firm. Groceries quiet and steady. Turpentine 514a 52åc. Rosin \$2 87åa7. Freights firmer.

New York, January 6 .- Gevernments closed steady. Money abundant, discounts quiet at 7a8 per cent. (fold 35] and firm. Stocks ac-BALTIMORE, January 6 .- Cotton dull-Mid-

dlings 16c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm-prime to choice Southern red \$2 80a2 85. Corn-white \$1 18a1 22; yellow \$1 20a1 25. Oats 70a75c. Rye \$1 68. Provisions unchanged. CINCINNATI, January 6.-Mess Pork old \$20. Lard 124. Bacon unchanged.

St. Louis, January 6 .- Flour unchanged. Corn shelled 89192; in ear 76a78. Provisions nothing doing.

AUGUSTA, January 6 .- Market dull and lower; Sales 300 bales. Receipts 425 bales. Middlings 141.

SAVANNAH, January 6.—Cotton opened quiet and steady, but closed dull; Middlings declined to 143c.; sales 1422 bales; receipte 3868.

Mobile, January 6 .- Sales 4100 bales; closed quiet and firm ; Middling 144a144. Receipts for two days 468) bales.

New Orleans, January 6 .- Sugar in fair denand; common 94a93; fair 124a124; Common Molasses 55. Cotton easier; Middlings 15/a156; Sales 4000 bales: Receipts since Saturday 7535 bales; Exports 5065. Sterling 44847, and nominal. York sight 1 discount. Gold 341. Freights advancing and tonnage scarce.

Government Aid for the South

THE VIEWS OF A LEADING NORTHERN JOURNAL

(From the New York Times, January 4.1 The CHARLESTON DAILY News publishes the outlines of certain schemes for affording relief to the Scuthern planters, which are said to be now under consideration at Washington. Three, now under consideration at Washington. Three, singled out for special remark, are thus stated:

1. That Congress should authorize a loan of \$30,000,000, to be lent in small sums to necessitous planters, the loan to bear six per cent. Interest, and to be secured by mortgage of the land and a nent planter of the land and a land a land and a land a land a land and a land a l

be secured, issued and distributed as under the first plan.

3. That the United States Government should sell the gold in the National Treasury, in ex-cess of the sun required to meet current de-mands, and lend the premium realized by its sale to the Sorth, upon the terms and in the

manner before named.

One of these plans—though which is not stated—is represented as having received the approval of Gen. Grant; and the President and Chief Justice Chase are mentioned among there as favorable to the movement in which

others as favorable to the movement in which the propositions originated.

It is, of course, difficult to devise a plan which shall be at once satisfactory to the North and sufficient for the requirements of the South. What would serve the purposes of the planters and freedmen may be easily underplanters and freedmen may be easily understood; they need provision for present necessities, together with means to enable them to plant and cultivate the current year's crop. But the States represented in Congress, being asked to furnish both these forms of assistance, may be expected to scrutinize closely any means designed to cover either charitable relief or the business aid which presupposes a return of moneys expended. And, looking at the subject in this light, we are skeptical as to the chances of success which attach to any of he South Carolinians.

In the first place, the idea of a loan by the

In the first place, the idea of a loan by the government to the planters is not an attractive one. Nearly all loans of a similar character have resulted in loss to the governments which have attempted to combine with their ordinary functions those of a banker and mortgages. Advances on the security of land and crops, to be safe, must be conducted according to sharp business fashion. Titles are to be investigated and values estimated before a single step can be taken; payments must be made gradued and values estimated before a single step-can be taken; payments must be made gradu-ally, with proper reference to expenditure on account of crops; and the whole transaction at every stage should be regulated by rigid business rules. On no other basis could a loan be justified. But how is the government to enforce strict adherence to them? Of its in-ability to prevent losses arising from the negli-gence, incapacity or dishonesty of its ser-vants, we have recently had too many proofs; and there is no reason for supposing vants, we have receively nat too hany proces, and there is no reason for supposing that a Southern loan would be exempt from the same experiences. Expenditures are tapped by jobbery or peculation, and collections by lazyness and robbery; and an affair involving both payments and collections amounting to 1830,000,000 would certainly end in a beautiest to the Treasury. All the probaa heavy loss to the Treasury. All the probabilities point to this conclusion. The land offered as security at this moment has no fered as security at this moment has no known value; its market value is merely nominal; and the sum which a prudent mortgagee would lend, being governed by appraised or salable worth, would fall far short of the planters' requirements for the year. So also with regard to the crops. Every man lending his own money would be guided in his payments by the progress of the crops, and as a matter of prudence would leave a wide margin for contingencies. He would remember at every step gencies. He would remember at every step that the mort agor might be unable to meet his engagements; in which case there would the fate of government as a mortgagee in cases like this? What disposal could it make of plantations acquired by foreclosure; or what satisfactory arrangement with planters whose crops may again be unprofitable? If it be objected that close calculation should not enter into a plan into which considerations

not enter into a plan into which considerations of feeling largely enter, we reply that a loan sought with an air of business pretension cannot be exempted from business rules. A plain application for help, without reference to re-payment, we could understand; but when it comes in the shape of a proposal to borrow thirty millions, we are bound to look at the likelihood on the part of the borrowers of fulwe think that government, as trustee for the people, cannot safely lend the money asked for; and on any other ground we are sure that government cannot properly lend at all.

The proposal to intrust the distribution of the money to "local commissioners of any over the money and t

the money to "local commissioners of approved position and standing" does not improve the aspect of the case. The advice and cooperation of such men would be valuable, but politically in the majority of incal considerations will, in the majority of in-

r as almoners of its bounty.

Aside from the general weakness of the loanplaint of the said Williams. As it was thought ing scheme, there are evident reasons for rethat Swayne would leave the State on Sunday morning, Mr. Hubbard directed the sheriff, if Charleston journalist. A loan to the cotton

General Swayne should not be at headquarters, to serve the process upon him at his private room. This was done, and on Monday Mr. Hubbard was suspended.

Great Fire in Texas.

Great Fire in Texas.

planters to an amount corresponding with the taxes they have respectively paid on their crops might be urged with a certain degree of fairness. But a loan to the South generally, regulated by the taxation paid by a single class of its citizens, would be too capricious to be just. The third plan has no claim to favorable attention.

just. The third plan has no claim to favorable attention. How much gold the Treasury shall accumulate, and what shall be done with its surplus, if any, are questions with which Congress is expected to deal on their merits. Aid for the South has no connection with the policy to be adopted for the adjustment of financial difficulties, and none with the points at issue between the Secretary and Congress.

Altogether, these Charleston schemes are not calculated to impress the country favorably as to the reasonableness or practicability of the Southern ideas on the subject of assistance. Frominent officials may have spoken approv-

Prominent officials may have spoken approvingly of one or another of them, but we anticipate little encouragement for any on the floor of Congress. We have not a very lofty opinion of the wisdom of that body, but it is hardly unwise enough to sanction the scheme of a loan projected with so slight an appearance of security or so likely to open the door ance of security or so likely to open the door to waste and fraud. This view, however, does not imply indifference to the necessities of the South, or the duty of Congress to render the South, or the duty of Congress to render immediate relief in a manner combining economy and justice with efficiency and humanity. Actual distress may, perhaps, be most quickly met through the instrumentality of the Freedmen's Bureau, whose facilities for the distribution of food insure the mitigation of misery among the blacks. If on official inquiry the want be found to be more general or more leating than comports with simple charity. lasting than comports with simple charity, the same agency may usefully be employed to arrange for the freedmen's necessities and to arrange for the freedmen's necessities and to take as security for repayment a lisa upon their share of the crops they cultivate. With respect to the cotton planters, we renew the suggestion made some days ago—that they be refunded the amount of the cotton tax they severally paid on the last crop, not as a loan, but as assistance which is warranted by the acknowledged influence of the tax in repress-ing cultivation and rendering it unprofitable. ing cultivation and rendering it unprofitable. The imposition of the tax is now admitted to have been a blunder, and there would be no impropriety in coupling with its repeal a re-turn to the planters of the amount which helped to swell their last year's losses.

Things in Washington.

PLANS FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SOUTHER A Washington dispatch (Jan. 3) to the New

York Times says:

In forwarding to General Grant the reports of Generals Ord, Hancock, Gillem, Scott and others, relative to the destitution and suffering at the South, Gen. Howard makes an indorsement in substance as follows: That since his annual report the tone of his communications from all points has changed; the sudden fall in the price of cotton, and the failure of the crop in large sections where good crops were expected, caused by heavy rains and the caternillar have produced great depression, axxiety expected, caused by heavy rains and the cater-pillar, have produced great depression, anxiety and apprehension. It is generally believed there will be great distress from want of food there will be great distress from want or foot in portions of Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina, and in small sections of other States, before the close of winter, and that relief in some shape must be furnished to prevent before the close of winter, and that rener in some shape must be furnished to prevent the anarchy that may be apprehended. Gen. Howard calls the especial attention of General Grant to these reports, and recommends that the attention of the President and Congress be called to them, with a view to secure some thorough and practical mode of relief, that will not have a tendency to pauperize the people. It is suggested that if a fund could be established from which employees might draw on paying a reasonable interest, it might afford temporary if not permanent relief. General Canby favors this, or the issue of provisions with a lien upon the crops. Mr. William Whaley, of South Carolina, recommends a loan of \$50,000,000, to be secured by bond and mortgage and other security. Generals Ord and Hancock suggest the repairing of the lever and the issue of rations to those employance to suggest any complete method of relief or offer any detailed plan. He is fully aware that certain politicians have taken adlief or offer any detailed plan. He is fully aware that certain politicians have taken advantage of the suffering in regions where destitution prevails to further their own peculiar views or interests. They are trying to reduce the price of labor to board, merely to get control of those who are thus impoverished, and to check or hinder the exercise of the rights of the latter as citizens.

Nevertheless General Howard recommends a thorough consideration of the subject present-

ed, with a view to prevent evils that are feared and predicted by so many witnesses. It should be stated in this connection that orders were sent several weeks ago to the officers of the Proadments Bureau to relieve all research. tress, and this week further orders have been sent to Generals Ord and Scott to buy corn and distribute the same if necessary. There is good ground for the belief, however, that much of the suffering is prospective rather than present, and the belief is further entertained at the War Department that its extent is considerably exaggerated. Most of the army officers on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, mustered out on the first instant, who were efficient and necessary to the administration of its affairs in the South, will be retained as civilian agents under appointment from the sent to Generals Ord and Scott to buy corn civilian agents under appointment from the Bureau. The appointments will be governed by the Assistant Commissioners or military officers in command of the district, who will state the number of agents necessary, and proper persons to be appointed. These appointments will be made under section four of the act of July 16, 1866, authorizing the com-

ners to make such appointments. GENERAL MEADE'S POLICY. General Meade will be here to-morrow to confer with the President and General Grant, before proceeding to Atlanta, Georgia, to assume command of the Fourth Military District. It is generally agreed that the President has requested General Meade to follow up the new policy inaugurated by General Hancock, but the Friends of Meade claim that he will do withing of the kind.

STANTON'S CASE. Although Senator Howard, as Chairman of the Military Committee, has prepared a report sustaining ex-Secretary Stanton from the charges preferred against him under the Civil by the President, it is not true that

Tenure act by the President, it is not true that the committee have adopted the report for pre-sentation to the Senate. The committee will hold their second meeting on the subject next week, and decide the matter. Mr. Seward maintains that Stanton has fully answered all week, and declare the matter. All Seward maintains that Stanton has fully answered all of the charges brought against him by the Executive. It is stated, by parties who claim to be well informed in relation to General Grant's ideas on this subject, that the latter will, in case of the Senate sustaining Stanton, immediately retire from the War Office, assuming that the law forbids him pursuing any other

THE STATUS OF THE SOUTH.

A dispatch to the New York Tribune says: It is stated here on good authority that the President intends soon to issue a proclamation to the white people in the Southern States advising them to send delegates to the approaching National Convention. A number of prominent Democratic politicians have been urging this matter for some time past. They are the same persons who supported and helped him in the famous Hancock message. It has not yet been decided in what form to make the contemplated preclamation. It is the terminal to the contemplated preclamation. yet been decided in what form to make the contemplated proclamation. It is likely that the President will run it in with some of his communications to Congress. This matter is creating quite a stir among Democratic politicians. Many of them are opposed to it, and say it is a dodge of Johnson to aid the movement to make Hancock his successor. Those who are pushing this scheme say that if the Southern States send delogates to the Democratic Convention they will be compelled to admit them or abandon the platform that these States are now in the Union. It is the chief states are now in the Union. It is the chief topic of talk among the Democratic politicians, who seem to think that the South will have the balance of power in the convention, and that their votes are worthy being looked after.

DESTITUTION AT THE SOUTH. The correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser (Republican) writes:

President Johnson has assured Governor Sharkey that he will send to Congress, next week, a message on the suffering now preva-lent at the South, and will ask such legislation lent at the South, and will ask such legislation as will grant speedy relief. There is good reason for believing that a large majority of the Senators and of the Representatives will cheerfully co-operate in relieving the distress, and in preventing deaths by famine. Proper relief will do much to aid the desirable work of reTHE WRONGS OF IRELAND.

Gladstone on Ireland-What ought to be England's Policy toward the Irish People-The Most Important Political Question of the Day.

In a speech at Southport, England, on the 19th ult., Mr. Gladstone discussed Fenianism, the wrongs of Ireland, and the remedies for these wrongs. We quote a few passages:

It is, to say the very least, a matter of the utmost sadness to consider that, after six hun-dred years of political connection between England and Ireland, that Union of heart and England and Ireland, that Union of heart and spirit which is absolutely necessary for the welfare of the country has not yet been brought about. It is impossible to exaggerate the gravity of the fact, or, I may add, the gravity of the responsibilities which it brings upon the government of this country; and, gentlemen, when I say upon the government of this country, I use that expression because in former times the influence of the people on the direction of public policy, although for many purposes it has always had great weight, was far from being unanimous and united.

has always had great weight, was far from being unanimous and united.
Past history teaches us that there is a marvellous power of enchantment in the promoting of just and fair dealing.
I would not for a moment listen to any plea whatever for separate institutions and a separate policy for England, or for Scotland, or Ireland; but this I venture to say, that in all matters except that no man ought to be able to say that any one of these three countries is governed according to the traditions, the views and the ideas of another.

We have not in Ireland that degree and amount of active loyalty to and respect for the

amount of active loyalty to and respect for the law which is necessary in order to constitute a thoroughly well-ordered and united communi-ty. And we have this painful circumstance, that while large portions of the Irish popula-tion from year to year have left the shores of the country to pursue their fortunes in a forthe country to pursue their fortunes in a for-eign land, they have carried with them along with a patient and tender attachment to the soil, something that almost might be described soil, something that almost might be described as a fierce resentment, an inextinguishable aversion to the authority, the government, and the institutions of the country; and for my part, gentlemen, I own I am not satisfied when I hear people say: "Yes, that is so, but it is because they are so unreasonable." Well, they may be unreasonable—we are all unreasonable, especially when we have suffered wrong. We must satisfy ourselves that as regards those causes of legislation which bear upon the permanent condition of a people we have set ourselves in the right. What we want is that those sympathies in Ireland which now hang

those sympathies in Ireland which now han and float bewildered between law and lawless and float bewildered between law and lawlessness shall be brought into active alliance with it; what we want is to have Ireland like Scotland, so that at last, and after all these generations, we may be enabled, instead of hearing in every corner of Europe the most painful commentaries upon the policy of England toward Ireland—we may be able to look our fellow-Europeans of every nation in the face and challenge any of them to deny that we have administered to the sister islands the full benefit of the principle of equal justice. Old and inveterate diseases are not to be cured in a day.

in a day.

You must be prepared for a long and patient well-doing toward Ireland up to the full bond of reason and justice, though not one jot beyond them, if you wish to obtain ultimately for yourselves or for your children that end for which I never despair, viz: of redeeming the reproach of total political incapacity to assimilate to ourselves an island within three hours of our shores, and which has been under our dominating influence now for six hundred of our snores, and which has been under our dominating influence now for six hundred years, but I believe myself that in the case of Ireland there is much even in the method of treatment as distinguished from the substance of measures in kindness, in sympathy, in recognition, in equality, in frank union, in all where we can unite, that will of themselves have a great effect in Ireland; and one thing. where we can unite, that will of themselves have a great effect in Ireland; and one thing I will say I will not do—I will not be a party to endeavor to bribe Ireland into union with this

country by the mere vulgar expedient of doses

One of the great things, one.

of all we have in view is this, we wish to raise
Ireland to the dignity of perfect political freedom and the sense of responsibility which attends it; but you cannot raise Ireland to that
dignity of political freedom, if you seek to depress her spirit and to fix for her a servile position by doing for her in matters of public
money that which you would refuse to the citizens of countries of whose public spirit and
self-respect you have formed a high estimate.
One word, and one only, on the subject of a
Parliamentary reform in the representation of Ireland, because that, I am bound to say, I take it for granted. I make no doubt, looking at the declarations of the government and propriety of the case, that we shall have for Ireand a measure of reform not less equitable and liberal in its spirit than that which has been passed for England, and I hope more free from particular provisions than are open to reason-

able exceptions.

There is still another matter that cannot be omitted—it is the state of the religious institu omitted—it is the state of the religious institu-tions of Ireland.

omitted—it is the state of the religious institutions of Ireland.

You have got a small portion of Ireland holding that form of belief, which is, I apprehend, the belief of the majority in England, and, therefore, the English ideas and opinions in favor of the English form of Government are carried into Ireland, and the national endowments of the country are given exclusively to the religion of a small number of persons, comprising among themselves almost the whole wealth of the country, while the multitude of the poor of the country, are left to shift for themselves—that is to say, religious inequality exists in Ireland in its most glaring form. Now, gentlemen, we would not endure that in our country. If there were a Roman Catholic country, with a dominant Roman Catholic majority, endeavoring to enforce upon us the simple converse of that which we enforce upon Ireland, to apply against us the principle we now apply against them, I ask you whether we should patiently bear it or not. No, gentlemen, we should not bear it.

SAD SUICIDE OF A DESERTED WIFE .- A pain-SAD SUICIDE OF A DESERTED WIFE.—A painful sensation was created among the boarders at the Wetmore House, New York, on Thursday morning, by the suicide of a lady, Mrs. J. Priest, who had been employed for a few days past as the cashier of the establishment. A bottle, partly filled with laudanum, and some opium lying by her side told the story. The lady was from New Orleans, and had but recently come to New York. Several letter were found in her trunk, from which it would appear that she had been for some time sepawere found in her trial, flow appear that she had been for some time separated from her husband, and had come to New York to procure the means of livelihood. The following letter is supposed to have been addressed to her husband:

dressed to her husband:
"December 31.—Dear, dear Si: When you
get this I am no more. All I asked for in this
world was your love; it was denied me. You
have cast me from you as you would a dog. I cannot live without you; my heart is broken. I have left younfamily pictures and your slippers with Annie Ashmun. If you wish, you can write to her, and she will give you further particulars. May you be happy, and remember your ever-loving but heart-broken

Another letter, addressed to the Annie Ash Another letter, addressed to the Annie Ashmun, 42 Jane-street, alluded to above, reads as follows: "When I saw you yesterday, you little supposed that it was the last time you would look upon me. When you said I looked pale, I intended to tell you, but my heart failed me. I was discharged this morning, but dear Annie, it is not my fault. I have tried to do my best. I wish my husband to think of times when I was happy—yes. I was very hapdo my best. I wish my husband to think of times whon I was happy—yes, I was very hap-py once, but I have been a heart-broken wo-man for a long time. Tell my husband I for-give him, and love him as much as ever."

FATAL AFFRAY IN FLORIDA.—On Christmas day, while a large number of persons were on the street, Mr. George W. Gelzer, an old and well known citizen of Jefferson County, and formerly from South Carolina, was shot and instantly killed in Monticello, Florida, by Richard Hightower, a young man, and also a citizen of the county. The parties had quarrelled on the day previous, and Hightower was on this day seen on the streets with a pistol. Mr. Gelzer approached Hightower, who was mounted on his horse, and after a few angry words took Hightower by the arm. Inthis position, with the pistol almost touching him, Hightower fired three shots, each taking effect, and one in the left breast, which caused his death almost instantly. Hightower made good his escape, but it is thought that he will be overtaken and brought back to Monticello. FATAL AFFRAY IN FLORIDA.-On Christmas

-For four months the Great Eastern steamship has been lying wholly idle in the Mersey, though incurring expense and becoming less valuable all the time. FOREIGN SUMMARY.

The Germans, it is stated, are beginning to print their books in Roman type. It is found much clearer and less trying to the eyes than the German characters. the German characters.

—When the prizes were distributed to the successful competitors in the Oxford middle class examinations, a negro advanced to receive one, "and the entire body of spectators, obeying a noble instinct, cheered lustily." -The locomotive "America," which took the

grand prize at the Paric Exposition, is soon to be brought back to this country and sold to any company willing to pay the price asked for it.

in business. It has a large trade and manu factures largely, but no more than for many years past, and the condition of the artisans is wretched. -Paris is reported to throw open its astro-

nomical observatory every Tuesday, and the eminent M. Leverrier is in attendance at that time to explain the nature and use of the various instruments to the visitors. —The London Times publishes a statement that the foundations of Solomon's Temple have been exhumed, and that even the pinnacle on which the tempter placed our Savicur has been uncovered to its base.

Reports from Algeria describe the most frightful suffering among the Arabs. The cholera has already carried off 52,000 of them, and now they are threatened with a terrible famine. An appeal has been made to France for help.

—It is reported from Paris that the Emperor is of late extremely petulant. None of the ministers is exempt from receiving tokens of his ill-temper, and affairs have come to that pass that they go on with the public business independently as far as possible, and submitto the Emperor only so much as is absolutely necessary.

-Some deputies in the North German Parliament complained recently of the action of Russis in suppressing the German language in the Baltic provinces. Count Bismarck, in reply, expressed his sorrow at the course of reply, expressed his sorrow at the course of Russia, but thought government could do nothing to prevent it. He is said to have evinced a marked desire to keep on good terms with the St. Petersburg cabinet.

-In one of the churches of Vienna a ver-—In one of the churches of vienna a very successful collection in favor of the Pope has just been made. The Emperor and Empress of Austria gave 25,0001; the Archduchess Sophia, mother of the Emperor, 50001; the Archduke Charles and the Archduchess Nunziata, 2500f.; the Duke and Duchess de Mode-na, 10,000f.; the infant Alphonse and the in-fanta Maria Beatrix, 2500f., &c.

-Gustave Dore has just sold the immen Custave Dore has just soid the immense picture which occupied so large a space in the central saloon of the Annual Exhibition at Paris this year to an American amateur for £2200. The subject, it will be remembered, is a gambling table at Baden. Several of the celebrated anonymas of the day sat, it is said, for their portraits in this picture, which is a life-like photograph of the scene daily enacted at a German kursas!

at a German kursası.

—A grand fairy spectacle, in the style of the old Olympic revels, called "Gulliver," which has been long in preparation, has been brought out at the Theatre Chatelet, in Paris, with Mdlle. Schneider, of Belle Heine and Duchesse de Gerolstein celebrity, for the principal actress. The Lilliputians are represented by puppets, and a Brobdingnag baby by a large stout woman. The peculiarities of the modern French spectacle are in this carried to excess.

-The condition of the Empress Charlotte day, when the weather permits, for a long drive or a walk. She visits their majesties regularly twice a week at Brussels, and the rest of her time is divided between musicand painting, for which latter art she has a great aptitude. The Queen, her sister-in-law, does not allow a day to pass without going to see her, and she receives frequent visits from the King and the Count and Countess de Flandre.

—Napoleon's chief of Paris has an eye to po-litics as well as to the beauty and convenience of his its part opened, "Why did you make boulevards, just opened, "Why did you make that boulevard so long and straight? It is tiresome." "Madame," replied the prefect, "I made it very long and very straight because the generals of the artillery, whom I consulted a great deal on the subject, assured me that it was impossible to teach cannon balls to turn round the first corner to the left."

—A Brussels newspaper states that the French police seized the Fenian headquarters in Paris, where they discovered most important documents throwing light on the conspiracy against England. Among the documents was, it is said, a plan for the burning of the British channel fleet. All the papers were forwarded to London. The Commander-in-Chief of the British army in Ireland was extraordinary activity against a Fenian movement. His precautions were mainly directed to the counties of the South and the West coast of the island, where a revolutionary "landing" was looked for. The magisterial investigation in the case of the Clerkenwell explosion has had no results. The prisoners ar emanded and the case is enveloped in mys

MILITARY LAWS IN THE SECOND DISTRICT .-Gen. Canby has not been timid in exercising the authority given him by those so-styled re-construction acts, which have converted the construction acts, which have converted the whole South into a military satrapy; and, dangerous as it is and must be to vest in one man the power of determining the manner in which the lives and properties of the people of a State of the Union are to be cared for or protected. comprehensive spirit, which is worthy of imi-tation in those districts where power is used only for the purpose of tyranny and oppres-

sion.

It has for years been a subject of complaint that Charleston, the metropolis of South Carolina, has had to bear far more than her just proportion of the taxation of the State. This arose from the fact that in the city real estate was taxed at about its value, while in the coun-try the bare land was taxed at a nominal rate, while the improvements upon it, however val-uable, were in no way included. In the State uable, were in no way included. In the State Legislature the country representation was so powerful that this unjust condition of things could not be changed. But the pen of the mili-tary commander has been more potent than the voice of the representatives of Charleston, and in the tax bill arranged by Gen. Canby for the coming year, every acre and foot of land, with tha improvements upon it will be taxed according mprovements upon it, will be taxed according to its marketable value. This section of the been increased by the fact that the rates of taxation generally have been lowered in such a manner as to encourage trade and foster the growth of commercial business. General Can-by has also done well in decreasing the tax upon the gross receipts of newspapers in the State; and there is every indication that it is his determination not to attempt to crush by taration those organs of public opinion which are working for the maintenance of peace in are working for the maintenance of peace in the South, and which, at the best, return to their conductors but a meagre return for the incessant care and attention which they require.—New York Sunday News.

A Horrible Cannibal Story.—A horrible tragedy is reported from the Island of Fiji, South Seas. The Rev. Thomas Baker, with an south seas. In the review of the management of the missionary and six native teachers, went to visit some inland tribes, and he and his party were brutally murdered by one of the tribes, who are described as the most confirmed cannibals. The writer says: "In this town (Longtown) there lives a notorious cannibal, with whom I had a little conversation. He pointed me to a rile of human hones in the pointed me to a pile of human bones in the fork of an orange tree under which we were stting, and assured me that he had caten the men of which each bone there was a representative, and that he had kept tasse bones as a memento of his cannibalism. Many other things did this inhuman wretch make known to me and his countenance and more than orthings did this innuman wreten make known to me, and his countenance, and more than ordinary worn teeth, only helped to convince me that he had literally been a bone-crusher. To have listened to this man's statements, and told, too, in the presence of those who could have contradicted them if false, would have removed forever from the minds of some the idea that Fijians are not lovers of human flesh. This wile capable confirmed that as for eating This vile cannibal confirmed that, as for eating, nothing was comparable to buman flesh, not even jowls or pork."

Are synonymous with Health, Strength and Vigor The secret will be revealed by investing in a bottle of PANENIN'S HEPATIC BITTERS. For sale by all

DIED, at Mt. Pleasant, on the 2d of January, 1868, of brain fever, Mr. FREDRIK KNOUT, baker, aged 47 years.

Juneral Motices.

25 The Relatives and Friends of Mrs. ELIZABETH A. RICE, of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. CRA-EB, and of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. ADDISON, are re meetfully invited to attend the Funeral of the forner from her late residence, No. 80 Smith-street, two doors from Cannon, This Morning, at Ten o'clock, without further invitation. *

By The Relatives, Friends and Acsintances of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac W. Hirsch. and Mrs. THOS. W. MCRDECAY and family, are repectfully invited to attend the Funeral of Mrs. HIRSCH from her late residence, No. 73 Broadstreet, at 2% o'clock This Afternoon. January 7

Special Motices.

FITHE HOUR FOR THE UNION PRAYER MEETING during the week is changed to 7% o'clock P. M. Services will be held To-night at estly and affectionately invited. 1 January 7

A WARNING .- THE THREE DIS-CHARGED soldiers, in citizens' clothes, who took the snuff box from the counter of CHARLES FREM-DER, No. 127 Market-street, are well known, and if it is not returned, they will be prosecuted. "Help

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.—The Steamship "MANHAT-TAN" is discharging her cargo at South Adger Wharf. Goods remaining on the dock at sunset will be stored at risk and expense of Consignees.

STREET BROTHERS & CO.,

TIONED not to credit any of the crew of Norwegian bark "SKJOLD," as neither Captain nor Con signees will be responsible for any debts contracted

NOTICE CONSIGNEES PER NOR-WEGIAN Bark SKJOLD from Liverpool, are hereby Day Act," and will discharge cargo at Atlantic wharf. All goods not permitted at the expiration of that

January 7 3 GEO. A. HOPLEY & CO. NOTICE.-I, SARAH LEVIN, WIFE of Harris Levin, merchant, lately doing business No. 43 King-street, City of Charleston, do hereby give notice of my intention to trade as a sole trade after one month from date.

SARAH X LEVIN.

Charleston, S. C., 7th January, 1868. January 7

NOTICE.-I, CATHARINE HEISSENereby give notice of this my intention to become s FREE DEALER (with the consent of my husband)

Charleston, January 7th, 1868. tu4 January 7 ANY INFORMATION OF DANIEL WRIGHT, colored, who was employed in the 45th ennsylvania Regiment, and who left Charlest 1862, will be thankfully received. Address ADAM WRIGHT,

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY ._PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION FURNISHED.

The highest rates paid for DOUBLOONS and all kinds of GOLD AND SILVER 1yr NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the firm of SALAS & CO., is discontinued from the

date, and the name will only be used in liquidation F. P. SALAS,

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—EX PARTE CHARLES T. LOWNDES, Executor.-IN RE THE ESTATE OF A. M. MANItion in this case, it is ordered that the creditors of the aid ARTHUR M. MANIGAULT, and all other persons interested, do appear and show cause, if any they have, on the 17th January, 1868, why an order should not be granted directing the Assignee of the said Bankrupt to sell the Plantation known as White Oak, to satisfy the mortgage held by the petitioner

DANIEL HORLBECK, C. D. C. U. S. for South Carolina.

A YOUNG LADY RETURNING TO ier country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby cou plexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead twenty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she used the CIRCASSIAN BALM, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's toflet. By its use any Lady or Gentlemen can improve their personal appearance an hundredfold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature herself is simple, yet unsur passed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from. also healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be-clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price \$1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order,

W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists. No. 3 West Fayette-street, Syracuse, N. Y. The only American Agents for the sale of the same

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOUTHING SYRUP for Children Teething, greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inammation-will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, [and RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR

We have put up and sold this article for years, and can say in confidence and truth of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine-Neve has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dis satisfaction by any one who used it. On the contra ry, all are delighted with its operation, and speak in erms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues.

We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after years of experience, and pledge our reputation every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifte twenty minutes after the syrup is administered. Full disctions for using will accompany each bottle.

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," Having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" of the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Price only 35 cents per bottle.

Offices-No. 215 Fulton-street, New York; No. 205

Be sure and call for

High Holborn, London, England; No. 441 St. Paul street, Montreal, Canada. DOWIE & MOISE, Agents, tuths6mo Charleston, S. C.

Many persons have within this summer exper the benefits to be derived from the use of PANENIN'S HEPATIC BITTERS. We would recommend them to all who stand in need of a tonic.

For sale by all Druggists. 4

Shipping.

FOR BOSTON. THE FIRST CLASS SCHOONER S. J. WARING, SMITH Master, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch. For balance freight, apply to

THE NORWEGIAN BARK HARKEN ADEL STEIN, wants 500 bales Cotton

VESSELS WASTED, TO LOAD for Europe, South America, West Indies and Northern ports. Good rates and dis-

patch given.
RISLEY & CREIGHTON, Apply to RISLEY & Unmerchants,
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants,
Nos. 143 and 145 East Bay VESSELS WANTED IMMEDI-

VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO LOAD SHINGLES, DEBSS.
EDAND IN THE ROUGH, for Northern Ports. Highest rates paid.
TUCKER & JACKSON,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
No. 112 Esst Bey.

ROSTON AND CHARLESTON STEAM-SHIP LINE THE FINE PAST SAILING
steamship CITY OF PORT AU
PRINCE, JACKSON Master, is expected here on Salvrida, and will
atch. WILLIAM EOACH.

FOR NEW YORK. PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE STEAMSHIP MONEKA,
Captain SHACKFORD, will leave
North Atlantic Whert Thursday,
January 9th, 1888, at — o'clock.
JOHN & THEO. GETTY, Agents,
January 6 North Atlantic Whart

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.-FOE NEW YORK. THE SPLENDID SIDE WHEEL

THROUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA, Y CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM PACKET LINE SEMI-WEEKLY VIA BRAU-FORT AND HILTON HEAD-WEEKLY

ONE OF THE ABOVE STRAM-ERS will leave Charleston every Monday and Thursday Night at 12 o'clock; and Savannah every Wednesday and Saturday Morn-ing, at 7 o'clock. Touching at Bluffton on Mon-day, trip from Charleston, and Wednesday, trip from

TEAMER PILOT BOY.....C. L. W. T. MONELTE,

IA SAVANNAH, FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, AND ALL LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S

STEAMERS DICTATOR AND CITY POINT, will leave Charleston every Tuesday and Friday Evenings, at 9 o'clock for above places, and Savannah every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Steamer DICTATOR, Capt. L. M. COXETTER, sails Steamer CITY POINT, Capt. S. ADKINS, sails Frifor Freight or Passage apply on board or at office of J. D. AIEEN & CO., Agents, January South Atlantic Wharf.

BUCKINGHAM POINT, AND ALL INTERME DIATE LANDINGS ON THE SANTEE RIVER. THE LIGHT DRAFT STRAMMARION, Captain J. T. FOSTER, is now receiving Freight at Accommodation Wharf and will leave Wednisday Night, 8th instant.

All Freight to be prepaid on the wharf.

For Freight engagements apply to.

JOHN FERGUSON, THE LIGHT DRAFT STEAMER

ESTABLISHED NEARLY TWENTY YEARS AGO, is published at Marion, S. C., in the central portion of the country, and offers a favorable medium to Merchants, Druggists, Machinists, and all classes who desure to extend their business in the Pee Dee country.

For the benefit of our advertising patrons, we shall, in addition to our subscription list, which is constantly increasing, publish and distribute, gratuitously, copies of the STAR, during the business season this Fall.

Bates of Advertising liberal.

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1868-THE BAPTIST BANNER, AU-GUSTA, GEORGIA. THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE SEVENTH VOL-UME of this Religious and Family Journal will appear on the first Saturday in January, 1888. The Banner will be issued regularly every Satur-day, printed with new type and on fine paper. The resident Editor, Mr. JAMES N. ELLS, will be aided by the pens of some of the most distin-guished writers of the denomination in this and the

haracter) will be received at the usual rates. Subscription price THREF DC LLARS per sumum. Address, BAB'ISI BANNEE. December 23 Augusta, Ga.

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at \$3 per annum, and, having a large circu-lation through all the upper and lower Districts of the State, affords great advantages to advertisers. Rates for advertising very reasonable—for which apply to our Agent, Mr. T. P. SLIDER, at the Mills House. THOS. F. & R. H. GRENERER, January 2

THE ORANGE URG NEWS, .. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, at Orangeburg, S. C. Terms \$2 per annum, in advance.

During the spring and fall scasons extra copies of
the Obenetic of our advertising patrons.

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Editor Orangeburg News.

February 25 Orangeburg S. C.

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PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING at Bennettsville, S. C., in the eastern portion the State, by STURBS & LITTLE, Proprietors and offer superior inducements to Merchants and all others who wish to extend their business in this section of the Pee Dee country. We respectfully solicit the patronage of our Charleston friends.

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