CHARLESTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1870.

ASSASSINS AT WORK.

A PLOT TO KILL THE KING, VON MOLTKE AND BISMARCK.

Two Hundred Persons Arrested-The situation Diplomatically Considered -Defeat of the French at Amiens-Chansey's Movements-Prussians Obstructing the Seine.

NEW YORK, December 27. A special to the World, dated at London on the 27th, says a dispatch from Versailles on the 23d states that a scheme to assassinate the King, You Moltke and Bismarck was discovered there a few days since. A number of strangers arrived in the city on Wednesday, when the gates were closed and the citizens ordered to remain in their houses on pain of death. Patrols then searched every place and arrested two hundred persons, of whom seventy were armed with guns and pistols. The Stuntion in France.

WASHINGTON, December 27. The diplomatic view of the war situation is that there seems to be no French army outside of Para capable of wrenching the city from the besiegers. The troops in Paris cannot break through without assistance, and it is apprehended that the gallantry of the scattered French cannot impede

the progress of the invading armies. The Battle of Amiens-Defeat of the French.

BRUSSELS, December 24. Special to the New York World: On yesterday the first and second divisions of Faidherbe's army, commanded by LeComte and Duvay, engaged the battle extended from Noyelles to Corbeil. The third division was at Montall, and the reserve at Albert. General Manteurol was moving towards Albert in three columns, from Amiens, Chenny and Lafère, when Faldherbe's troops met him and successfully resisted his advance for seven hours without calling upon the French reserves. The fight was resumed to-day.

LONDON, December 25. The French and Germans claim a victory in the battle of the 23d, near Amiens. The fight appears to have been indecisive. The French, though they slept on the field, withdrew next day.

London, December 26. The battle which opened so favorable for General Faidherbe at Noyelles or the 23d instant, is reported to have ended on the 24th with a complete defeat for him. The details are yet wanting, but the fact of a defeat appears to be fully sustained by the reports which have been received from

LONDON, December 27. Fing William reports that Manteuffel gained a victory near Amiens, capturing ten thousand prisoners. No more fighting at Paris.

Mantendel continues in active pursuit of the army of the North. He captured some prisoners at Albert.

The Army of the Loire.

NEW YORK, December 26. The Herald has the following on the situation: The reported defeat of General Chansey at Le Mans, has not been confirmed, and probably will not be. At the same time, we are prepared to hear of his retirement to Alencon. This, in fact, was foreshadowed by our correspondent, writing from LeMans, a few days ago; nor will such retirement be necessarily a compulsory retrograde movement. Chansey's plan evidently is to move as far north as he possibly cau, so that he may relieve Bourbaki's force from the dangers of an attack following the sudden juncture of the two German armies operating in the vicinity of the Loire. Besides, if Chansey succeeds in his flank movement, and throws his army in a position northwest of Paris, he will virtually cover Havre and Cherbourg, and will be heavily reinforced by the forces gathered to defend those cities. Meanwhile, with General Faidheroe keeping Manteuffe! employed near Amiens, Bourbaki, who is certainly the ablest office now in the French service, may succeed in forcing his way to Fontainebleau. or by a vigorous offensive movement, compel the Germans to concentrate against him, and thus

or some point on the west of Paris. BORDEAUX, December 27. There is no news from the army of the Loire. War Notes.

LONDON, December 27. Latest advices from Versailles say the Paris forts continue to waste ammunition by an ineffectual cannonade. A French naval expedition is organizing at

Brest. Its destination is unknown. It is estimated that there are 600,000 Germans now in France.

The sinking of six Eng hips in the Seine by the Prussians for the purpose of obstructing navigation occasioned great indignation throughout England. The British Consul presented a formal protest to the Prusslan commander. OH:

Mesieres is surrounded by 15,000 Prussians. A siege is imminent. Tours has been again entered by the German

troops.

The citizens of Chalons, like those of Bhelms, have resisted the demands of the German garrison, but have been summarily suppressed, and a number of leading citizens have been sent to Germany as hostages

Advices from Paris to the 22d report no further fighting. The loss in the sortie of the 21st was

The line of rail-oad communicating between Versailles and Meta is being fortified. The advance on Lyons has caused a great exettement in that city, and a rising among the Reds

is reported. · BORDEAUX, December 27. A dispatch from Porters says that 10,000 Prus sians, with artillery, occupy Blots, and have indiscriminately phlaged public and private houses.

Twenty thousand Prussians are at Orleans, when officers and privates are plundering.

A dispatch from A'encon on the 25th says the enemy evacuated Elbeuf and Boury. General News.

Madrid, December 26. Rivaa, president of the Council, has resigned.

sagosta temporarily succeeds. FLORENCE. December 26. King Amadeus has started for Madrid.

LONDON, December 27. The Fenian convicts in England have been liberated. Eight persons were kided by a railway accident near Hatfiel I this morning,

The Belgian civic goard has been reorganized as a Mobile guard.

NIGHT DISPATCHES. A Review and Presentation-Royalty

versus Law-Switzerland Warned to Take Care-The Luxembourg Question Still Open-A Scheme to Assassinate the King of Prussia and Von Moltke. BORDEAUX, D. cemper 27.

There was a grand review of 20,000 National Guards held here on Monday. Crimicux presented flars to the various regiments and made a speech, in which he assured the soldiers that the republic would surely save France. The officers and men were all enthusiastic in their vivas for the republic, and as they passed the residence of the American Consul gave atterance to hearty demonstrations of friendship for the government and people of the United States.

London, December 27. The Standard of to day, in an educatal reviewing the work of Dr. Francis Lieber on arbitration, expresses the opinion that, considering the pointical as well as the legal ispects of the question, a royal umpire is preferable to any faculty of the

BERLIN, December 27, Eismarch arges upon Switzerland a better ob servance of neutrality. VIENNA. December 27.

tion of Luxembourg under the collective guarantee has failed, the future of the Duchy is now open for the consideration of the powers.

THE GEORGIA ELECTIONS.

ATLANTA, December 26. In Jasper County, Lawton's (Dem.) majority is 93; Democratic county ticket elected. Henry County, Lawton's majority 411. Catoosa County, Young's (Dem.) majority 336; Democratic ticket elected. Gwinnett County, Price's (Dem.) majority 1106; Democratic county ticket largely elected. Fayette County, Bigby's (Rep.) majority 48; Radical representatives elected; Democratic county officers elected.

AUGUSTA, December 27. The election returns come in slowly, but cenfirm the election of Democrats to Congress from the First, Third, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Districts, with the chances in favor of Lawton, Democrat, in the Fourth. The vote is very close so far as heard from. In the Second District the returns are against Tift, late Democratic incumbent, and in favor of Whitely, Republican. The Legislature will be largely Democratic, the returns indicating heavier Democratic gains than were expected. Both Republicans and Democrats charge frauds

ATLANTA, December 27. The Radicals concede that Georgia has gone Democratic by thirty-five to forty thousand. Thus far, only two Radical senators have been elected, both colored. The Democrats have a majority in the Senate and House.

It is rumored that Governor Bullock leased the State Road to the Central Georgia, Southwestern, Macon and Western, Brunswick and Nashvi le, Prussians under General Manteuffel. The line of and Chattanooga Railroads, A. H. Stevens, B. H. Hill, J. E. Brown, H. Peters, Columbus Delano, H. Kimbail and others, for twenty years, for twentyfive thousand dollars per month. Governor Bullock gave a supper at the Kimball House to Columbus Delano. Many distinguished persons were pres-

THE MONT CENIS TUNNEL.

BORDEAUX, December 27. A dispatch from Susa announces that the Alps were pierced through yesterday, and that the workmen from both sides of the mountain's tunnel joined in congratulations upon the completion of the work.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

HAVANA, December 27. Advices from Venezuela to the 17th state that the steamer Virgin had re urned to Puerto Cabello from Curacoa. It was rumored that she was searched at Curacoa by a Spanish war steamer, but nothing was found, her ammunition having previously been disembarked, and part of the

crew discharged and sent to St. Thomas. Alvarez, the cashler of Miguel Antonio Herreras, has absconded with \$80,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, December 27. The President will not receive visitors

during the holidays. The United States steamer Tennessee is being litted up to carry the San Domingo commissioners as soon as the House passes the bill.

LARGE FIRE AT HARRISONBURG, VIRGINIA.

HARRISONBURG, VA., December 26. a large number of the principal business houses were burned this morning between four and five o'clock. The following are totally destroyed: First National Bank, Weekly Enterprise office, and the entire square. The American Hotel, on the opposite side of Main street, was considerably damaged. Mr. Switzer and son were badly hurt. Loss \$100,000; about half insured.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Advices from Hayti state that President Saget has amnestled all the adherents of Sal-

The steamship Wilmington, from Key West for Galvesten, lost her propeller during the night of the 24th, off the Tortugas, in a heavy northeaster, and put back to the bar under sail.

The Cuban Colonel Ryan has arrived at Samana on the steamship Ocean Queen with arms and ammunition for Cuba. A large number were expected to join Ryan at Aspinwall.

Dr. E. M. Powers was arrested at St. Louis for violating Mrs. Viola Hill, who is represented as a highly respectable lady recently from the South. Mrs. Hill visited Powers's office to obtain subscriptions to a new publication.

W. W. Howard, from Nashville, Tenn., has myeteriously disappeared from the Southern Hotel. The woollen factory of Edden & Co., at Haverhill, Massachusetts, has been burned. Loss \$150,000.

Charles C. Curtis's stables were burned last night at Boston, and several firemen were inlured. The Cornwall woollen factory, at Cornwall,

Caunda, was also burned, and two hundred persons were thrown out of employment. Loss

Dr. B. R. Weilford, a prominet physician, and for many years professor of Materia Medica in the Virginia Medical College, died yesterday, at Richmond, aged 74.

THE BONE OF CONTENTION

The San Domingo Resolutions Over which Sumner Fought Grant.

The following are the resolutions as passed by the Senate. There is no doubt of their passage by the House of Representatives:

Resolved, &c., That the President of the United States be authorized to appoint three commissioners and also a secretary, the latter to be versed in the English and Spanish languages, to proceed to the Island of San Domingo, and to such other places, if any, as such commissioners may deem necessary, and there to inquire into, ascertain and rener.

and report:
1. The political state and condition of the Re-

and report:

1. The political state and condition of the Republic of Dominica.

2. The probable number of inhabitants, and the desire and disposition of the people of the said republic to become annexed to aid to form part of the people of the United States.

3. The physical, mental and moral condition of the said people, and their general condition as to material weal he and industrial expects.

4. The resources of the country—its mineral and agricultural products—the products of its waters and forests—the general character of the soli—the extent and proportion therefore as who of cultivation—the climate and health of the country—its bays, har sors, and rivers—its general insteading of remarkable meteorological phenomena.

5. The debt of the Government and its obligations, whether fusiled and ascer almed and admitted, or unadjusted and under discussion.

6. Treaties or entagenetic with other powers.

7. Extent of boundaries and territory, what proportion is covered by foreign cannants or by country expensions.

portion is covered by foreign cannants or by grants or concessions, and generally what con-cessions or franchises have been granted, with the mange of the resoccitive grantees.

8. The terms and conditions on which the Dominican Government may desire to be unuex-ed to and resome part of the United States as one

of the territories thereof.

9. Such other information with respect to the said Government or its territories as to the said commissioners shall seem destrable or important with reference to the future incorporation of the said Dominican Republic into the United States as SEC 2 Tast said commissioners shall, as soon

as conveniently may be, report to the President of the United States, who shall lay their report before Congress.

Sec. 3. That the said commissioners shall serve

without compensation, except the payment of ex-penses, and the compensation of the secretary shall be determined by the Secretary of State, with the approval of the President.

THE FOREIGN MAILS.

WAR MISCELLANY.

Affairs Inside Paris.

The following is a summary of the contents of Paris journals of the 1st instant, which have reached London:

reached London:

The Lettre Journal, a miniature newspaper, the size of a single sheet of notepaper, contains a list of the provisions which were to be supplied day by day to the Paristans during last week. Sunday, cod. Monday, salt pork. Tuesday, cod. Wednesday, preserved beef and mutton. Thursday, Friday and Saturday, fresh beef. The same paper states that, in addition to potaboes, there were still fresh vegetables, such as cabbages and celery, and that large quantities of preserved vegetables were to be had at the dealers. Bread was being made of flour, ground in Paris, and though not quite so white, was of as good quality as ever. Of chocolate and preserves there was no lack. The supply of milk was kept up by 4217 cows, so that no scarcity was to be ferred.

While a good deal of attention was necessarily being given to the subject of food, another subject, that of food for the mind, was being steadily kept in view. M. Lagouve had delivered a lecture upon it, and had urged the Paristans to lay in a stock of alimentation morale with as much care as they displayed with regard to provisions of a inaterial kind; and the lecturer's advice, we are told, was all the more eagerly listened to because it was in harmony with the prevailing feeling of his andi-nec. The lycenms and schools were well attended; lectures were being given at the theatres.

The closing of the gates of Paris to ail but the

The closing of the gates of Paris to all but the

military, a measure which was put in force on Sunday, the 27th ultimo, has led to the discovery of a cirtain number of male and female sples. who being thus interfered with had neverthele-s attempted to get beyond the fortifications. There was some talk of executing two or three women of loose character who had been detected as spies.

The state of public feeling, according to the Lettre Journal, was everything that could be desired. tre Journal, was everything that could be desired. Never before had Paris enjoyed so much tranquilli-ty, such complete freedom from agitation. Attacks against the government were becoming rarer in the press; there was but one thought, the safety and honor of the country; but one feeling, that of impatience for the struggle. This was just before the great sortie. The Correspondence between Count

Moltke and General Trochu. The letters between the leading captains of the two great opposing armies about Paris relative to, the recapture of Orleans were brief and

courteous. The first was as follows : courteous. The first was as follows:

VERSAILLES. December 5.

It may be useful to inform your Excellency that the army of the Loiro was defeated near Orleans yesterday, and that that iown is reoccupied by the German troops. Should, however, your Excellency deem it expedient to be convined of the fact through one of your own officers, I will not fail to provide him with a safe conduct to come and return. Receive, General, the expression of the high considerations with which I have the honor to be your very humble and obedient servant. The Chief of the Staff, Count MOLTKE.

General TROCHY, Governor of Paris.

The Covernor promotile answered.

The Governor promptly answered. Four Excellency thought it might be useful to inform me that the army of the Loire was defeated near Orleans, and that that town is reoccupied by Gdrman troops.

I have the honer to acknowledge the receipt of that communication, which I do not think it as

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of that communication, which I do not think it expedient to verify through the means which your Excellency suggests to me. Receive, General, the expression of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be, your very humble and very obedient servant,

The Governor of Paris, General TROCHU.

Erection of the German Empire. The King of Bayarla has addressed to the King of Saxony the following letter in reference to the

Imperial Crown of Germany. Imperial Crown of Germany.

Most Serene and Powerful Prince! Dear Friend, Brother and Coustn!—Victoriously led by Prussia's herote King, the German races who for centaries have been united in language, manners, science and art, now telebrate a biotherhood of arms, which gives a glorious proof of the importance of the power of a united Germany. Animated with a desire to co-operate with them in their endeavors to effect this unity of Germany. I have not desired outcome into pregional or services and the services of the ser imated with a desire to co-operate with them in their endeavors to effect this unity of Germany, I have not delayed entering into negotiations calculated to bring about this result with the Chancellor of the North German Confederation at Versailes. I now address myself to the German princes, and especially to your majesty, to propose that you should, together with me, urge upon his majesty the King of Prussia, that the exercise of the presidential rights should be united with the title of Emp-ror. It is for me a sublime thought that I can reel myself called upon both by my position in Germany, and by the history of my country, to take the first step towards crowning the work of German unity, and I entertain the Joyful hop- that your royal majesty will accord to me your friendly assent. While I thus have the pleasure of asking your royal majesty as well as the other confederate princes and free towns for their opinion. I am, with the assurance of my higuest consideration and friendship, your royal majesty's friendly brother and cousin, Ludwig.

Germany and Luxembourg.

Germany and Luxembourg. The following is the text of Bismarck's dis-The following is the text of Bismarck's dispatch relative to Luxembourg, dated December 3: Prassia at the outbreak of the war declared that she would respect the neutrality of Luxembourg provided France did the same. If Luxembourg had sincerely endeavored to remain neutral, Prussia would have scrupulously observed a strict neutrality, but neither France nor Luxembourg have done so. The hostile feelings of the population of the Duchy are shown in the treatment of all German officials. Prussia did not hold that government responsible for the bad conduct towards her of individuals, but she thought that efforts should have been made to represent the reprovisioning of Thionville through trains from Luxembourg. Such a flagrant breach of neutrality laws could not, however, have taken place without connivance of the government of Luxembourg, pointing out the government of Luxembourg, pointing out the consequences to which such a proceeding w. aid inevitably lead, but her warning was unheeded. After the fail of Metz, large numbers of French soldiers and officers passed through Luxembourg to evade the German troops and to rejoin the French army north of the town of Luxembourg. The resident French Cansul was at the office at the railway station to assist fugitives in reaching France. Two thousand soldlers thus reinforced the French army, and the Government of Luxembourg did nothing to prevent this indoubted by constitutes a gross violation of neutrality. The conditions on which Prussia based her neutrality, therefore, cessed to exist, in consequence of which Prussia declares on her part that sine conpatch relative to Luxembourg, dated December 3: conditions on what result has to be consequence of which Prussia declares on her part that she considers herself no longer bound to regard the neutrality of Luxembourg. She reserves to herself the right to claim compensation from the Duchy for losses sustained by Prussia consequent on the non-observance of her neutrality, and will take the second of the property o non-observance of her neutrality, and will take the necessary steps to secure herself against the recurrence of similar proceedings.

THE THRONE OF SPAIN.

Speech from the New King. The following is the speech of the Duke of Aosta to the Spanish delegation which came to offer him the crown.

offer him the crown.

Gentlemen—The eloquent speech of your honor able president has increased the instural and profound emotion which the vote of the Constituent Assembly of Spain had already produced in me. With a grateful mind I will set forth briefly the reasons for which I have decided to accept, as I now accept e ore you, with the help of God, and with the consent of the King, my father, the ancient and glorious crown which you have come of effer me. God had already accorded to me an enviable lot. Spring from an linguishing dynasty, sharing in the gorles to me an enviable lot. Spring from an illustrious dynasty, sharing in the gorles of my ancient house without having the responsibilities of government, I saw opened up before me an easy and happy career. In which, as there have not been wanting in the fature, opportunities usefully to serve my country. You have come, honorable gentlemen, to open up to me a far where horizon. You are asking me to fulfit obligations formulable at every period, but far more than ever in our own. Patthrul to the traditions of my ancestors, who never shrank back when futly called them on, nor recoiled before danger, I accept the noble and lofty mission which spain has wished to conside to me, though I am not ignorant of the difficulties of my new task, and of the responsibility which I assumed in the face of instory. But I put my trust in God, who knows the aprightness of my intentious, and trust in the Spainsu people, so justiy proud of its independ mee, of its great religious and political traditions, and which has immissed benefix with the respect of older, of the own, for me to ascribe to my own merits the come which the noble Spanish nation has neglit it to make of my person. You have imthought dit to make of my person. You have imagined, if feel certain, that Providence had been pleased to grant to my youth the most fruitful and us ful of all teachings—the spectacion of a people regaining its unity and independence by the close unity with its King, and the fathful observance of free institutions. It has been your wish that your own country, on which nature has lavished all her booss and history all her glories, should takewise reloce in this happy agreement. HORRORS OF THE DEEP.

low the example of the constitutional traditions with which I have been brought up. A soldier in the army, I shall be, gentlemen, the first citizen to presence of the national representatives. The annals of Spain are filled with glorious names—those of doughty knights, of great and renowned castalos and navigators, of famous kines. I know not if it will be my fortune to shed my blood for my new country, or if it shall be granted to me to add yet another page to the many pages which have celebrated the glories of Epila. But in every event I am very sure, because that will depend on myself alone and not on fortune, that the Spanlards will always be able to say of the king whom they have closen, that his TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION AT SEA fortune, that the Spanlards will always be able to say of the king whom they have closen, that his good faith was able to rise above party struggles, and that he had no other wish in his heart than for the concord and the prosperity of the nation. Charles.

Ex-Queen Isabella's Protest Against the Duke of Aosta.

The following is a translation of the protest o the ex Queen of Spain against the Duke d'Aosta's acceptance of the Spanish crown, referred to in he télegrams from Madrid published some time

TO THE SPANIARDS.

Events which it is neither my wish nor my duty

Events which it is neither my wish nor my duty to recall, and by constant determination and ardent desire to censtitute your happiness, even at the price of the greatest sacrifices, made me decide in 1884 upon abandoning my native land. Since then I have not ceased to address to Heaven my most fervent supplications that you might enjoy the peace and we being which you so much eserve, and of which a minority greedy of power had for a time deprived you. Wishing to render legal this step, so important and so painful to me, as we'l as to avoid its being attributed to violence, and its forming a reasonable pretext at some future time, more or less distant, for new dicturbances, I drew up on the 25th of June, of the present year, a free and spontaneous abdication of all Juny purely political rights, with all those which I possessed to the Crown of Spain, transmitting them to my beloved son, Don Alfonso de Bourbon, Prince of Asturias, and reserving to myself such rights as had not the aforesaid political character. I flattered myself that this act of abnegation, as spontaneous as it was shore, would have calmed tered myself that this act of aborgation, as spontaneous as it was slicere, would have caimed over-excited passions; would have inspired condence in those-who, refusing to do me justice, might have considered my person an obstacle to the consolidation of public liberty, and would have restored my country to its normal condition, so profoundly slistarbed by a revolution which of necessity has produced innumerable orths.

which of necessity has produced innumerable evils.

But it has not pleased God to grant as yet my fervent prayers. The revolution continues its career, and has just disavowed the rights of my son—who is to day your legitimate King, according to all the Spanish considutions—by calling to the threne of St. Ferdinand and of Charles Va foreigner, whose merits, however great, cannot entitle him to be your sovereign, in despite of the rights of a whole dynasty, the only one which has in its favor that legitimacy, consecrated by the lapse of ages and by constitutions, which it has been a signal folly to disavow.

I should be wanting to my sacred duties as a mother, and as head of my family, did I not publish a solemn protest against such an act is poliation, and I address it to you before any one else, because it is you who are called upon to repair this great violation of right, of which an innocent boy, who cannot be and ought not to be, held responsible for the errors unjustly attributed to

who cannot be and ought not to be, held responsible for the errors unjustly attributed to his ancestors, it now the victim. There is nothing more distant from my mind and purpose than an appeal to violence; enough blood has been shed by the Spanish people in sustaining me upon the throne of my ancestors. I would not have more to flow in order to re-establish my dear son upon it. My sole deare is that public opinion, being rectified, may be convinced that only by the establishment of the future upon the old and time-hongred basis of monarchy can Spain recover the elevated and respected position which she for so long a time held in the world; and that when the revolutionary forment, which you surely look upon with horror, shall have spent lisef, the restoration may be brought about pacifically, which, while filling with Joy my maternal heart, will console the grief which I feel, not for my own, but for your misfortunes. not for my own, but for your misfortunes. Geneva, November 21, 1870. ISABEL.

AFFAIRS IN CLARENDON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MANNING, December 22. We have had intensely cold weather for sev eral days past, and to-night the snow is fast spreading a white mantle over the earth. The ivalric spirits of our county had a tournament here on yesterday, in which some eighteen knights strove for the honor of crowning one of the many bright-eyed damsels who grace I the occasion by their presence. Captain W. T. Lesesne was the

their presence. Capiain W. T. Leseane was the heraid, discharging his duty in a highly satisfactory manner. The successful knight in taking the first honor, Mr. Bradham, crowned Miss Sarah Kelly queen of love and beauty.

After the tournament was over, and in the evening, a difficulty arose between a white citizen and a black man. The black man was to b ame, and was knocked down, after which (to him) unvalisfactory performance, he gathered a large crowd of negroes are und him, and endeavored, by every means, to inflame and arouse their passions to the highest pitch—in fact, he tried to bring about a fight between the blacks and whites present; but had not sufficient courage to lead them. About 9 o'clock at night some of the black people who sympathized with the colored man referred to hauled an ox cart loaded with fodder into the mouth of a nassage about ten feet wide, tetween the law office of Messrs. Blanding, Richardson & Rhame, and the drug store of G. P. McKugen, E-q., and set it on fire; but it was discovered in time to prevent any damage, except the loss of the fodder, which was owned by a poor man, who had brought it into the village for sale. At the and brought it into the village for sale. At the ime, and for some time after the difficulty of time, and for some time after the uniform, which I have spoken above, a collision between which I have spoken above, as the colored two races seemed inevitable, as the colored he two races seemed inevitable, as the colored become were extremely insolent and thunting in Franz.

THE ESURY LAWS.

[From the Barn well Sentinel, December 23.] The News says our article on this subject is aradoxical. Let us answer our esteemed cotemporary by a quetation from its issue of the 14th December: "Gold and Bond Market—New Y rk, ecember 13, evening .- Duliness the great fea-December 13, evening.—Duliness the great feature; money mostly 6 per cent, with exceptions at 5a7 per cent. Gold rather weak." Again: New York, December 15.—Gold at 3 o'clock was worth 1½ to 1½ per cent, per day, and 7 per cent, per annum." Now what does this mean? Is it not a perfect vindication of our position? Money is worth from five to seven per cent, per annum, and yet no planter can get an advance except at the rate of from one and a half per cent, to two and two and a half per cent, a month. It proves what we endeavored to show, that the laws of trade and interest, which are fixed, are not to be regulated by the fluctuating quotations of the Gold Room.

Let us come to the discussion of this question Let us come to the discussion of this question fairly, and not as partisans. We restate. The law of legitimate finance as put by Mr. Stuart Mill, the Charleston and Savannah papers, the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade, we do not controvert. The argument is fair and legical, the conclusion just and convincing. We yield our assent. But this is not the question which the harleston and Savannah factors and dealors have much with the planters and farners. dealers have made with the planters and farmers. They have forced upon them the speculative, gambling transactions of the Gold Room or New York as the legitimate rate of interest for money per annum. In other words, they borrow their money at from five to seven per cent. year, and take advantage of the necessities of the planter and farmer to extort twelve to twenty-five per ent. a year, exclusive of commissions. The com ination for this purpose, we say, is not interest,

bination for this purpose, we say, is not interest, it is exportion.

We, therefore, repeat, go on, Mr. Wilkes, the rural communities sustain you; and if you sno ceed in securing the passage of a law which will check this system of extortion, you will deserve and receive the thanks of the agricultural and laboring nountified.

BRUTAL MURDER IN LANCASTER

We have to record this week the most brutal murder that has ever occurred in Lancaster county, within our knowledge. Mr. David Kirkpatrick, a quiet citizen, living about one mile from the vidage, was on Saturday night last, about 8 o'clock, called to the door of his residence and inhamanty shot down. He lived several hours after the deed was committed, and remained sensible to the last, and gave his dying testimony as so who the as-as-in was. This being the first outgraye of the kind that has taken place in this county, the whole population in raifest a scarcing diagonal of the rest out the guilty party. Porties, it is thought, had nothing to do with the matter. Mr. K. was a Conservative, but naver took an active part in politics. It was discovered, shortly after. part in politics. It was discovered, shortly after its occurre-tee, that he had been shot with his own gap, supposed to have been shoth from the house while the ramity were at supper in the the close unity with its King, and the faithful observance of free institutions. It has been your wish that your own country, on which nature has lavished all her books and history all her glories, should inkewise rejoice in this happy agreement, which has produced, and I hope always will produce, the prosperity of Italy. It is to the glory of my father—to the happy, fortness of my own country, that I am indebted for your choice, and to render myself worthy of the same, and I can do nothing better than floyally fol-

The Ship A. B. Wyman Struck by Lightning on her Voyage from Sa-vannah to Liverpool-Two Days in a Floating Cauldron-The Vessel and Twenty-seven Hundred Bales of Cotton Entirely Consumed-Timely Rescue of the Crew by the Belgian Ship

[From the New York Herald, of Friday.] "Burned to the water's edge, sir. "And the crew, captain ?" "Saved, thank God ! every man of 'em."

"The cargo, of course, was--?" "Phew! my dear sir, a few minutes after the nen were taken off the ship the fire burst through the main hatch, and we had hardly squared away when the vessel, cargo and rigging were enveloped in the flames. It was a fearful sight, and one

that I will never forget." These were the remarks of Captain Lachere, of the ship Charles, of Antwerp, when questioned in relation to the terrible calamity w.lch, on the 10th instant, befeithe ill-late! vessel A. B. Wyman, bound for Liverpool from Savannah. The story was, in many particulars, a sad realization of the numerous romances which, brimful of terrible scenes and incidents, often feed the fancy of the curious. No narrower escape from fire or the merciless fury of the ocean has occurred for years, and although a vast amount of property has been swallowed up by the disaster, it is some consola-tion to think that

A BRAVE AND UNDAUNTED CREW

A BRAVE AND UNDAUNTED CREW
has, by the kindness of an All-wise Providence
and the gallantry of a courageous and sympathizing sea captain and his helpmates, been rescued
from a horribic death. The ship Caarles, 705 tons
register, left Antwerp on November 2, with ballast, for this city. She came the northera passage, and enjoyed fine weather until she neared
the banks of Newfoundland, and when in latitude
36 degrees and longitude 61 degrees 43 minutes
she hove to for the night in a heavy gale. About
six miles to windward she sighted a ship at seven
o'clock next morping, flying the flags of distress
from her fore-top and mizzen-top. The storm of
the preceding night had been accompanied by
LOUD THUNDER CLAPS LOUD THUNDER CLAPS

and vivid flashes of lightning, and, although the weather had now moderated, a mighty swell remained. The ship in the distance, which subsequently proved to be the A. B. Wyman, was stering south under topsalls. As the two vessels gradually neared each other a THICK COLUMN OF SMOKE

was seen to ascend from the deck of the A. B. Wyman, whose captain, bearing the same name as the ship, afterwards stated had been allowed to escape to attract attention. It was, in nelancholy signal, but dangerous as it was it ap-eared to be the only one feasible for the purpose, and so the two ships came close together. Loud hand so the two ships came close together. Loud above the monotonous roar of the rolling sea came forth the shrill and earnest cry,

It was the despairing appeal of the captain of the Wyman, and who could hearliesly turn a deaf ear to such a call? Captain Lachere did not, at all events, and quickly bore down upon the burning ship. He saw the top of her mainroyal mast had broken off and hanging down, but with that exception no other evidences of damage were apparent. Andwet to the eve of the seaman there parent. And et to the eye of the seaman there were presented marked and decided tokens—the last visible symptoms of the poor SAILOR'S FORLORN HOPE,

the lifeboats—for they were suspended from the davit, filled with provisions, and ready to be launched with human freight amid ocean, and in a raging sea. When the Charles hove to a boat was put off from the A. B. Wyman with the mate and two men, who, though tossed about, moved brighty over.

and two men, who, though fossed about, moved briskly over.

"Come over and see the ship, sir," sung out the mate; "the captain wauts you."

The boat came alongside the Charles, and with a pluck that merits commendation, Captain Lachere promptly responded to the summons and crossed over to the burning ship. The object in asking Captain Lachere on board the A. B. Wyman was doubtless to reveal to him the true and terrible state of affairs. Captain Lachere states that on coming close to the starboard side of the vessel the heat was oppressive, while thick volumes of smoke were obtained and the true and tribulation of smoke were obtained in the cordinality which the occasion permitted, and quickly explained the condition of the vessel. The situation was dreadful to contemplate. The crew, in limminent danger, were naturally exitted, while the minent danger, were naturally excited, while th cargo of cotton, valued at over \$200,000, was about to become a more terrible foe than the flercest hurricane that ever raged. Captain Wyman stated that in the midst of a dread ul storm two nights before the mainroyal masthead had

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING,

that the electric fluid had gone through the coat of the malnmast and passed down into the hold. At the time the casualty occurred but little notice was taken of it, and it was not until the smoke began to ascend that the thought of fire suggested itself. The captain of the ship immediately gave orders to make everything air-tight below, studing up all places of ventilation, and, changing his ourse, hoped to reach the land in time or met some friendly vessel on the way. She had been two days and rights in this condition when she was sighted by Captain Lachere. Arrived on board, after some difficulty, that g-niteman found everything very much heated, the cabin suffocating and the crew ready to take to the boats as the last resort. The fire was raging in the lower 'tween decks. Having tried her main pumps, he di-covered that the water in the tanks, which contained over ten thousand gallons, was almost boiling over ten the water in the tanks, was almost boiling— "hot enough," said the captalu yesterday, "to boll an egg." Captalu Lachere readily surmised that the ship must be fall of fire, and considering that the ship must be that the regard consistently it unsafe to remain much longer on board, generously invited Captain Wyman and his crew to the Charles. Thinking perhaps that there was yet time to get something off the floating call dron, Captain Wyman Inquired whether he should bring some provisions, but Captain Lachere,

deeming it DANGEROUS TO OPEN ANY DOORS DANGEROUS TO OPEN ANY DOORS
before leaving the ship, declined the offer, and
taking only a few salls and ropes prepared to quit
the ship for ever. Meanwhie, a crew of the
Charles, consisting of Randolph Schulte, second
mate, Edward Depaurl, William Jasper and Cornelius Clow, seamen, put forth in a yawi to the
rescue of those of their brethren on the A. B. Wyman. There was a heavy swell at the time, and
the terribly suffocating heat from the vessel rendered the experiment exceedingly difficult. Having examined everything, Captain Lachere, after
two hours' stay, prepared to leave the ship. But

THE LAST SCENE was frightful to behold. The ship lay rocking on the deep, enveloped in a hage cloud of smoke, and every instant a conflagration was auticipated. The entire crew of fourteen men having beet taken off, Captain Wyman went forward, and in presence of Captain Lachere and three of his men, opened the main hatch. Out beined the flames with a roar as if exulting in freedom, and the work of conflagration was begun. It was now

A BUSH FOR LIFE,

A BUSH FOR LIFE,
and hurrying down the sides of the ill-starred
ship the last batch of human beings on board
cleared her with rapid strokes. It was well they
did so. The bales of cotton partly released, burned with terrible rapidity. The smoke had fall vent,
and in about ten minutes after the last boat left
the A. B. Wyman, the dre had extended to every
portion of her. The cracking of the burning
imbers, the fury and noise of the conflagrationand the spinshing of spars in the water, as they
tumbled down in quick succession, are stated to
have been something terrible. The two vessels
were not more than a couple of cable's length
apart, and just so soon as the rescued party

were not more than a cospie of cable's length apart, and just so soon as the rescued party scrambled on board the Chirles, that gallant ship squared away to the westward, the wind being anost southwest, and the distance from New York about nine hundred miles. It was, perhaps, one of the happiest voyages ever made by sime of them, for if ever there was a harbreadth secape whose terrors may be recalled with wonder, this was one of them. Oapland Wyman and his crew returned their grareful thanks to Captain Lachere, and most worthly did he deserve them. The Charles arrived here yesterday morning in good shipe, and LANDED THE CAPTAIN AND CREW

of the A. B. Wyman safely on shore. Captain Wyman having made arrangements with his men, proceeded with his first and second mates to Boston, to which city the ship belonged. She was about sit sons register, and was built in 1856 by Enoch Bonner, and at the time of the district had on board 2700 bales of cotton, bound for Liverpool from Savannah, which latter place she citeared November 27, and enjoyed flut weather unit within a few days of the burning. Whether this was the lightning actually caused the coulder. it was the lightning actually caused the could gration need not be questioned, but it has been them it more compactly, that spontaneous com-bustion is not improvable, consequent upon the action of the oli upon the estion. At the conclu-sion of his marrative yesterday Captain Lachere strongly advocated kn wu, in many instances where those employed to load ships grease the bales in order to make

"No vessel," said he, "should go to sea without one. But it is not the captain's fault, since owners sometimes do not care to go to the expense. In fact, I would not insure any ship that has not a conductor, not only for the sake of the ship and cargo, but on account of the many lives which the absence of one endangers."

Alarried.

SWEENY-FRIENDLY,—On the evening of the first, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by the Rev. A. T. Forter, R. H. Sweeny to KATE F., eldest daughter of Adolphus Friendly.

funeral Notices.

GRAY.—Died on the morning of the 27th instant, James W. Gray, in the 76th year of his age THE FUNERAL SERVICES WILL take place THIS APTERNOON, at the Unitarian Church, Archdale street, at half-past 1 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited

THE FRIENDS AND ACQUAINT-ANCES of the late ROBERT C. SOLLOWAY are requested to attend his Funeral from the City Hospital, at half-past 10 o'clock This Morning. dec28-\*

SURVIVORS' ASSOCIATION OF CHARLESTON DISTRICT .- The members of this Association are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of their late comrade, ROBERT C. SOLLOWAY, from the City Hospital, Mazyck | South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Costreet, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at half-past ten o'clock. By order of the President. JAMES ARMSTRONG, Jr.,

Secretary.

THE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Carew are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of their infant son EDWARD, at St. John's Chapel, Hamp stead. This Appennoon, at half-past 3 o'clock.

dec28

THE FRIENDS AND ACQUAINT ANCES of Miss BLIZA KER and sisters, and of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. H. Simmons, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of the for mer, at Circular Church, This AFTERNOON, at

Obitnarp.

WITSELL.—Died, in this city, on the morning of the 21st instant, of chronic hydrocephalus FHOMAS LAWNENCE, son of John and Emma Car line Witsell, aged 2 years 3 months and 11 days. SIMONS.—Died, in Columbia, S. .C., December 24, 1870, Mrs. Catharne M. Simons, relict of the late Edward B. Simons, aged 69 years, 7 months and 10 days. PARKER.-Died, at Mansfield, Black River, on

the 23th instant, EMILY RUTLEDGE, youngest daughter of Dr. Francis S. Parker, in the 24th year of her age. Special Notices.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, from Philadelphia, are hereby noified that she will discharge cargo THIS DAY, at Brown's Wharf. Goods uncalled for at sunset will be stored at Consignees' risk and ex-WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent. dec28-1

OFFICE SOUTHWESTERN RAIL ROAD BANK, CHARLESTON, S. C., DECEMBER 27, 1879.—Notice is hereby given that on and after he 1st January, 1871, the Transfer Books of the onthwestern Railroad Bank and the South Carolina Railroad Company will be closed till a new List of the Stockholders be completed.

dec28-4 JOHN M. HARLESTON, Cashler. FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON, S. U., DECEM-BER 20, 1870 .- DIVIDEND NOTICE .- The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividen . of SIX (6) PER CENT. (free from Government tax) payable on and after the 27th inst. WM. C. BREESE,

NOTICE. -DIVIDEND. -OFFICE OF THE GRANITEVILLE MANUFAUTURING COMPANY, (AT THE SAVINGS BANK OF AU-

GUSTA.) AUGUSTA, GA., DECEMBER 27, 1870 .-A dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT, on the Capital Stock of Graniteville Manufacturing Company will be paid to stockholders on demand. dec28-3

H. H. HICKMAN, President.

TROUBLESOME COUGHS AND Colds, Sore Throat and Hoarseness, are speedily cured by Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPEOTORANT. It gives immediate relief in all affections of the Lungs, by Broducing a free expectoration of the philegm

Tright Ticket offices North and South.

Through Tickets over this line on sale at Hotely immediate relief in all affections of the Lungs, by Broducing a free expectoration of the philegm

Tright Ticket offices North and South.

Trights forwarded daily to and from Savan-pals and Broducing beyond.

which obstructs them, thus quieting the cough, telieving the inflammation, and giving the dis eased organs a chance to heal. Sold by all druggists, and by GOODRICH, WINEMAN & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Charleston, S. C. dec28-wfm3 THE GREAT MEDICAL WONDER.

two minutes. Cancers, Boils, Tetter and Old Sores, cured in 48 hours by Dr. HASKELL'S CAR-BOLIC CANCER SALVE. For sale at retail by G. W. AIMAR, DR. H. BAER, POT, Dr. G. J. LUHN, A. O. BARBOT. ED. S. BURNBAM. W. T. LITTLE & CO. M: H. OULLINS & CO., ALFRED RACUL, M. D., GRAMAN & SCHWAKE, DR. W. A. SKRINE.

DR. HASKELL'S ELECTRIC OIL kills all pain in

E. H. KELLERS, M. D., And at wholesale by DOWIE, MOISE & DAVIS sole Agents for South Carolina. nov11-3mos naw MRS. GATES AND MRS. JAMES .-Mrs. Gates-Good] morning, Mrs. James. Hov well you are looking; far better than when I saw

Mrs. James-Oh-yes; I am much better than have been for a long time, and I am now on my way for more of my favorite medicine-PLANTA-TION BITTERS. One bottle of it is worth all the doctors in the world. No more doctors for me. Mrs. Gates-Nearly every one speaks well of PLANTATION BITTERS, and I have a mind to try it myself. The fact is, I have [no appetite, strength or energy for anything. Mary and Lizzie are in the same way, and loange about the house all day long, good for nothing. Mrs. James-My word for it, Mrs. Gates, just

let them try PLANTATION BITTERS moderately three times a day, and you will see a wonderful improvement.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., Ac. The cheapest, healthlest and most delicious dec26-mwf8D&C food in the world.

THE GREAT PICTORIAL AN-NUAL -Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1871, for distribution gratis throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, in the English, German, French, Norwegian, Welsh, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health, should read and pender the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise or the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechan ic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meri dans and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive National Onlendar.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial alus trations, valuable receipts for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most use fui, and may be had for the asking. The proprie tors, Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa, on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The Bitters are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world. deg24-D406

Special Notices. ..

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP CHAMPION, from New York, are notified that she is discharging cargo at Adger's Wharf. Goods remaining uncalled for at sunset will be stored at owners' risk and expense JAMES ADGER & CO., Agents. dec 28-1

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF SEWING MACHINES.—JOHN CLARK, JR., & CO.S. BEST SIX-CORD SPOOL COTTON, on Black Spools. For sale at retail by D. B. HASELTON, No. 307 King street.

GO TO GEORGE LITTLE & CO. for BOYS' CLOTHING, all sizes. nov18-fmw

TREASURER'S OFFICE, GREEN-VILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD COMPANY, COLUMBIA, S. C., DECEMBER 15TH, 1870 .-Coupons of the State, Guaranteed Bonds, Certificates of Indebtedness and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due January 1, 1879, will be paid at the Banking House of H. H. KIMP-TON, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, or at the lumbia, S. C., on and after the 1st day of January,

1871. The Interest on the outstanding First Mortgage Bonds and Fractional Certificates of Indebtedness, will be paid at the office of the Company.

Treasurer

REUBEN TOMLINSON,

dec21-wfwf85

OFFICE CHARLESTON 'CITY RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2 CHAMBER OF COM-MERCE BUILDING, BROAD STREET.—SEALED OFFERS WILL BE RECEIVED up to 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, December 31, FOR PURCHASE OF THE MANURE from the Company's stables, Shepherd street, for one year from 1st January next. For particulars, apply at the Company's office, EVAN EDWARDS. Broad street.

OFFICE OF THE CHARLESTON GASLIGHT COMPANY, DECEMBER 26, 1870 .-The Board of Directors of this Company having declared a Dividend of FIFTY CENTS per Share on the Capital Stock, the same will be paid to Stockholders on and after MONDAY. 7th January. 1871.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this: date to 10th January, 1871. W. J. HERIOT, Secretary and Treasurer. dec26

DIVORCES,-ABSOLUTE DI-

VORCES legally obtained in New York, Indiana,

Illinois and other States, for persons from any State or country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, &c.. sufficient cause; no publicity. No charge until divorce is obtained. Advice free. Address, MOORE & RICHARDSON, Counsellors at Law. 180 Broadway, New York City. dec26-1yr MY FRIEND, STOP THAT TERRI-

BLE cough, and thus avoid a consumptive's

grave, by using GLOBE FLOWER COUGH SYRUP,

for curing all throat, bronchial and lung diseases. It is perfectly peerless. Never has been equalled. It is pleasant to take, and certain to cure. For

sale by all druggists.

Railroads.

dec-wimimo

SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAIL-

THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE PASSENGER TRAINS on this Road run daily as

bile, New Orleans and the West.
With Steamboats for points on the Savannsh

ah and all points beyond.— Through Bills of Lading issued to Jackschville,

Tarinf as low as by any other line.

Tarinf as low as by any other line.

C. S. GADSDEN,

oct5

Engineer and Superintendent.

TORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

**芳金含香油香油** Trains leave Charleston daily at 9.30 A. M., (Sundays excepted.) and 6.30 P. M.
Arrive at Charleston 7.30 A. M., (Mondays excepted.) and 6 P. M.
Train leaving at 9:30 A. M., makes through connection to New York via Richmond and Aquia Creek only—going through in 42 hours, and without detention on Sunday.

Train leaving at 6:30 P. M., have choice of route via Richmond and Washington, or Bay route via Portsmouth and Baltimore. Passengers leaving Friday by this train lay over on Sunday in-Baltimore: those leaving on Saturday remain Sunday in Wilmington, N. G.

This is the cheapest, quickest and most pleasant route to Cincinnati, Chicago and other points West and Northwest, both trains making close connections at Washington with Western trains of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

S. S. SOLOMONS,

Engineer and Su P. L. CLEAPOR, General Ticket Agent.

COUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD 

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CHARLESTON. S. C., May II, 1870.
On and after Sunday. May Loth, the Passenger rains upon the South Catoons Balirosd will rus 

ATTIVE at Charleston.

COLUMBIA NIGHT EXPRESS.
(Sundays excepted.)

Leave Charleston.

T. 80 P. M.

Leave Columbia.

Arrive at Columbia.

Leave Charleston.

Leave Charleston.

Leave Charleston.

Leave Charleston.

Leave Charleston.

CAMDEN BRANCH.

Camden and Columbia Passenger Trains on MONDAYS, WEDNEEDAYS and SATURDAYS, and between Camden and Kingville daily, (Sundays excepted.) connects with up and down Day Passengers at Kingville.

Leave Camden.

Leave Columbia.

THE CELEBRATED

GERMAN SOOTHING CORDIAL,

FOR INFANTS.

A reliable and invaluable remedy in COLIO, OHOLERA INFANTUM, Dysentery, Diarhoes, and such other diseases as children are subjected to daring the period of Teething.

This Cordial is manufactured from the best Drugs, all carefully selected, and contains no in-jurious ingredient. No family should be without it. The best Physicians have recommended it, and Mothers may administer it with perfect con-

It contains no Opium or other Anodyne. Manufactured by Dr. H. BAER,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
Fo. 181 Meeting street, Charleston.
Price 25 cents a bottle. The usual discount to

The official press argues that, as the neutraliza-