

By Telegraph.

From Europe.

New York, March 22.—The steamship Australasian has arrived from Liverpool. No date given.

The relations between Prussia and Austria continue unamicable. Austria has called for the mediation of England, which has been refused.

THE UNITED STATES, FRANCE AND MEXICO.—John Mitchel writes another interesting letter to the New York News, in which occurs the following passage:

"The French Chamber is still discussing the clauses of their address in response to the Emperor's speech. The passage relating to Mexico is to go undiscussed, at the request of the Government, because negotiations are in progress, and inconsiderate expressions of opinion might produce invitations and complications. The avoidance of discussion, under the circumstances, was wise; and if, at your side of the Atlantic, there were some power or influence that could stop the braying in Congress of such donkeys as Mr. Whaley, of West Virginia, it would be a point gained."

The French troops will assuredly soon be withdrawn from Mexico, provided there be no bullying on the part of the United States—otherwise, not soon, possibly not at all. I have mentioned before in this correspondence, and beg to repeat it again, that if the Americans wish for a war with France, they can have it."

The Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune pretends to communicate a secret—"special to Greeley"—namely:

"I am enabled to inform you of an important fact not yet publicly known in Paris. Mr. Seward's answer to M. Drouyn de L'Huys's despatch of January 9, has arrived. Although the French Government has not yet pronounced an official opinion upon it, I have reason to know from expressions let drop by two or three Ministers that the Cabinet of the Tuilleries is very much pleased with the contents. From what I can learn, Mr. Seward has framed the delicate despatch which he had to draw with skill and address. While reiterating and re-enforcing all that the United States Government has ever said upon the Mexican question, he has happily commanded language to describe the position from which America will not budge an inch in terms which France will probably make up its mind to consider as not incompatible with its own views. Mr. Seward's latest communication relieves them from a load of anxiety, and the relations of France and the United States in regard to Mexico now stand upon a very good footing."

THE PENALTY.—William Wright, a citizen of New Orleans, Louisiana, has been tried before a military commission, at that place, on the charges of seditious and treasonable language, (the specification states that he sang the "Bonnie Blue Flag," and halloed "Hurrah for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy," in the streets of New Orleans,) and attempted to create a riot. The following extract gives the finding and sentence of the court:

HEADQUARTERS EASTERN DISTRICT, LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, LA., Feb. 28, 1866. General Order No. 11.

Finding.—Of the specification, first charge, "guilty." Of the specification of the second charge, "guilty of hallooing for the Southern Confederacy;" "not guilty" of the remainder. Of the second charge, "not guilty."

Sentence.—"To be confined at hard labor at such place as the Commanding-General may direct for the period of two years."

II. The proceedings, finding and sentence in the foregoing case are approved, and the sentence will be carried into effect at Fort Jefferson, Florida, to which place the prisoner will be sent by the Provost Marshal of the Parish of Orleans, under charge of a suitable guard.

By order of  
Bt. Maj. Gen. T. W. SHERMAN.  
Z. K. Wood, 1st Lieut. A. D. C., A. A. G.

THE RICE CROP.—We clip the following paragraph from the Marion Crescent:

A gentleman, who has just arrived from Georgetown, gives a more encouraging view of the prospect of a crop of rice than had been generally entertained. The freedmen, generally, in the early part of the year, showed great indisposition to engage their services, being possessed of the idea that the lands would be given them, and, in some localities, a very hostile feeling was manifested to the whites, rendering it very dangerous for the planters to return to their plantations; but the prevalence of the small-pox amongst them, their very general ignorance of the disease, and the neglect of timely precautions having incurred its ravages to a frightful extent—the mortality reaching to sixty per diem—has disabused their minds of all chimerical ideas and induced them to contract on reasonable terms, though at so late a period that the usual crop will not be planted. Still a sufficient number of acres will be cultivated to enable us to look forward to a considerable reduction in the price of this very necessary grain.

Dr. Winship, so says a Boston paper, now weighs 160 pounds, is thirty-two years of age, and can lift a...

Guaranteeing Foreign Bonds.

The following amusing article is from the Richmond Dispatch:

It is anticipated that when Mr. Blaine's resolution, in the House of Representatives, to brand all attempts at guaranteeing Mexican or Fenian bonds as unworthy the dignity of Congress, comes up again in that body, there will be a lively time. There are said to be strong influences at work in Washington on the Mexican project. There ought to be equally strong influences at work on the Fenian project. The bonds of the Irish republic present as good an opportunity for a judicious investment as the bonds of the Mexican republic. There can be no doubt that one is as secure and reliable as the other, and that if Congress guarantees both, it will afford intense satisfaction to a large and deserving class of the community.

The Mexican republic has a President, a Cabinet and Congress, all the forms and every quality of an independent Government, except the possession of the country, and the power to enforce its decrees. It has no army, but neither has Prussia; it has no money, but what is better, relies on the affections of the people.

It travels from place to place, as the exigencies of the public service require, and in this way makes itself acquainted with the wants, sentiments and interests of every section. We suppose there is scarcely a foot of ground in the immense territory of Mexico which Juarez has not visited, in company with all the officers of his Government, and exchanged courtesies with the principal persons of the locality. Marshal Bazaine, the French general who courteously placed a vessel at the disposal of Santa Anna, and requested him to go to any part of the world, so that he did not return to Mexico, has, with equal benignity, facilitated the movements of President Juarez through the extensive regions of the republic, placing at his disposal a motive power in the polished bayonets of France which, energetically applied to his rear, has given an irresistible impetus to his faculties of locomotion. Where President Juarez now is, in what sequestered valley or mountain gorge the Mexican republic is now browsing the herbage, and resting for a moment from its incessant travels, we have no means of ascertaining with precision. But it would be a sublime moral spectacle for the Congress of the United States, with a heavy debt already upon the nation, to show that this country does not regard its own interests when the weak and oppressed demand its assistance. Even if the Mexican republic is a myth, even if Mexican republics have been Mexican anachronisms or military despotisms from the hour of Mexican independence; even if no sane man doubts that, were Maximilian to leave the country to-morrow, Mexico would become a political and social chaos, let us, by all means, guarantee the bonds of the Mexican republic.

The Fenian republic has equal claims upon our guaranteeing philanthropy. No one denies that the Irish republic already exists in New York. It has a President, a Senate and a House of Representatives; a Secretary of War, a Secretary of the Navy, and other secretaries too numerous to mention. It has an immense revenue, having on this vital point an incomparable advantage of the Mexican republic. It counts its income by millions, and the fountain that supplies the funds is never dry. The heart of an Irishman communicates directly with his pocket, and his heart is as inflammable as gunpowder. His sympathies are crystallized readily into precious stones of immense value. The capacious pockets of the republic are always full. Whenever the military chest needs replenishing, an assemblage at Jones' Wood, and an assurance that Ireland is in arms, are more than sufficient to meet all the wants of the occasion. In addition to the Fenians in the United States, there is an army of 300,000 Irishmen in Ireland, which Captain Cafferty declares is the best disciplined body of men the world ever saw. If this startling proposition requires any proof, we see it in the strong curb which keeps them quiet and forbearing, whilst the British Government is lording it with a high hand over the whole country, throwing Fenians into jail by hundreds, sentencing others to transportation, and garrisoning all the strong points of the island. It must be a high state of discipline, indeed, which keeps an army of 500,000 men patient and unresisting under such intense provocation. Let Congress make haste, therefore, to guarantee the bonds of the Irish republic, and the British lion will tuck his tail between his legs and howl with anguish.

The country is waiting impatiently for the guarantee of the Mexican and Fenian bonds. There are no domestic concerns of importance which require the attention of Congress, and we are at full leisure, and entirely competent, to risk the war with England and France which this guaranteeing process would be certain to involve.

Henry Ward Beecher's church have, by a large majority, laid on the table the proposition to engage an assistant for the pastoral work. One member said he thought the church saw little enough of Mr. Beecher as it was; if the proposed change should be adopted, they would see less of him.

The noted German tragedian, Feh-ter, is coming to the United States.

An Original Letter from Gen. Washington.

In Pollard's "Southern History of the First Year of the War," an original letter from Gen. Washington to one of the immortal signers (and still preserved in the family,) is for the first time allowed to meet the public eye. It was written from Washington's headquarters, near Boston, in the midst of the struggle for American independence. The picture it draws of the Massachusetts people is strangely different from what they have sought with such pertinacity to impose on the public as a true representation of their character. If Washington was not mistaken in his judgment of "these people," many of them in 1775 were much the same as the present generation showed themselves in seeking to fill their quota with negroes obtained from distant States, and by seizing freshly land emigrants and forcing them into the army, and who now, under the lead of their Sumners and Wilsons, seem determined to keep up a war of strife and bitterness, and to prevent a reconstruction of the Union. The letter to which we refer will doubtless prove interesting to our readers, and is given below as it is printed on pages 341-2 of the volume referred to:

"CAMP AT CAMBRIDGE, Aug. 29, 1775. "DEAR SIR: \* \* \* \* \* As we have now nearly completed our lines of defence, we have nothing more, in my opinion, to fear from the enemy, provided we can keep our men to their duty, and make them watchful and vigilant; but it is among the most difficult tasks I ever undertook in my life to induce these people to believe that there is or can be danger till the bayonet is pushed at their breasts; not that it proceeds from any uncommon prowess, but rather from an unaccountable kind of stupidity in the lower class of these people, which, believe me, prevails too generally among the officers of the Massachusetts part of the army, who are nearly all of the same kidney with the privates, and adds not a little to my difficulties, as there is no such thing as getting officers of this stamp to exert themselves in carrying orders into execution. To curry favor with the men (by whom they were chosen, and whose smiles possibly they may think they may again rely) seems to be one of the principal objects of their attention. I submit it, therefore, to your consideration, whether there is, or is not, a propriety in that resolution of the Congress which leaves the ultimate appointment of all officers below the rank of General to the Governments where the regiments originated, now the army is become Continental? To me, it appears improper in two points of view. First, it is giving that power and weight to an individual Colony, which ought of right to belong to the whole. Then it damps the spirit and ardor of volunteers from all but the four New England Governments, as none but their people have the least chance of getting into office. Would it not be better, therefore, to have the warrants, which the Commander-in-Chief is authorized to give, pro tempore, approved, or disapproved by the Continental Congress, or a committee of their body, which I should suppose in any long recess must always sit? In this case every gentleman will stand an equal chance of being promoted, according to his merit; in the other all offices will be confined to the inhabitants of the four New England Governments, which in my opinion is impolitic to a degree. I have made a pretty good show among such kind of officers as the Massachusetts Government abounds in, since I came to this camp, having broken one Colonel and two Captains for cowardly behavior in the action on Bunker's Hill; two Captains for drawing more provisions and pay than they had men in their company, and one for being absent from his post when the enemy appeared there and burnt the house just by it. Besides these, I have at this time one Colonel, one Major, one Captain and two subalterns under arrest for trial. In short, I spare none, and yet I fear it will not all do, as these people seem to be too inattentive to everything but their interest. \* \* \* \* \* There have been so many great and capital errors and abuses to rectify—so many examples to make, and so little inclination in the officers of inferior rank to contribute their aid to accomplish this work, that my life has been nothing else (since I came here) but one continual round of vexation and fatigue. In short, no pecuniary recompense could induce me to undergo what I have, especially as I expect, by showing so little countenance to irregularities and public abuses as to render myself very obnoxious to a great part of these people. But as I have already greatly exceeded the bounds of a letter, I will not trouble you with matters relative to my feelings. Your affectionate friend and obedient servant, [Signed] GEO. WASHINGTON.

RICHARD HENRY LEE, Esq.

The Kentucky Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church North is in session at Covington. It has admitted thirty seceding ministers from the Church South.

A Boston despatch says, that Jared Sparks, the historian, and ex-President of Harvard College, died at his residence in Cambridge, on the 12th inst.

The dismissal of Treasury agents in the Southern States is said to include many who stand charged generally with corruptibility in their cotton transactions, and the action of the Government is looked upon as equivalent to an abandonment of trial, or even further inquiry into their respective cases. The truth is, I am told, the malfeasance extended, in numerous instances, from the head down to the meanest subordinate; but so implicated was one with the other, and so complicated were the transactions all through, that the whole set would have had to have been punished together, in order to give justice her due. It is possible there may be exceptions to the sweeping dismissals, scot free; but the suits, if any, will be few, and perhaps end only in an extra bill of costs to the Government. [Wash. Cor. Philadelphia Ledger.

THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI. Speaking of the mouth of the Mississippi, in a letter to the New Orleans Picayune, General Beauregard says: "From the earliest surveys on record, the passes have always had the same depths of water, i. e. from six to sixteen feet, at ordinary low water. The mean tidal rise there is from fourteen to twenty inches, averaging thus about seventeen inches. The two best of the six passes of the river have generally had from fourteen-and-a-half to sixteen feet water at ordinary low tide. At present, these two passes are the South-west Pass and Pass a l'Outre."

A man named King, arrested a few days ago, in Louisville, for a theft recently committed in Ohio, and awaiting in jail a requisition from the Governor of Ohio, confessed to a recently confined Government detective that he, (King,) and not Payne, was the party who attempted to assassinate Secretary Seward. His confession being repeated to General Jeff. C. Davis, temporarily commanding this department, he telegraphed to Washington for parties who were acquainted with the assassination conspiracy to come on and investigate the affair.

A young lady living near Salem, Indiana, died of sheer fright a few days since, occasioned by her brother, who had been absent three years, rapping at her door in the night, and returning no answer to her demand to know who was there. She got out of her bed to go to another room, and fell dead on the floor. The young man intended to give her a surprise, and is distracted at the fatal result of his foolish conduct.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, introduced into the Senate a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report four resolutions amendatory to the Constitution; first, basing representation on voters; second, basing direct tax on the value of property; third, pledging the faith of the Government to the redemption of the national debt; fourth, prohibiting payment for slaves. The resolution was adopted—yeas twenty-two, nays fifteen.

Mr. Stephens' final acceptance of the Georgia Senatorship, says the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, was in consequence of an assurance from high officials in this city that he would be admitted to his seat, and the President is determined to do his best to secure that admission. His case is not an isolated one.

It is stated that Gen. Scott, who is at New Orleans, La., unhesitatingly endorses all that President Johnson uttered in his speech on the 22d ult. He expresses the hope that he will yet see the North and South more firmly bound together than ever, and that, to effect this, President Johnson has adopted the only true and proper course.

The Boston Post says: The thirty years theory of Mr. Sumner—that is, to keep the Southern States out of the Union—in a state of pupillage—for thirty years, as he advocated in his Worcester speech—appears to be the doctrine of the radicals, as indicated by their demands of conditions precedent which it would take that time to fulfill.

NAVAL MATTERS.—The former Confederate ram "Albemarle" of Plymouth notoriety, the "Texas," captured at the fall of Richmond, and the "Columbia" captured at Charleston, are at the Gosport, (Va.) navy-yard. The keel of the old frigate "Congress" has been sold to Mr. Johnson, a ship-joiner of Norfolk.

Dr. Beckwith and a Mr. Colbert, at Smithfield, on Swift Creek, Craven County, North Carolina, were last week watching at night for thieves, when the Doctor, making his appearance where Colbert did not expect him, was fired upon and shot dead by Colbert.

At latest accounts the Mormons were excited over the municipal election which was shortly to take place in Great Salt Lake City. Daniel H. Wells is the candidate for Mayor on the part of the saints; but the "Gentiles" propose to set up an opposition ticket.

The Legislature of Virginia has appointed Messrs. A. H. H. Stuart, John Janney, and William Martin commissioners on the part of the State to proceed to West Virginia to negotiate a restoration of the State and the adjustment of the public debt.

LEMON JUICE IN DYPHTHERIA.—Dr. Revillont, in a paper presented last summer to the French Academy of Medicine, asserts that lemon juice is one of the most efficacious medicines which can be applied in diphtheria, and he relates that, when he was a dresser in the hospital, his own life was saved by its timely application. He got three dozen lemons and gargled his throat with the juice, swallowing a little at the same time, in order to act on the more deep-seated parts. Dr. R. has noted eleven cases of complete success obtained by this method of treatment.

The commissioners of emigration, in New York, have resolved to permit responsible persons, desiring to employ laborers on their own account, to have access to Castle Garden, and to hold communication with the immigrants.

The Iowa House of Representatives has passed the Senate resolutions demanding the speedy trial of Jeff. Davis for treason.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLESTON, MARCH 23. ARRIVED YESTERDAY. Steamship Andalusia, Bursley, New York. Schr. R. W. Giffey, Godfrey, Phila.

WEST TO SEA YESTERDAY. Steamship Moneka, Marshman, New York. UP FOR CHARLESTON. Schr. Presto, Briggs, Baltimore, March 19.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

CHARLESTON, March 23.—Since our last weekly report, the prices of cotton have been very well maintained, but the constant downward course of gold and exchange has, in the two days, produced a decline of 1 1/2 per cent. The receipts of the week have amounted to 51 bales of Sea Island, and 3,038 bales of upland cotton, and the sales foot up about 1,200 bales. The decline in price is felt most decidedly in the lower qualities, and quotations range from 28 to 38c. The demand for Sea Island cotton has entirely ceased, and for the present we quote the article as nominal.

RECEIPTS AND SALES. Cotton on hand Sept. 1, 1865, 362 1,610. Receipts from Sept. 1, 1865, to March 14, 1866, 4,142 62,931. Receipts from March 15 to March 21, 51 3,038. Total receipts, 4,555 67,579. Exports, S. P. U. P. D. Exports from Sept. 1, 1865, to March 15, 1866, 3,837 60,687. From March 16 to March 22, 1866, 921 50. Total exports, 3,837 61,608—3,837 61,608.

THE RECEIPTS OF NAVAL STORES are extremely limited, and we learn of no sales during the week. A small cargo of tar, say 760 bbls., was sold here at auction at \$1.65@1.85 per bbl.

There have been no receipts of hay for some days, and the article, in a limited way, is selling at \$1.75 per 100 for North River, and \$1.80@1.85 for Eastern.

Corn is in good demand, and the stock light. We learn of sales of 2,000 bushels, white, at 97 cents per bushel measure, and 1,000 bushels, white, at \$1.04 per bushel weight. The jobbers price is about \$1.05@1.06 per bushel weight.

The supply of oats is sufficient for the demand, which is quite limited. The article, in large quantities, may be quoted at 60@65 cents per bushel.

There is a good stock of flour on hand at present, and a fair demand. We hear of sales of middlings at \$8@8.25; fine, at \$8.37@8.50; super, \$9@9.50.

The market is abundantly supplied with bacon, and the article is rather dull. We quote 15@27c. per pound mixed, 14@25c. A cargo of the new crop of Cuba molasses was offered here on Wednesday, but the most of it was withdrawn. We quote 46@53c. per gallon.

There has been no receipts of salt for some time, and the article is sold in limited quantities at \$1.60@1.80 per sack. Gold is purchased by the brokers at 26, and sold at 27.

CINCINNATI, March 19.—Flour unchanged and dull, at \$7@810.50. Wheat dull, but unchanged. Corn in good demand, and prices tending upward; mixed, 49@50c. Oats firmer, at 37@38c. Rye, 63c. Whiskey dull, at \$2.25, duty paid. Provisions dull and prices nominal. Lard, 18c. Gold 27, closing dull.

LOUISVILLE, March 19.—Grain dull and unchanged. Cotton, 35c. for middling. Mess pork easy, at 26@27c.; prime mess, 23c. Bacon unchanged. Lard steady, at 16@17c.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn, 60@62c.; yellow, 63@65c. Oats dull and lower, 39@44c. Bacon, 18c. Lard firmer, at 17@18c. Whiskey firm, at \$2.25.

R. S. CATHCART, WITH WM. GURNEY, WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 102 EAST BAY, CHARLESTON, S. C. I constantly receiving large and well selected stocks of GROCERIES, and has now in store: 20 hds. BACON SIDES and SHOULDERS. 50 bbls. and firkins LARD. 750 " FLOUR—Extra, Super and Fine. 30 " Hecker's Self-Raising FLOUR. 50 sacks RIO COFFEE. 100 bbls. SUGAR—Brown, Clarified and Crushed. 50 bbls. MOLASSES. LIQUORS of all kinds. March 24 inst.

JOHN H. HEISE, CANDY MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. FRENCH and ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY. Fancy Goods, Toys, Fruits, &c. Variety too numerous to mention. Corner of Plain and Marion streets, East of the Baptist Church. March 24 inst. For Mayor. DR. A. N. TALLEY. For Aldermen. WARD No. 1.—J. S. GUIGNARD, D. P. McDONALD, CLARK WARD. WARD No. 2.—JOHN STORK, T. S. NICKERSON, O. Z. BALES. WARD No. 3.—DR. JOHN FISHER, JOHN MCKENZIE, R. D. SINN. WARD No. 4.—JACOB H. WELLS, EDWARD HOPE, WILLIAM GLAZE. March 24

LOST, On the 12th February, 1865, at the Charlotte Railroad Depot, in Columbia, a yellow Hat Box, marked "Rutledge," containing, among other things, the following articles of value: MINIATURES. 1. A Man of 45, very handsome, hazel eyes, brown hair, broad forehead, pleasant smile. Set in an oval tortoise case. 2. A Lady of 50, keen blue eyes, delicate aquiline nose, brown hair, somewhat grey, dressed in a very high cap, muslin handkerchiefs, and a black reverse. 3. A Lady of 30, powdered, grey eyes, and brown curls on forehead, dark eye dress. On the reverse, a Baby's mouth, white cap and dress, coral in Round, set in gold. 4. A Girl of 6, light hair, blue eyes, complexion. Set in a black frame. 5. Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney 25, dark hair, cropped square on the forehead, red uniform coat. Very small set in gold. 6. Gen. Pinckney at 65, large, broad grey hair, blue and buff uniform. Back is blue enamel, with a braid of very beautiful painting. Oval, set in gold. 7. Mr. Henry Middleton—father of the late Mr. Middleton, the signer—red or dored hair. 8. Edward Rutledge, aged hair, blue eyes, broad, smooth edged photograph, in a black frame. 9. John Rutledge, the Distinguished Mr. Fraser's. Set in Morocco. 10. Photograph of a Lady—a portrait—brown curling hair. ALSO, A large White Cornelian, marked crescent and "M. R." Two Yellow Topaz, set in gold bunches of grapes and leaves. One marked "M. P. R." One Gold and Turquoise, stone yellow cut with a butterfly. Two Amethysts. One has a yellow the other a pen. A Green Cornelian, with a harp. "Je repends quand on me touche." A Red Cornelian, marked "E. R." It is hoped that these articles escaped destruction, and may still be in existence. They are prized by the owner far beyond their intrinsic value, and a LARGE REWARD will be paid to any one restoring them, or any of them, or for any information that may lead to their recovery. Apply to Messrs. BACHMAN & WATIES, Columbia, S. C., or Messrs. RUTLEDGE YOUNG, Charleston. March 24

TOBACCO! WHISKEY JUST received, 200 boxes superior TOBACCO—all grades—30 cents per lb. up to \$1.50. 30 cases superior Smoking TOBACCO. 25 bbls. superior Corn and Rye WHISKEY. All at reasonable rates. March 24 JAMES G. GIBBE

Guano, Guano PARTIES who have ordered GUANO are informed that it has arrived, and is ready for delivery. Persons who desire to purchase it will be allowed to make payment next Fall by giving good reference. March 24 JAMES G. GIBBE

JUST RECEIVED 80 BOXES ABAMA 10 " SFE 10 bbls. P. B. POTATO 2 hds. new Muscovado Pure LEAF LARD, 10 kgs. MACKEREL, in bbls. Choice TOMATOES. Crushed Choice " With good prices. March 24

"REPAIR PUFF" CASE PUFFY PUFF SMOKING TOBACCO, for sale low at retail by C. H. BALDWIN, Corner Main and Washington streets. March 24

Lost, I'm going from my store to my residence last night, a long BLANK BOOK containing memorandums of merchandise receipts—of no value except as a reference—any information of it will be thankfully received by C. H. BALDWIN, Corner Main and Washington streets. March 24

Old Newspapers BY the Hundred or thousand. March 24 Mrs. H. C. BRONSON.