

MADRID, December 23.—A bill for emancipating slaves at Porto Rico was read in the Senate to-day.

PARIS, December 23.—The Liverpool packet Germania is ashore at the mouth of the river Gironde. The passengers took to the rigging, from which thirty were washed and drowned. The remainder were rescued by a French steamer.

American Matters.

CHARLESTON, December 23.—Arrived.—Steamships Georgia and James Adger, New York; schooner Lilly, New York; brig Edith Hall, Baltimore.

MILWAUKEE, December 23.—The weather is the most severe known for years. Thermometer here at noon yesterday was twenty degrees below zero. A number of ears and toes were frozen.

NEW ORLEANS, December 23.—Judge Alexander Walker and E. O. Hancock, associate editors of the New Orleans Times, will issue a newspaper called The Times. The suspension of the New Orleans Times causes general expression of regret.

NEW YORK, December 23.—The fire in the Central Presbyterian Tabernacle originated in a fuse. A strong gale prevailed, and the flames were swept around the building. The corrugated iron supports of the walls were curled up. The membership of the organ was burned. The church was built in 1871. It was capable of seating 4,100 people. Total loss \$35,000; insurance \$30,000.

The Herald, editorially: Horace F. Clark, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, has been instructed to commence suit for the \$18,000,000 distributed among those connected with the Credit Mobilier.

Wm. Orton sold fifty shares of the Tribune to Whitelaw Reid. Orton retains one share. It was agreed that Orton shall be elected one of the trustees of the association.

Captain Whitehead, with the crew and passengers of the St. Louis, arrived in the George Cromwell. Shortly after leaving New Orleans, the St. Louis struck the sunken steamer, General Grant. Twenty-four hours after leaving, a leak was discovered, when all took to the life boats.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., December 23.—A fearful wind and snow has prevailed for the past two days. The thermometer ranged from six to twenty degrees below zero. Five engines and four trains are weather bound between Stevesville and Hager.

BOSTON, December 23.—A fire in Washington street, in the vicinity of Temple Place, resulted in a loss of \$75,000.

NEW YORK, December 23.—Evening.—Woodhull and Claflin have been indicted for libel by the grand jury.

Stokes' trial attracts an immense crowd.

EVANSVILLE, IND., December 23.—Yesterday was the coldest since 1864. The mercury was ten degrees below zero.

CINCINNATI, December 23.—The ice at Newport Bridge paused, the structure to break. 80,000 bushels of coal were lost. The steamers escaped.

MEMPHIS, December 23.—The river is virtually closed above this point. The ice is heavy.

BONAVILLE, December 23.—The bark Norwich Ann cleared to-day for Rio Janeiro, with 4,800 barrels of flour. The twenty-five destitute Italians from New York arrived here to-day.

WASHINGTON, December 23.—Evening. Russian Minister Orf is here, for instructions.

The Federal Court affirmed the verdict against Lidenhal & Co., in \$104,000 for violation of the revenue laws regarding tobacco.

Probabilities.—For New England and the Middle States, rising barometer, fresh and brisk Northwesterly to Westerly winds, clear and partly cloudy weather and falling temperature. For the South Atlantic States, Northwesterly to Easterly winds and increasing cloudiness. For the Gulf States East of the Mississippi, Northwesterly to South-easterly winds, cloudy weather and rain to-night, and probably continue along the coast on Tuesday. From Tennessee and Kentucky to Southern Missouri, rising barometer, Easterly to Northwesterly winds, partly cloudy weather and low temperature. From the latter region to Lake Erie and the upper lakes, high and rising barometer, Northwesterly to Westerly winds and very low temperature.

The following is the address by the Louisiana citizens' committee to the people of the United States:

The citizens of Louisiana have perceived with satisfaction that the people of her sister States are not unconcerned spectators of the events now transpiring within her limits, and of which it is probable no parallel can be found in the history of this or any other country. As these events were entirely brought about by the agency of officers, civil and military, of the General Government, the citizens of Louisiana, not doubting that the action of the Executive, at least in reference to them, was the result of a misapprehension of the facts, determined to adopt prompt measures for the correction of the error. At a meeting held for that purpose, representing, we may safely say, a large preponderance of the moral worth, intelligence and wealth of the city, a committee of one hundred gentlemen was appointed, with instructions to proceed immediately to Washington, to lay the facts before the several departments of the Government, and to solicit their aid in repairing the gross wrongs which had been done, and in restoring to the people the right of self-government, which had been wrested from them by the most patent usurpation.

The undersigned form a part of that committee. On our arrival here, we found so much misapprehension existing, even among those who are usually well-informed, in regard to the origin and history of this disturbance, that we de-

termined to publish a brief narrative of the facts. The parties engaged in these proceedings, aware that if the facts were properly understood, they would admit of no defence, now seek to belittle and conceal the question at issue, and to treat a conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the State as a mere struggle for political ascendancy, between Governor Warmoth and Mr. Kellogg. They allege that the former was endeavoring, by some trickery or legerdemain, to cheat the latter out of his election, and that the object of their proceedings was simply to frustrate this attempt. They have sedulously sought to produce the impression upon the public mind that this committee was composed of mere allies and agents of Governor Warmoth. We repeat this insinuation as utterly false and unwarranted. We are not the representatives of any personal or party interest whatever. Governor Warmoth was not a candidate for any office whatever at the election, nor have we, directly or indirectly, any connection or affiliation with him. So far as his past career is concerned, there are few, if any, members of this committee who have not been among his most pronounced opponents; while in those measures of his administration, for which he has been most loudly denounced, he had for his advisers, associates and coadjutors the very men who now assail him, including especially Pinchback, Antoine and numerous others, whose names figure most conspicuously in these proceedings.

In reply to the other insinuations indicated above, we declare that we are no parties to and have no knowledge of any political trickery intended to defeat the true voice of the people; that we do not believe any such existed; and that we would not be here unless we could proclaim conscientiously our conviction that the men who have been foisted into the offices of the State have been not merely irregularly and unlawfully installed, but were not elected by the people, and were not and are not the choice of a majority of the voting population of Louisiana. We have not asked the Government to admit this on our simple assertion. All we have asked is, that it should make a candid and impartial investigation of the facts. With this preface, we now submit the following statement:

1st. There was a general election held in Louisiana on the 4th day of November last, for the election of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, members of the General Assembly, and other State and Federal officers. At this election, Wm. Pitt Kellogg, a member of the Senate of the United States, and C. C. Antoine, a collector of the port of Shreveport, were candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and were opposed by John McEnery and Davidson B. Penn. The present Governor (Warmoth) was not a candidate for re-election.

2d. This election was conducted without riot, disturbances or violence, and the number of votes cast was unusually large. The returns of the election were made to the board appointed for the purpose. This board was composed under the law of the Governor (Warmoth), the Lieutenant-Governor, the Secretary of State, and two other persons named in the law, viz: John Lynch and Thos. C. Anderson. The office of Secretary of State was filled at the time by F. J. Herron, who had been appointed by Gov. Warmoth, to fill the vacancy caused by the removal, several months before, of Geo. E. Bovee; the legality of which removal and appointment was then in contest before the State courts. The board met, and it was resolved that Anderson and Pinchback were disqualified, by reason of their being candidates for office. Warmoth then removed Herron, whom he had appointed, from the office of Secretary of State, as a defaulter, and appointed and commissioned Wharton in his stead. We have no reason to believe that the action of Gov. Warmoth in the removal of Herron was based upon a desire to commit fraud, for under the returns there was no necessity for fraud. It was prompted by his discovery of a plot between Herron and Lynch to falsify the returns, and defeat the will of the people. This is manifest from the fact developed in the evidence before the court, that Herron, anticipating the thwarting of his scheme, had several days before ordered a duplicate of the seal of State to be engraved, by which means he hoped to preserve the insignia of the office, in the event of his removal by the Governor.

Omitting further details, Warmoth and Wharton on the one hand, assuming to be a majority of the board, and in the presence of Lynch, proceeded to elect Hatch and Dupont to fill the vacancies caused by the withdrawal of Pinchback and Anderson. White, Lynch and Herron afterwards assembled, and under the same assumption, elected Longstreet and Hawkins. Thus there came to be two boards, each claiming to be the returning board; one presided over by Gov. Warmoth, the highest executive officer of the State, and under the law, the presiding officer of the board, and which had possession of all the election returns, and everything necessary to ascertain the result; while the other consisted of Lynch, the removed Secretary of State, Herron, and their two appointees. After these proceedings, the State Supreme Court decided that the removal of Bovee and the original appointment of Herron were illegal, and Bovee was reinstated in his office. Whatever may be said of these contesting boards, it is clear that the courts of the United States had no semblance of authority to decide between their conflicting claims to office.

3d. After it had become probable that the two candidates, William Pitt Kellogg and C. C. Antoine, had been defeated, and that their opponents would be declared elected, they respectively filed bills in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana for injunction and relief. The Governor of the State, the members of the canvassing board, other citizens of the State connected with the promulgation of the re-

turns, and certain persons elected, or claiming to have been elected, to the Legislature and to the Governorship, were made defendants in one or the other of these suits. The cause of complaint was that they severally apprehended that they would be deprived of the offices for which they had been candidates. They claimed to have had the majority of votes at the election, and that there had been 10,000 voters prevented from voting, because of their complexion and of their previous state of servitude, whose votes they would have received. The bill of Kellogg professed to be for the preservation and perpetuation of the evidence of the election, and to have reference to the support of a suit he might have to bring to recover the office. Antoine's suit was similar in the claims of title, and had reference in its prayers for relief to the organization of the General Assembly, at its meeting under the proclamation of the Governor, on the 9th of December, 1872.

4th. The parties to these suits were all citizens of the State of Louisiana. The object of the suits was to assert title to the offices of the State, in advance of any decision or announcement by any board of any person or persons elected, and to determine the persons to make the decision and the announcement by the judicial authority of the Circuit Court of the United States. Pending the suits an ex parte and private order was made in the suit of Kellogg, to the effect that the defendant, H. C. Warmoth, the Governor, had, in violation of the restraining order of the Court, issued a proclamation and the return of certain persons claiming to be the board of returning officers. The terms of said order were as follows:

"Now, therefore, to prevent the further obstruction of the proceedings in this cause, and further to prevent the violation of the orders of this Court, and the imminent danger of disturbing the public peace, it is hereby ordered, that the Marshal of the United States for the District of Louisiana shall forthwith take possession of the building known as the Mechanics' Institute, and occupied as a State House, for the assembling of the Legislature therein, in the city of New Orleans, and hold the same subject to the further order of this Court; meanwhile, to prevent any unlawful assemblage therein, under the guise or pretext of authority claimed by virtue of a pretended canvass and returns made by said returning officers, in contempt and violation of said restraining order; but the Marshal is directed to allow the ingress and egress to and from the public offices in said building of persons entitled to the same."

5th. The interlocutory and ex parte order in the suit of Antoine, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, seems to have been made as competent to the order above quoted, in the suit of Kellogg, which directed the occupation of the State capitol by the Marshal, with directions to prohibit what is termed in the order an unlawful assemblage, while the same Marshal is directed to allow ingress and egress of persons he might determine to be entitled to such a privilege. This order in the case of Antoine is comprehensive and explicit. None can mistake its import. It is: 1st. That the Governor of the State be enjoined and restrained from examining the election returns or counting the votes, except in the presence of officers designated in these orders, and from controlling, interfering with, or attempting to interfere with the organization of the State Legislature, from doing any act, or from giving any order or direction, or making any request which may directly or indirectly prevent or hinder any person from being present and taking part in the organization of the Senate called on the 9th of December, or any future day, who may be returned as a member thereof, by a board composed of H. C. Warmoth, George E. Bovee, Jas. Longstreet, Jacob Hawkins and John Lynch, and whose names have been transmitted to Charles Merritt, Secretary of Senate, by Bovee, Secretary of State.

2d. That twenty armed persons, who had been candidates for the office of Senator in the State Legislature, and who were supposed to have been elected, and had been declared to be so, were enjoined and restrained from participating in any manner in the organization of the Senate, or doing any act about that organization, unless their names should appear on Bovee's list of names of members of the Senate, as transmitted to the Secretary of State, Chas. Merritt.

3d. About one hundred persons, whose names are given, who were supposed to be elected to the House of Representatives of the General Assembly, and had been declared to be so elected, were similarly enjoined from participating in the organization of the House of Representatives, from doing any act or casting any vote, unless their names were on Bovee's list of members.

4th. The Clerks of the Senate and of the House were severally enjoined from placing on the list or announcing the name of any member, or from recognizing or designating as a member, prior to or during the organization of the respective houses, any person whose name was not placed upon Bovee's list.

5th. Secretary of State Bovee was enjoined from receiving the returns of election of State officers or members of the General Assembly, excepting such as should be filed in his office by the board composed of Warmoth, Longstreet, Hawkins, Lynch and Bovee.

6th. The Chief of the Metropolitan Police and all of its members, numbering about 800, and the board, were enjoined from interfering with the organization of the General Assembly, and not to prevent those on Bovee's list from entering into the halls of the Assembly.

7th. The persons composing the board recognized by the Governor were enjoined from acting as a canvassing board, from declaring and publishing any calculation, statement or proclamation of results, or granting certificates of election,

or statements tending to show any right to office growing out of ballots cast at said election.

The Marshal, assisted by a detachment from the army of the United States, under these orders, took possession of the State Capitol, and held it on the 9th of December, when the General Assembly were to come together, under the proclamation of the Governor. The egress and ingress of persons were regulated according to this order. A person named Pinchback took possession of the Chair of the Senate, and directed its organization. He had been a Senator for the term that had expired. While a Senator, he had been President of the Senate, and in virtue of such Presidency, under the laws, had acted as Lieutenant-Governor, after the death of Dano, the Lieutenant-Governor chosen in 1868; but at the time of the occurrence, he was not merely not a functional officer, as President of the Senate, but was not a Senator and had no title or color of title to act as Lieutenant-Governor, or to take any part in the organization of the Senate. The House of Representatives was also organized, the postmaster of New Orleans being its Speaker. The certificates of Bovee, under the injunction, were taken as conclusive evidence of membership.

These bodies passed resolutions for the impeachment of the Governor, and thus Pinchback felt at liberty to assume the title of Governor. Two District Judgeships were abolished, and a new Court, called the Superior Court, was established, with extraordinary powers; and among others, exclusive jurisdiction to determine the title to office, and Mr. Hawkins, one of the members of the Bovee board, who had made election returns, was made Judge.

Steps having been taken by the Governor, in his official capacity, to secure a reversal by the Supreme Court of the United States of the chancery orders of the United States Circuit Court, the bodies forthwith adopted resolutions to dismiss the proceedings, the militia was placed under command of General Jas. Longstreet, another of the Bovee board, and the arsenals were taken possession of, by the aid of the United States army.

It has been supposed that no amount of professional energy or skill was adequate to make a coup d'etat in a chancery cause. This statement shows that a civil revolution has been commenced, carried on and accomplished within a lunar month, under the orders of the chancery court, in spite over which the court had no jurisdiction at all, whether of the parties or the subject matter. The Circuit Court of the United States is a court of limited jurisdiction, and without authority to entertain civil suits between citizens of the same State, unless the case arises directly under the Constitution and laws of the United States. The jurisdiction of the Circuit Court is vested by Act of Congress. Congress has no power to confer jurisdiction in any case between such acting citizens. It has no authority to give jurisdiction of a suit of a citizen of the State against the State. Under the Act of Congress of 1870, upon a single condition of facts, a citizen of a State may maintain a suit for a citizen or officer of a State within the courts of the United States; but the State Legislature is especially excepted from the operation of this Act, in the same clause that excepts the office of members to Congress and presidential electors.

The ex parte preliminary order in the case of Antoine is as explicit a determination of title of members of the Legislature and furnishes as complete a writ of possession as could be devised. The organization of the Legislature is by chancery order. Had there been resistance to the execution of these orders, and riot and bloodshed had followed, upon whom would have fallen the responsibility? Whose forbearance was it that a bloody catastrophe has not been exhibited as a scandal to the land?

[Owing to the length of this address, and the late hour at which it was being received, we are compelled to postpone its conclusion.]

Financial and Commercial.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 23.—Sales of cotton to-day 175 bales—middling 18 1/2.

LONDON, December 23.—Noon.—Consols 91 3/4 @ 91 1/2. 5s 89 3/4.

FRANKFORT, December 23.—Bonds 95 3/4.

PARIS, December 23.—Rentes 53f. 40s. Liverpool, December 23.—3 P. M.—Cotton opened easier and is now quiet and steady—uplands 10 1/2 @ 10 1/4; Orleans 10 3/4 @ 10 1/2; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000.

LIVERPOOL, December 23.—Evening.—Cotton closed unchanged.

NEW YORK, December 23.—Noon.—Stocks very strong. Gold steady, at 11 3/4. Money firm, at 7. Exchange—long 9 1/4; short 10 1/4. Governments and State bonds dull but steady. Cotton quiet; sales 2,738 bales—uplands 20 1/4; Orleans 20 1/2. Flour steady. Wheat quiet. Corn unchanged. Pork dull—mess 13.25 @ 14.00. Lard quiet—steam 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4. Freight quiet.

P. M.—Cotton dull; sales 4,463 bales—middling 20 1/4; Orleans 20 1/2. Flour in moderate demand and steady. Whiskey active, at 90 1/2. Wheat 1 @ 2c better, but very quiet. Corn quiet and firm. Rice quiet, at 8 @ 8 1/2. Pork steady. Lard firmer, at 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2. Freight steady. Money firm and closed at 7 to a fraction commission. Sterling firm—prime bankers 9 1/2; commercial bills scarce. Gold unchanged. Governments dull. States neglected and slightly lower. Cotton—net receipts 1,115 bales; gross 8,146. Sales of futures 1,370 bales: December 19 3/4, 19 1/2; January 19 1/2, 19 9/16; February 19 3/4, 19 1/2; March 20, 20 1/16; April 20 5/16, 20 1/2; May 20 11/16, 20 3/4; June 21.

BALTIMORE, December 23.—Cotton firm—middling 19 3/4; receipts 283 bales; sales 250; stock 9,629.

ST. LOUIS, December 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn firm; offering

light. Whiskey firm, at 93. Pork dull and lower—small lots at 11.75. Bacon—no sales. Lard dull and lower—prime steam 6 1/2.

CINCINNATI, December 23.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Corn steady. Pork nominally 11.75 @ 12.00. Lard steady—steam 7 1/16 @ 8; kettle 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4. Bacon in fair demand but unchanged. Whiskey steady, at 83.

AUGUSTA, December 23.—Cotton in good demand—middling 18 1/2; receipts 1,603 bales; sales 7,115.

NEW ORLEANS, December 23.—Cotton in moderate demand—good ordinary 18; low middling 18 1/2; middling 19 1/2; receipts 7,182 bales; sales 5,400; stock 155,572.

MOBILE, December 23.—Cotton firm—good ordinary 17 1/2; receipts 1,637 bales; sales 50; stock 39,331.

BOSTON, December 21.—Cotton strong—middling 20 1/4; receipts 864 bales; sales 500; stock 5,000.

NORFOLK, December 23.—Cotton firm—low middling 18 1/2; receipts 1,922 bales; sales 300; stock 12,692.

DEATH OF GEN. AMBROSE R. WRIGHT. This event has produced a deeply sad and depressing effect upon this community. Throughout Georgia and among all the brave soldiers who followed his gallant lead and served under the Confederate flag with him, on many of the most hotly contested fields of the war, the announcement of Gen. Wright's death will be received with sorrowful emotions. Early enlisted in the war as a private in the Confederate Light Guards, Gen. Wright was soon elected Colonel of his regiment, the Third Georgia, and by his gallantry, military talents and fidelity to duty, was first promoted Brigadier-General, then Major-General in the service. He served on many sanguinary fields, and was severely wounded in one of the bloodiest battles of the war. Disabled by his wounds, Gen. Wright returned home, and was elected to the State Senate and President of the Senate, serving one term in that high office. At the close of the war, he became a resident of Augusta, where he resumed and continued in the active practice of his profession, until his last illness. Of distinguished legal abilities and fine oratorical powers, he maintained a high rank at the bar, and achieved marked success as a lawyer.

Superadded to his professional labors, he filled, with much talent, tact and good judgment, the responsible position of editor-in-chief of the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, one of the foremost dailies of the South. He had but recently completed an arduous and triumphant canvass as Democratic candidate for Congress in the Eighth Congressional District of Georgia, during which he labored incessantly, and made brilliant and effective speeches in every County in the District. His election in October by a very decisive majority was a splendid tribute to his abilities, and proof of public confidence in his fitness for the position.

Gen. Wright was a native of Jefferson County, Georgia, where he commenced his professional career and became early distinguished by his oratory, his legal acumen, and close attention to professional business. He moved to Richmond County about fourteen years ago, and has been during that period one of our most active and influential citizens.

Thus has fallen in the meridian of a conspicuous career one who seemed, in all human calculation, destined to a brilliant and prosperous future. Had Providence spared him awhile longer to his constituents and his State, he would have marked his name yet higher in the role of the distinguished men of Georgia. He would have taken at once high rank in the national councils, and won for himself a name of which his family, his friends and the people of Georgia would have been proud.

Alas! curbed in his high career, he is out down by remorseless disease. After days of severe suffering, he has sunk to rest. No clash of arms—no political turmoil disturbs him now.

"After life's fitful fever he sleeps well."

A long train of sorrowing friends will attend the last sad obsequies, and mingle their sympathies in this great public loss, and in this sad bereavement to his stricken family.

[Augusta Constitutionalist.]

COTTON THEVES CAUGHT.—On Thursday night two negroes named Paul Lewis and Accabee entered the gin-house of A. W. Geiger, in Lexington, and succeeded in carrying off several hundred pounds of lint cotton. The suspicion of those on the place having been excited a watch was set, and on Friday night the above named thieves caught after they had entered the house. They were secured next morning, and were taken to Lexington jail. They were provided with a number of false keys, with one of which they opened the door of the gin-house on these occasions.

ROBBERY.—On Tuesday last a white man claiming to be from Murfreesboro, Tennessee, called at the plantation of Mrs. A. M. Manning, near Little Rock, asked for work, and was hired by the son of Mrs. Manning. He stayed that night and the next day, but during Wednesday night he left, taking with him a shot-gun and some articles of clothing belonging to young Mr. Manning and Mr. Junius Evans, who is staying at Mrs. Manning's. He was caught with the stolen property in his possession and brought to this town on Thursday last.—Marion Crescent.

ACQUITTED.—Dr. Colzey, charged with the murder of Charles Ligon, in Columbia, Georgia, was tried and acquitted in the Superior Court of Muscogee County, last Tuesday. Ligon had attempted to seduce Colzey's daughter, and was shot and killed by the father.

OBITUARY.

Died, on the 19th instant, at his residence, near Gadsden, JOHN S. SHOOLBRED, in the thirtieth year of his age.

32—Charleston papers please insert.

CUPID'S AMBUCADES.—The sly archer, Love, shoots his arrows from many coigns of vantage, but it is doubtful if he delivers his heart-taking shafts from any ambush with more effect than when he arms them from the braids and folds and ringlets of a superb head of hair. Ladies who have not been favored by nature with this crowning charm of womanhood, can readily and certainly increase the volume of their hair and impart to it a silken lustre by using LYON'S KATHAMON as a daily dressing; while those whom Providence has blessed with a superabundance of this "glory" of the sex, can preserve it, undiminished, in quantity and undiminished in beauty to the latest period of life. There is a germinating principle in KATHAMON which literally compels the hair to grow. It exerts a tonic, and all exfoliations, and excretions of the scalp which interfere with the rapid and healthy development of the fibres.

For Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption, in its early stages, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Make money fast and honorably, \$12.50 per day, \$75 per week, by at once applying for a territorial right, (which are given free to agents,) to sell the best, strongest, most useful and rapid selling sewing machine, and patent button-hole worker, ever used or recommended by families, or buy one for your own use; it is only \$5. Sent free everywhere by express. Address, for particulars, Mr. A. Cateley, corner Greenwlich and Courtland streets, New York.

For derangement of the liver, for dyspepsia, diarrhoea, piles, etc., Dr. Simons' Liver Regulator certainly has no superior. It acts like a charm, without debilitating the system. I have tried it thoroughly, and speak what I know.

Rev. S. GARDNER, Atapulka, Ga.

D214371

Gifts for Christmas and the New Year.

As the season for GIFTS TO LOVED ONES is approaching, it would be well to select, as an offering to each, the best we can procure for our money. Parents, go to the CITIZEN'S SAVING BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA and deposit as much as you can spare for each of your little ones. A Bank Book will be handed to you which will please your child better than the most costly toy. Such a gift will prove an enduring benefit to both giver and receiver. The Bank pays five per cent. interest on money so deposited.

CORRECT THE STOMACH.—It is a well ascertained physiological fact that the origin of most of the ills that afflict humanity is a deranged condition of the alimentary canal. The bowels become constipated and sluggish, and thence arises a train of painful and distressing maladies. As a preventive and cure there is no remedy so safe and sure as Dr. Tut's Vegetable Liver Pills.

WEST POINT, Ga., September 3, 1871. W. H. TUTT—Dear Sir: I have been an invalid for five years, and have had fortitude and patience tried nearly every patent medicine known to the people, without any effectual relief. It was suggested by some of my friends to take your Vegetable Pills, for which I am under obligations for said suggestion. It being a favorable one, I propose to state the effects. I weigh more than I ever did, and my health is far better than it has been in five years. I certainly give all the credit to your Pills; and as soon as there is an increase in the family, you may bet if it is a male that his name shall be Tut. Publish if you choose.

J. A. DONALDSON.

Dr. Tut's Hair Dye acts like Magic.

D24

SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Corner Blanding and Henderson streets. THE MISSES MARTIN will resume the exercises of their School on WEDNESDAY, January 1, 1873. Music, Prof. L. PLATE. Modern Languages, M. OHAS. DE HEDEMAN. Dec 24 tufr

Christmas Holiday.

CAROLINA NATIONAL BANK, COLUMBIA, December 23, 1872. THE Carolina National Bank will be closed for business on WEDNESDAY next. Notes and acceptances due on the 25th should be paid on the day previous.

Dec 24 1 W. B. GULLICK, Cashier.

Coal! Coal! Coal!!!

237 TONS of that famous poetical Anthracite COAL is now offered for sale. English ton given, 2,240 pounds. Terms easy. Apply to B. A. KEENAN, Dec 24 imo<sup>c</sup> Coal and Wood Dealer.

Interest on Bonds.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHARLOTTE, COLUMBIA & AUGUSTA R. R. CO., COLUMBIA, S. C., December 23, 1872. THE Coupons for interest on Bonds of this Company, due on first day of January next, will be paid at that date, on presentation at the office of M. E. Jessup & Co., in New York, at the First National Bank at Charlotte, N. C., or at the Central National Bank at Columbia, S. C., or at the office of John J. Cohen & Sons, at Augusta, Ga.

Dec 24 10 C. BOURNIGHT, Treasurer.

County Treasurer's Office.

RICHMOND COUNTY, December 23, 1872. THE books for collection of State and County TAXES will be open at this office on the 26th instant. After the 15th January, 1873, the penalties prescribed by law will attach to all unpaid taxes. The rates are as follows: 12 mills upon the dollar for State purposes; 5 mills upon the dollar for County purposes.

Dec 24 5 C. H. BALDWIN, Richmond Co.

BELL SCHNAPPS.

Distilled by the Proprietors, AT SCHIEDAM, IN HOLLAND. AN INVIGORATING TONIC AND MEDICINAL BEVERAGE.

Warranted perfectly pure, and free from all deleterious substances. It is distilled from BARLEY of the finest quality, and the AROMATIC JUNIPER BERRY of ITALY and designed expressly for cases of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Dropsy, Gout, Rheumatism, General Debility, Catarrh of the Bladder, Pains in the Back and Stomach, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. It gives great relief in Asthma, Gravel and Calculi in the Bladder, strengthens and invigorates the system, and is a certain preventative and cure of that dreadful scourge, FEVER AND AGUE.

CAUTION! Ask for "HUDSON G. WOLFE'S BELL SCHNAPPS." For sale by all respectable Grocers and Apothecaries. HUDSON G. WOLFE & CO., Sole Importers. Office, 18 South William street, New York. Dec 27