

...threatens the destruction of law and order and civil rule in that State; and whereas by Section 4 of Article 5 of the Constitution, it is made the imperative duty of Congress to guarantee to every State of the Union a republican form of government; and whereas, in the judgment of this House, the most practical mode of rendering this guarantee effectual in the case of Louisiana, is to remove all cause of wrong and oppression from the minds of its people, by a new, fair, well-guarded election for their civil officers.

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to prepare and report, without delay, a bill providing for a new election of State officers and Representatives in Congress in Louisiana, under such guards, restrictions and guarantees as will insure the fullest liberty to every citizen to exercise the right of suffrage without fear and without restraints, and as will provide for such a count and declaration of the result as will insure to the majority their constitutional and legal rights.

Willard, of Vermont, said he should object to the present consideration of the resolution in that form. He had no objection to its being referred to the Judiciary Committee, but he did object to a declaration by the House that it could order an election in Louisiana, or any other State. Hale remarked that the resolution was offered only for the purpose of getting an expression of the sentiment of the House on this most solemn matter. He did not care particularly whether the subject went to the Judiciary Committee or to the Select Committee on Louisiana Affairs; but he wanted an expression of the sentiment of the House, so that the House would at once begin to grapple with this important matter. It was not a new question for him. He had no doubt that the solution of the matter was in accordance with what was embodied in his proposition. He had believed so for two years, and that conviction had been strengthened every day. Kasson, of Iowa, said he desired to interpose an objection, so as to prevent debate in anticipation of the report of the Select Committee. Cox, of New York, asked if debate on the resolution was to be general. The Speaker replied, that debate could only proceed by unanimous consent. Kasson then said: I object to precipitating a debate at this time. Randall, of Pennsylvania—It is better to precipitate a debate than to precipitate a civil war. Willard—I do not approve, by any means, of the course taken in Louisiana during the last two years; but I do object to having this House brought at once to vote upon such an important proposition as the right of Congress to fix and determine the election of State officers. Eldridge, of Wisconsin—It seems to me that this is the most opportune occasion. [Objection by Kasson.] There can be no more pressing question on Congress. [Renewed objection by Kasson, enforced by the Speaker, with a vigorous hammering of his gavel; but Eldridge, in spite of the noise thus made, continued his remarks, which were to the effect that the proceedings in Louisiana were now being managed by the same individual who had lorded it over that people when that State was being reconstructed—by the same tyrant.] Hale—As objection is made, I now give notice that I will, on Monday next, move to suspend the rules, in order to adopt this resolution. I do not propose to take the subject from the Select Committee of the House—not opposed to send it to it; but the impotency of any committee getting information that will solve the question, is already shown by the fact that the most high-handed proceedings have taken place while the committee is sitting there. Randall—Who has committed these high-handed proceedings? Cox—The gentleman from Maine has given notice that he will offer his resolution next Monday. I give notice of another resolution, on the same subject, which comprehends the idea of the withdrawal of the military force from Louisiana. I hope the line will be drawn on that. Butler, of Massachusetts, made a remark that Cox had offered a similar resolution before the fall of Fort Sumter. Hale—This is no new idea of mine. Eldridge—I object to further debate; if I have to run a race with the Speaker's gavel, the other side must do the same thing. Negley, of Pennsylvania—Before this question is settled, we will have to send our military force to Louisiana. Hale's resolution was returned to him from the Speaker's desk, and the matter ended for the present. The House then went into committee of the whole, on the fortification bill. Among appropriations are: Fortress Monroe \$20,000; Fort Moutrie \$15,000; Fort Pickens \$25,000; Fort Jackson \$25,000; Fort Jefferson \$15,000; Fort St. Philip, \$20,000; Fort Morgan \$25,000. A bitter colloquy was injected, regarding Louisiana. Irwin was brought to the bar of the House and committed for contempt.

After local business, the Senate resumed consideration of the resolution submitted yesterday by Thurman, in regard to Louisiana troubles—the pending question being on a motion of Conkling to insert the words, "if not incompatible with the public interest." West, of Louisiana, said it was somewhat remarkable, that those who thrust this resolution upon the Senate, desired that they were in possession of all the facts about Louisiana; yet they wanted the President to send information to them. He then spoke of the condition of affairs in Louisiana, and quoted from the dispatch of Gen. Sheridan, to show that it was necessary for the Government to interfere to protect life in that

State. It had been charged here by Senators, on the other side of the chamber, that the President had used the army in Louisiana in violation of law. They need not think that the President had made a mistake; he might mistake sometimes, but he never made a military mistake. It had been charged here, further, that General Sheridan was ordered to New Orleans over the General of the Army, and contrary to all usage; he (West) before commencing his speech, fortunately had found upon the floor of the Senate the Secretary of War, and upon asking him if such had been the case, the Secretary replied in the negative, and handed the evidence to him to contradict the statements that the General of the Army had been ignored. West then sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter, received by him from the Secretary of War, dated headquarters of the army, St. Louis, Missouri, December 30, 1874, acknowledging the receipt of a confidential communication of December 26, with enclosures. Salsbury, of Delaware—That is simply an acknowledgment of the receipt of confidential communications and does not state the character of them. West—When this resolution shall have passed and all the information comes out, the Senator will see that it was an acknowledgment of the receipt of all orders and communications in reference to Gen. Sheridan being ordered to New Orleans—that is the fact and I know it to be so. He proceeded to review the circumstances attending the organization of the Legislature in New Orleans, on Monday last, and charged that by the laws of Louisiana, acts of the Conservative members of that Legislature were illegal, violent and revolutionary, and, in fact, were the acts of a mob. The seating of five members, whose seats were contested, before any permanent organization, was without a parallel. He quoted from the records of Congress, to show that John Quincy Adams at one time presided in the House as temporary Speaker for sixteen days, on account of certain contested cases which were not noted upon until long after permanent organization had been effected. The so-called Speaker of the Louisiana House of Representatives had declared that those who contested seats were entitled to them, without any evidence to show that they were elected. The vote by which Wiltz claimed to have been elected Speaker lacked five of a legal majority of the body. He next read from a telegram stating that Congressman Potter was present at the organization and disapproved the action of Wiltz. Gen. DeTroband was first called upon to maintain order in the lobby, by the so-called Conservative majority in the House of Representatives. The five men who contested seats had not as much right upon the floor as those in the lobby, and when those men were ejected by Gen. DeTroband, he did not see how exception could be taken. It was all proper for the military to be used in clearing the lobby, but all wrong when used to quell a mob and eject from the floor five men who were not entitled to be there. The charge that the President had been guilty of malfeasance was entirely contradicted by facts before the Senate. He then spoke of the unkind treatment towards the Northern people in Louisiana, and said over 3,000 lives in that State had been yielded up for the sake of their political opinions. Talk about peace in Louisiana, but there was no peace there. Gordon, of Georgia, said he did not propose to reply to the speech of Senator West. He was quite willing that it should go to the country and make its own answer; but when the people whom he (Gordon) loved as his own life—whose fortunes were his, through weal or woe, through life or death—were held up as assassins and murderers, he could not and would not remain silent; and if his voice and gestures were tremulous now with emotion, it was not the emotion of anger, but the emotion of indignation at the outrage perpetrated upon his people. He stood aghast at the spectacle presented in this Senate yesterday—a spectacle of one portion of the members seeking to ruin the fair name and honor of the people of one section of this country before the civilized world. He was amazed—utterly amazed—that there should be found in the hearts of men with whom he daily associated upon this floor, so much hate. He was totally unprepared for it, and if he believed to-day that the expressions which he heard from Senators' lips yesterday reflected the sentiments of the Northern people, he would feel that it was time for the Southern people to die. If he believed that those expressions foreshadowed the policy of this Government towards the South, then he would say, let us have done with this farce of local self government. He did not believe that such sentiments were entertained by the Northern people. He did not believe that the brave men against whom the people of the South had lately contended, entertained any such sentiments. He believed the great majority of the American people, of both North and South, white and black, abhorred any such spirit of animosity. He believed the movement inaugurated in 1872, by that large-headed and large-hearted man of New York, to bring about good feeling and harmony, would be successful. In the support which he (Gordon) gave to the resolution, as presented by Senator Thurman, he protested against any construction which would make it appear that he was wanting in respect to the President of the United States. Much had been said here about the President being the Commander-in-Chief of the Army. He (Gordon) was glad that the military was subor-

dinate to the civil power. He did not propose to discuss the resolution, but to reply to what he was forced to conclude were gratuitous insults offered to his people by some of the Senators on the other side of the chamber. It was charged that murder prevailed throughout the South, and that these murders were by the hands of the Democratic white man's party. His reply to that was brief; the charge was false. It was true that murders had occurred, but no one deplored them more than himself, nor more than the people he represented. His people had always said that the class of people committing these murders were the worst enemies of the South. If murders were committed, was that any reason for branding the whole Southern people as a set of assassins and barbarians? Wherever in the Southern States, people of honesty and integrity have control of public affairs, property, life and liberty are as safe as they are in any Northern State. [Applause in the gallery.] Did the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds) forget that there were States in the North, in the hands of the Democrats? He (Gordon) apprehended that these States were governed just as well as States governed by Republicans. He was sure that such was the case in the South. Since the war, not a solitary arm had been raised in a Southern State against the power of the Federal Government, and yet the Southern people were charged, day after day, with being disloyal towards the Government, because there were riots at elections or riots at cross-roads. A band of misguided negroes, who marched at night with arms to murder and hearts to plunder, could not be attacked by whites in self-defense. If they were attacked and a conflict ensued, in which a few were killed, the South was then charged with disloyalty and antagonism to the Federal Government. Colored militiamen might insult women, rob, pillage and drag innocent men from their beds, and when the white men resisted them, the Southern people were held up as murderers and assassins. Men were sent down among them who had no common interest with them—these men made the laws, collected the taxes and governed the Southern people, and then maligned the same people. If the South asked how New England would like that, how the West would like that, and strived by every lawful means to overthrow those men, her people were charged with being murderers and assassins. How long are we thus to be misunderstood, in the face of every evidence we give of our readiness to meet the Northern people upon equal ground. But we are told that we intimidate voters. It does not matter what may be our minority—though we may be as one to many—still we intimidate voters. It would soon be found that there was intimidation on the other side. He (Gordon) then read from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* certain testimony taken in Alabama, to the effect that bacon for the relief of persons in overflowed districts was distributed to persons living out of those districts on the eve of election. Other colored men swore they had been discharged for voting the Republican ticket, and others that they had been beaten and turned out of church for so voting. The Senator from Indiana (Morton) yesterday, had spoken of lies sent out by the Southern Associated Press agents. He (Gordon) thought that a lie on the Associated Press of the South, and he thought he knew as much about it as the Senator from Indiana. He (Gordon) as a Senator and a man, recognizing this responsibility to his country and to his God, would say these things are true. [Renewed applause in the galleries.] Continuing his argument, the Senator said, Liars, are they? What does the Senator do with the reporters sent out by the leading papers of the country from the city of New York? Are they also liars? If so, why did not the Senator charge it? They testified to the very same class of facts. Why, why, Mr. President, does it find a place in the Senator's heart to charge falsehood upon the Southern reporters, when, if falsehood existed, it also existed in the city of New York? No, sir—the Senator cowered before the power of the *Herald*, *Tribune* and *Times*, and he dare not say it. [Renewed applause in galleries. The Chair (Sargent) gave notice if any further applause he made the rule would be enforced and the galleries cleared.] Gordon rising, said, he was forced to the conclusion that those on the other side who claim to be the friends of law and order, desire murder in the Southern States. They know when peace came, when the people of this country understood each other, as they are beginning, thank God, to understand each other now, good government would ensue—life, liberty and property would be safe, and there would be no place for these disturbing spirits. He was responsible only for this belief, but he thought it true, and in time history would write it down so. Not one man in a thousand in the South was armed—there were not half so many armed as before the war; there are not as many military companies in the South as before the war; even the old-fashioned double-barreled shot-gun had almost disappeared. Was it all right for the Government to arm the black militia and disarm the white? Before the men, who had no interest with the Southern people, except to arraign the blacks against them, came there, good feeling existed between the whites and blacks; there were churches and school-houses in the South for the blacks, and in every Southern State money had been contributed by the whites for school-

houses and churches for the blacks. The Southern white people had contributed more than any one else. Only the other day, a resident of Georgia, in his last will and testament, bequeathed \$100,000 to educate colored people. Did the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds) think these acts of semi barbarism, which he attributed to the Southern people in his speech yesterday? Edmunds said the Senator did not quote him correctly. Gordon—Does the Senator say that he did not say, before the war the South was in a state of semi-barbarism? Edmunds—I do. [Edmunds then requested the Senator to read from the *Record* what he did say.] Gordon—Never mind what may be in the *Record*, the words are in my memory, and will not out. Edmunds—Well, the Senator has the *Record*, and if he can fish out of it anything of that character, then his ingenuity is equal to his audacity. [Sensation.] Gordon—I took down the Senator's words as he said them and am responsible for them. Edmunds—Responsibility is a very good thing. Gordon—The want of it sometimes is a very good thing, too. [Laughter.] Gordon then read from the *Record* of yesterday Mr. Edmunds' remarks, where he said: "When I see, Mr. President, as I have not yet seen, that the people, as they call themselves, the White Leaguers, or the white Democrats, or white Conservatives, or whatever they may be, of any State in this Union—when they find that any of their associates have committed assassination or murder or wrong upon their fellow citizens, for no cause but opinions' sake, turn upon him, as in Ohio, they would turn upon him, or in Vermont, without respect of party and bring him under the heavy hand of justice, then I shall begin to have some faith that our Southern brothers, who, it seems, have not yet forgotten the old manners and ways of semi-barbarian times, have thought better of it." So, resuming his argument, Gordon said, where is the audacity now in bringing the Senator before the chamber, as I have done? He then referred to the history of the Southern people in the revolutionary war, and spoke of many statesmen and soldiers from that section, and said if such men and deeds be evidence of semi-barbarism, he was willing to accept before his country and before Heaven all the crime attached to it. But enough of this; he came here with a heart full of good will towards every one, and trusted that nothing he had said would be attributed to any feeling of animosity. His faith was firm that right, justice and truth would triumph, and the feeling of good will, already begun between the North and South, would continue to unite and build up our common country. [Applause in the galleries.] Edmunds said the honorable Senator had misstated what he (Edmunds) said, and arraigned him before the Senate for using certain language. Gordon said the Senator (Edmunds) was mistaken in his position. He (Gordon) did not arraign him, but simply repelled the arraignment Edmunds made of his people. Edmunds said the Senator had repeated a phrase which bordered on semi-barbarism—that he was responsible for what he said. Was there any necessity for that? It reminded him of what the predecessors of the honorable Senator used to say, when they had no better argument, they would fight it out by the duel. The honorable Senator, in speaking of his people, had referred largely to the glories they attained in the interest of our common country. So they did, and they deserved the gratitude of the country for it; but, unfortunately, there had been a more recent period, when, by the conduct of Davis, Lee, Tombs, and others whom he might name, blood had been shed for the destruction of that same flag. There was a late period in the history of the United States, which did not redound to the credit of the Southern people as much as the early history which the Senator had alluded to. Democrats and Republicans in the Northern States lived side by side; they had hotly contested elections, but the ballot-box settled all matters, and they mingled together in society, good friends; it did not become the Senator, with the fairness which characterized his conduct, to impute to him (Edmunds) any feeling of animosity or dislike for the people of the Southern States. All he desired was security for life and property for all men and parties. He had no objection to white men or the Democratic party having control of every Southern State, so they administered equal justice to all. There should be a careful effort to get at the truth, and whatever it turned out to be, act upon it; but he had a suspicion that it would not suit a certain portion of the people of the South, though not the portion to which Senator from Georgia referred, to have the truth ever since the rebellion had terminated. Northern men had cried out for tolerance of opinion only, and not for vengeance; Northern men had removed political disabilities and received men who had been engaged in the rebellion with open arms. All the North desired was that peace which the Senator spoke of. Gordon said: The Senator had referred to him, using the word "responsibility." What he meant by the word was that he was responsible as a Senator, as a gentleman and as a man, for the truth of what he said; and if thus being responsible was to bring upon him the censure of the Senator as semi-barbarous, he would have to try and bear it. If he will allow me to bear the responsibility of my statement, I will promise not to molest him in his irresponsibility. He (Gordon) would not be led into any controversy about the

recent war. He had supposed the unhappy past buried in the past, and if there was any glory on either side, he supposed it was a common heritage to a common people. The Senator (Edmunds) desired to get at the truth about the South. If the South had one desire more than another, it was that the American people might know the whole truth as to the state of feeling in that section. The resolution was further discussed by Flanagan, of Texas; and at 4½ Hamilton took the floor, but yielded to Sargent for a motion to adjourn; which was agreed to, and the Senate then adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The Vice-President authorized and requests a palliation of the *on dit* of this morning. While he deplores the condition of the South, he uses no words of condemnation of the conduct of any officer, and has hopes that the Republican party is not killed.

Nominations—H. A. Moore, Postmaster at Bryan, Texas; E. C. Rainey, Georgetown, S. C.; J. R. Nickle, Carterville, Ga.

Probabilities—During Thursday, in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, falling barometer. North to East winds, cloudy and rainy weather will prevail, with rising temperature.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6.—The following telegram has been sent by Gen. Sheridan to the Secretary of War: The city is very quiet to-day. Some of the banditti made idle threats, last night, that they would assassinate me, because I dared to tell the truth. I am not afraid and will not be stopped from informing the Government that there are localities in this department where the very air has been impregnated with assassination for some years.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., January 6.—Both Houses met to-day, and again failed to organize. The Senate stands 12 Republicans to 12 Democrats.

Telegraphic-Commercial Reports.

NEW YORK, January 6.—Noon.—Stocks active and lower. Money 5. Gold 12¼. Exchange—long 48; short 49½. Governments active and better. Cotton quiet and steady; sales 1,701—uplands 14½; Orleans 15½. Futures opened firm: February 15 3-32, 15 3-32; March 15 9-16, 15½; April 16, 16 1-16; May 16½, 16 7-16; June 16 19-32, 16½. Pork firm—mess 20 62½. Lard firm—steam 13½. 7 P. M.—Cotton steady; sales 2,419, at 14½@15¼. Southern flour quiet and prices without decided change. Wheat quiet and a shade easier, without decided change. Corn dull, heavy and lower—85@88 for new Western mixed and yellow. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar steady and very quiet—8½@8½. Molasses unchanged and in moderate demand. Pork firm—new mess 20 50@20 62½. Lard firm—prime steam 13½@13½. Whiskey firm—93½. Cotton net receipts 832; gross 3,008. Futures closed strong; sales 44,900; January 14 31-32; March 15½, 15 25-32; April 16 3-16, 16 7-32; May 16 15-32, 16½; June 16½; July 17; August 17 3-16. Money 2½@3. Exchange 4.80. Gold 12¼@12½. Governments dull but steady. States quiet and nominal.

BALTIMORE, January 6.—Cotton firm—middling 14½; low middling 14½; good ordinary 13½; gross receipts 367; exports Great Britain 50; coastwise 100; sales 231; spinners 100; stock 20,543.

CHARLESTON, January 6.—Cotton nominal; stormy weather interrupts business—middling 14½; low middling 13½@14; good ordinary 12½@12¾; net receipts 1,195; exports coastwise 1,353; sales 600; stock 73,842.

CINCINNATI, January 6.—Flour dull. Corn in fair demand and lower—67@70. Pork higher—19 25@19 50. Lard firm—steam 13½@13½; kettle 14. Bacon steady—shoulders in good demand, at 8½@8¾. Whiskey firm—94.

ST. LOUIS, January 6.—Corn in improved demand—No. 2 mixed 64½@66½. Whiskey quiet—96. Pork in improved demand—19 25@19 50. Lard held 13½@13¾.

GALVESTON, January 6.—Cotton firm and in moderate demand—middling 14½; low middling 14; good ordinary 13½; net receipts 1,188; exports to Great Britain 3,762; coastwise 12; sales 1,683; stock 86,546.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6.—Cotton firmer and good demand—middling 14½; low middling 14; good ordinary 12½; net receipts 2,096; gross 2,724; exports Great Britain 9,167; continent 749; sales 6,500; stock 274,426.

AUGUSTA, January 6.—Cotton demand good—middling 14½; low middling 13½; good ordinary 12½; net receipts 328; sales 497.

WILMINGTON, January 6.—Cotton firm—middling 13½; net receipts 332; exports Great Britain 605; coastwise 957; sales 150; stock 2,966.

BOSTON, January 6.—Cotton quiet and firm—middling 14½; net receipts 34; gross 374; sales 737; stock 23,721.

NEWFORK, January 6.—Cotton steady—middling 14½; net receipts 966; exports coastwise 450; sales 300; stock 18,098.

SAVANNAH, January 6.—Cotton firm—middling 14½; low middling 14; good ordinary 13; net receipts 1,799; gross 1,835; exports Great Britain 3,142; coastwise 1,169; sales 908; stock 94,907.

LOUISVILLE, January 6.—Flour unchanged. Corn nominally 69@70. Bacon—shoulders none; clear rib 10½; lard 11½, packed. Lard—choice leaf 14½; steam 13½. Whiskey 95.

MOBILE, January 6.—Cotton steady—middling 14½@14½; net receipts 879; gross 882; exports coastwise 538; sales 1,500; stock 75,699.

MEMPHIS, January 6.—Cotton firm—middling 14½@14½; low middling 13½@14; good ordinary 12½; net receipts 1,725; shipments 2,205; sales 2,000; stock 69,249.

PHILADELPHIA, January 6.—Cotton firm—middling 14½@15; net receipts 67; gross 312.

LONDON, January 6.—Consols 92½@92½. Street discount 4½. Erie 26@26½.

PARIS, January 6.—Rentee 62f. 60a.

LIVERPOOL, January 6.—3 P. M.—Cotton active and firmer—uplands 7½@7½; Orleans 7½; sales 25,000, including 13,300 American; 7,000 speculation and export; to arrive 1-16 dearer; sales on basis middling uplands, nothing below good ordinary, shipped December or January, 7 9 16; February or March, 7 11 16; nothing below low middling, shipped December or January, 7 9 16@7½; deliverable January, February, March or April, 7 9 16; sales on basis middling Orleans, nothing below low middling, deliverable February or March, 7½.

6 P. M.—Cotton sales basis middling uplands, nothing below low middling, shipped February or March, 7 11 16; basis middling Orleans, nothing below low middling, shipped January or February, 7 13 16; nothing below good ordinary, shipped February or March, 7 11 16.

It is rumored in Washington, that, owing to some disagreement between Secretary Bristow and himself, Treasurer Spinner is about to step down and out. Greenbacks will not look natural without old Spinner's familiar fiat to them. Counterfeiters who have spent so much valuable time in studying his autograph, are to be pitted.

ALABAMA—The Mississippi papers represent the negro race to be in a worse condition than ever before; thousands are without supplies of any kind, without necessary clothing, without money and without credit, and those coming from Georgia and Alabama are also in a condition of great destitution.

LONGFREET—Just before leaving New Orleans, Gen. Longfreet quarrelled with Governor Kellogg about the September outbreak. They originated and recriminated at a great rate. Think how degraded Longfreet must have felt when a fellow like Kellogg could criticize him as a military man.

The New York *Herald* advises President Grant to retire from the Presidential chair, so as to allow himself time to examine the Constitution and other useful documents. The thunderer thinks Vice-President Wilson would be an improvement, even though Grant dislikes him.

KING ALFONSO'S VIEWS—In his interview with the Paris correspondent of the *London Times*, Don Alfonso said: "Liberal Constitutionalist as I am, I know well that it is not a matter of pleasure to be King of Spain at this moment, but I shall try to understand my duty and do it."

MR. N. H. BISHOP, of Philadelphia, who is on a voyage in a paper boat along the coast, has arrived at Newburn, N. C. Old sailors, oystermen and others shake their heads at the frail shell, and declare that they would not cross a creek in such a craft.

CHIVALRY—The Chicago *Tribune* sneeringly refers to the Byerly-Warmoth fracas as a type of "Southern chivalry." As Byerly was a Pennsylvania and Warmoth is an Illinoisian, we fail to see the point made on the "chivalry."

On Christmas morning Joe Riley, an old colored man, after leaving the residence of Mr. Thos. Riley, in Abbeville, fell into a gully some fifteen feet deep, where he was found dead two days afterwards.

Rev. Mr. King, the sporting parson, who won't sell his racers to please the Bishop of Lincoln, has named a horse Hypocorisy. It is a good name to take a purse.

On Christmas day the residence of Capt. J. G. McBlair, in Walterboro, was destroyed by fire.

Auction Sales.

Sale of Fine Fruit Trees and Evergreens, direct from the Nursery.

BY JACOB LEVIN.

On TUESDAY MORNING, 12th inst., I will sell, at my Auction Room, commencing at 10 o'clock, a large collection of choice FRUIT TREES and EVERGREENS, among which are the following: Pines—Stump the World, Crockett's White, Old Wixon, Early York, Little's Early, Crawford's Early, Crawford's Late, Fox's Seedling, Solway Large Yellow, Ward's Late, Beer's Smock. Pears—First class, selected kinds. Apples—First class, selected kinds. Cherries—Kentish or Large Pie. Cherry Currants, large. Concord Grape Vines, Clinton Grape Vines. Evergreens—Hemlock, Spruce, American Arbor Vite.

The above may be seen and examined at my store and warranted as described.

Jan 6

Wanted.

A highly genteel family, a nicely furnished BED-ROOM, near the PRINCE office, by a single gentleman. Apply at 151 Main street. **JOHN AGNEW & SON.** Jan 7

Columbia Lodge, No. 108, A. F. M.

AN EXTRA Communication of this Lodge will be held THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, in Masonic Hall, for the purpose of conferring the F. C. Degree. By order of the W. M. **L. P. MOSES, Secretary.** Jan 7

Canned Goods.

100 CASES 2 lb. cans TOMATOES, at \$1.50 per doz. and 15c. per can. 100 cases 2 lb. cans PEACHES, at \$2.50 per doz. and 25c. per can. On hand and for sale by **JOHN AGNEW & SON.** Jan 7

New Layer Raisins.

QUARTER BOXES NEW LAYER RAISINS, at \$1 each. Just received and for sale by **JOHN AGNEW & SON.** Jan 7

Seed Potatoes.

100 BARRELS Choice Early Rose Seed Potatoes, warranted best quality, now on hand and to be had during the season, by the barrel, only at **C. J. LAUREY'S.** Dec 29 1mo Opposite FRANK'S Office.