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The Sun Establishment.

# THE SUN.

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# THE OLD WORLD.

## Sun Cable Dispatches.

## ENGLAND.

### Failure of the Fenians to "Demonstrate" on Christmas as Expected.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The expected rising of the Fenians yesterday did not occur, and the day was one of tranquility and good feeling. The extraordinary measures of caution taken by the government to guard against lawlessness were apparently unnecessary.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Mr. Edward Thornton, the newly-appointed Minister of Great Britain to Washington, will sail in a few days for America to enter upon the duties of his mission.

ARRIVAL OFF.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 26—Noon.—The steamship France, Captain Green, of the National Steamship Company, which left New York on Sunday, the 15th instant, arrived at this port early this morning.

## FRANCE.

### French Expeditionary Force in Italy to be Reinforced.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—A report that the French Expeditionary Corps remaining in Italy is to be reinforced is confirmed this morning by the *Patrie* (newspaper), which states that the French government has issued orders for the departure of twenty thousand more troops for Cevita Vecchia.

PARIS, Dec. 26.

Mr. E. Gould Buffum, an old American journalist, died suddenly here day before yesterday. Mr. Buffum had been connected with a number of American journals, chiefly in the Pacific coast; had written several books, and at the time of his death was the Paris correspondent of a New York journal.

## ABYSSINIA.

(BY STEAMER.)

### Diary of an Abyssinian Prisoner.

The following extract from a diary kept by one of the Abyssinian captives, and preserved by him during his captivity, published in the London News, gives a vivid and interesting picture of the security of Theodorus. It is dated August 31, 1867:

On the 3d of July an official brought us the report of a captive, and stated that H. Majesty was coming to inspect the troops, and that I might present myself before him. I went at once to the foundry, and on the road I met two of the Gadat workmen also proceeding there. A little incident then occurred which was followed by serious consequence. We met his Majesty near the foundry, riding ahead of his escort; he asked us how we were, and we all bowed and took off our hats. As he passed along the two Europeans with whom I walked carried themselves; but aware how touchy his Majesty was on all points of etiquette, I kept my head uncovered, though the sun was hot and fierce. Arrived at the foundry his Majesty again greeted me cordially, expended for a few minutes the drawing of a gun, the work then prepared for him, and the lift, all of us following. In the carriage he passed close to Mr. Rosenthal, who did not bow, as his Majesty took no notice of him. As soon as he issued from the foundry once a poor old beggar asked for alms, saying, "My lords (spoking the Europeans) have always been good to me, oh! let them also relieve my distress!" His Majesty, on hearing the expression "lord" applied to his workmen, got into a fearful passion. "How dare you call any one 'lord' but myself, beat him, beat him by my death." Two of the executioners at once rushed upon him, and began beating him with the long sticks. His Majesty all the while exclaiming, "Beat him, beat him by my death." The poor old cripple at first, in heart-rending terms, implored for mercy, but his voice grew fainter and fainter, and in a few minutes more there lay his helpless corpse, that none dare remove or pray for. The laughing hyenas that night caroused and gorged on his abandoned remains. Theodorus rage was by no means appeased by this act of cruelty; he advanced a few steps, stopped, turned, his lance in arrest, looking around the very image of unpoverisable fury. His eyes fell upon Mr. Rosenthal. "Seize him!" cried he. Immediately several guards dashed forward to obey the imperial command. "Seize the man they call an akim!" instantly cried the ruffians pointed upon me, and I was borne up by the arms, and thrown by every place that afforded a grip. When succeeded in himself to Mr. Rosenthal. "You monkey, why do you call me the son of a poor weaver? Why call me akim?" Mr. Rosenthal said: "If I have offended your Majesty, I beg for pardon." All the while his Majesty was shaking his lance in a threatening manner, and every minute I expected that he would throw it. I heard that, blind with rage, he would not be able to control himself, and that if he did excite the Began to give vent to his passions my fate was also sealed. Fortunately for us both he turned towards his European workmen, and abused them in no measured terms: "You slaves! have I not bought you with money? Who are you, that you dare call yourselves lords?" Take care!" Then, addressing the two I had met on the road, he said, "You are proud, are you? Slaves! wherefore do you cover your heads in my presence? Did you not see me? did not the akim keep his head uncovered? poor men that I have made rich?" He then turned towards me, and seeing me held by a dozen soldiers, he cried out, "Let him go; bring him before me." All drew back except one, who conducted me to a few feet from the Emperor. He then asked me, "Do you speak Arabic?" Though I understand a little of that language, I thought it more prudent under the circumstances to reply in the negative. He then told Mr. Schanze to translate what he was going to say: "You, akim, are my friend; I have nothing against you; but others have abused me, and you must come up with me to witness the trial." He then ordered Cantiba Hailo to give me his mule. He then mounted, I and Mr. Rosenthal following, the latter on foot, dragged the whole way by the soldiers who had first seized him. As soon as we reached Debra Tabor the King sent word to Mr. Rassam to come out with the other Europeans, as he had something to tell them. The King sat upon a rock about twenty yards in front of us; between him and ourselves stood a few of his high officers, and behind us a deep line of soldiers. He was still angry, breaking the edges of the rock with the butt end of his lance, and spitting constantly between his words. He at once addressed himself to the Rev. Mr. Stern, and asked him, "Was it as a Christian, a heathen, or a Jew that you abused me? Tell me where you find in the Bible that a Christian ought to abuse. When you wrote your book, by whose authority did you do it? Those who abused me to you, where they my enemies or yours? Who was it told you evil things concerning me?" etc. He then asked Mr. Rassam whether he knew or not that Jerusalem belonged to him, and that the Abyssinian convent had been seized by the Turks? That, descendant of Constantine and Alexander the Great, India and Arabia belonged to him? He put many foolish questions of the same kind. At last he said to Samuel, who was interpreting, "What have you to say if I chain your friends?" "Nothing," replied Samuel, "are you not the master?" Chains had been brought, but the answer somewhat pacified him. He then addressed one of his chiefs, saying, "Can you watch these people in the tent?" The other, who knew his answer, replied, "Your Majesty, the house would be better." On that he gave orders for our baggage to be conveyed from the black tent to a house contiguous to his own, and we were told to go. The two days we spent in the black house at Debra Tabor, all huddled up together, obliged to have lighted candles day and night, anxious and uncertain about our future fate, were really days of mental torture and physical discomfort, to which in our time few have been subjected. We hailed with joy the announcement that we were going to move; any alternative was preferable to our position; be it rain in a worn-out tent, be it chains in one of the ambas; anything was better than close confinement, deprived of all comforts, even of the cheering light of day.

## YUCATAN.

### The Revolution Spreading—Santa Anna Proclaimed Dictator by the Revolutionists, &c., &c.

HAVANA, Dec. 26.—The steamship Virginia, from Vera Cruz, which touched at Sisal on the 23d instant, brings important news from that quarter. The revolution in Yucatan was assuming large proportions. Santa Anna had been proclaimed Dictator by the revolutionists, and was expected hourly to arrive from Havana, with men and a million of dollars. The port and town of Sisal were in the hands of the rebels; but the port was blockaded by two Mexican gunboats. A number of officers who formerly served under the empire, had arrived at Sisal from Matamoras. On the 16th an engagement took place between the Mexican gunboats and the batteries on the shore. The coast of Yucatan in the vicinity of Sisal was diligently searched to prevent the landing of troops coming from any foreign country to aid the rebellion. When the Virginia left Vera Cruz on the 20th, the Mexican steamer Tobasco was ready to sail for Sisal on the next day, with an expedition to restore the authority of the government at Sisal. She had on board 500 or 600 men and several pieces of artillery.

HAVANA, Dec. 26.—Santa Anna is in this city. Many ex-Imperialist officers have arrived here. They all seem to be very busily engaged.

## MEXICO.

### Great Misery Throughout the Republic—Internal Disturbances.

HAVANA, Dec. 26th.—The steamship Virginia, from Vera Cruz the 20th inst., via Sisal the 23d, arrived here to-day. She brings dates from the City of Mexico to the 19th inst.

There was much misery throughout the Republic in consequence of the extraordinary and disconsolation caused by the protracted war for independence. A general call was made upon the Government to take effective measures to prevent the increasing brigandage, to which many people were compelled to by hunger.

Peace had been re-established at Tepic.

An official count of the vote for President to be made in the capital on the 20th. The majority for Juarez is known to be very large.

Several prisoners confined in Perote had been liberated.

Many disturbances of public tranquility had taken place in different parts of the Republic.

(By Mail.)

### Another Revolution Threatened, Etc., Etc.

The Mexican correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, writing from the City of Mexico on the 26th ult., says:

Mexican history is repeating itself, and the prediction made a few months since by your correspondent is verified. A new revolution has begun, and the ever-restless Mexicans are again engaged on the conclusion of his three years' labors. As your readers all know, Mr. Juarez was "re-elected" President at the late "elections," as they have been complimentary termed, and his friends and supporters were chosen as members of Congress, Governors of the various States, etc. Many of the latter officers entered their offices by force, it is claimed, by means of military power, in stationing armed forces at the polls and compelling the people to vote for them, they having that opportunity, as quite all these who are reported as having received the majority of votes were the Provisional Governors and military commandants of *interior*, appointed by the President, and the opposition papers have been filled with accounts of the actions of these persons, they having imprisoned their opponents and their prominent supporters without cause, it is said, and still hold them in confinement. The press of the capital have for some time been publishing rumors of disturbances in the State of Guerrero, which have been going on recently, between Juarez and the Alvarez, a son of the celebrated patriot, Alvarez, who governed that region with a rod of iron for a period of more than half a century. Rumor has places that there is ready a war in progress between Juarez and Alvarez, and that the reported political differences between them was simply a ruse, and that the report of a war in earnest. They are at work in good earnest, and battles on a small scale are frequent. A large party in the Indian camp, who are mostly Indians, have declared for the Alvarez party, and have marched down from their fastnesses in the mountains, and have taken to the field, to assist their friends in the battle for the rights of their race. The robber bands of which I formerly wrote, have increased to such dimensions that they now attack and take large towns, levying forced loans and committing every species of outrage and crime. *El Monitor* announces that a gang of three hundred recently took the city of Jacotepec in Jalisco, robbed all the stores, levied a large "loan," and committed shameful and disgusting brutalities. Another gang, under the command of the celebrated bandit Jesus Chavez, and numbering four hundred well mounted and armed, took the town of Hamilton, also in Jalisco, and carried out a similar programme as did their fellows at Jacotepec, both shouting "*Viva la Emperatriz!*" and "*Viva el Cleros!*" "*Viva el Imperio!*" The cavalcade of military prisoners, with an escort, who were lately sent down to the capital from Queretaro, were stripped by a party of over 200 men, who informed them that they were upon the war path, with a determination of "avenging the murder of Maximilian and his Generals," and that had they not been informed that Cervantes, Governor of Queretaro, would have executed the Imperialists whom he had in prison in that city, they would have taken it long ago, stating that they have a force abundantly able to carry out the undertaking. They carried the *green color* of the "*Moche*," and had "*Viva la Emperatriz*" inscribed upon their banners. Every day some cases of kidnapping are announced, and coupled with them the fact that from $6,000 to $20,000 in gold is demanded by the kidnappers for the release of the parties, who are always wealthy, more others being taken. This is an old game, and is being revived with fearful frequency.

Congress formally opened its doors on the 21st instant, with 103 out of 105 members present. The only business done as yet has been the appointing of two committees, of five and three, to examine the credentials of the parties presenting them, the first for the members in general, and the second for the first. Senor Romero, Generals Sturm and Bacock, Mr. J. W. Tiffi, a correspondent of the *Tribune* of New York, together with several other American gentlemen, reached here on the 20th instant. Mr. Romero, General Sturm and Mr. Tiffi have come for the purpose of arranging business matters, while the others visit Mexico principally out of curiosity. It will be remembered that Sturm supplied the Liberals with munitions of war, and rendered them great assistance at a most critical period, rendering some aid to Diaz when that General was besieging Puebla, by which means he captured the place, faced about and drubbed Marquez on the plains of Apam. Mr. Tiffi has also rendered valuable services to the Republic in bringing its bonds before the American public, and giving confidence to them as an investment. These gentlemen have been given a rather strange reception, on the part of the press, which speaks of them as a "band of American adventurers, who, vulture like, have visited Mexico for the purpose of examining her treasury, and see if there is a reasonable show of obtaining an addition to the plunder got in New York through the intrigues and infidelity of our distinguished minister, Matias Romero."

The commercial and financial situation has, if possible, grown worse, and all matters pertaining to trade, commerce and industry present a terrible situation. Business is not simply dull or stagnant, it is absolutely dead, *dead*, DEAD! The loss of all confidence for the future peace and quietude of the country has ruined trade, and with it scores of the heaviest operators in the Republic.

The recommencement of labor upon the Vera Cruz and Mexican Railroad, which will shortly begin, the company having had their franchise reissued and extended, the same having yesterday been signed by the President, will doubtless lend a local stimulus to business, but it will only be slight.

## Dominion of Canada.

### A Fresh Fenian Alarm.

MONTREAL, Canada, Dec. 26.—Some uneasiness was occasioned here yesterday by reports which have been in circulation for some time past of a proposed Fenian uprising on Christmas day and of a scheme to blow up the English Cathedral. Threatening letters were received by the police authorities, and as a matter of precaution, men were sent to guard the water works and troops kept in readiness to move when called upon. Nothing of an unusual character, however, occurred to disturb the festivities of the day.

# DISASTERS.

## The Loss of the Steamer Raleigh

### FURTHER PARTICULARS.

### Additional List of the Saved.

At noon, Tuesday, Dec. 24, according to the report of Purser McManus, flames were seen to issue from the engine rooms of the steamer Raleigh, as the vessel was some twenty miles off the South Carolina coast, and in five minutes the fire had made such progress, all hope of saving the steamer was abandoned, and the officers betook themselves to provide means to preserve the lives of the passengers, of the crew, and of themselves.

Messrs. Livingston, Fox & Co., agents of the Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company, this morning received a second telegram from the purser of the Raleigh, announcing the safety of a second boat containing thirteen persons. The names of the passengers and crew saved are not yet known. There were forty-five persons, passengers and crew, on board. The following is a list of the passengers:

CABIN.

Captain Mills, of the Eight Precinct police of this city.
Dr. John Cass, United States surgeon.
A. J. Halleck.

STEERAGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. Parker, | Mr. Morgan, |
| J. Short, | C. F. Whitham, |
| F. C. Hackerstein, | E. Adams and Son, |
| H. Romer, | F. Maitral, |
| J. Hardenburg, | J. Garrizaro and three |
| A. Newman, | children. |
| F. W. Moody, | |

LIST OF THE OFFICERS.

Captain—C. P. Marshman,
First Officer—C. W. Bartlett,
Second Officer—Gordon Young,
Purser—Thos. M'Manus,
Chief Engineer—D. B. Rice,
First Assistant—John Brooks,
Second Assistant—James Ammerman.

The Raleigh was 868 tons burthen, two decks, schooner-rigged. She was 172 feet long, 35 in width, and 17 feet depth of hold. She was rated as 1*. The loss by the burning of the Raleigh is not known exactly, but is estimated at from $350,000 to $400,000. The agents in this city have no account of the cargo, the purser having taken all the papers with him. The vessel was worth about $175,000, and was partly insured. The friends of Captain Mills were much relieved this morning at receiving news of his safety.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 25.—The steamer Raleigh took fire the 21th instant at noon. The following persons are known to have been saved, and are now here:

Purser McManus and his wife; D. B. Rice, chief engineer; John Smith, engineer; Tice, Fearing, baker; Jesse Crowley, third cook; John McDonald, seaman; Margaret Murdie, steerageess; Captain N. R. Mills, officer of the New York police; Charles Whitson, passenger; C. W. Bartlett, chief officer; Gordon Young, second officer; Charles Smith, quartermaster; Gibbins, messman; Thomas P. Brown, fireman; F. Roberts, steward; Lorenzo G. Short, steerage passenger; Francis Mehal, steerage passenger.

The following are probably saved:

C. P. Marshman, Jr., son of the captain; Patrick Harrington, fireman; John Larsins, fireman; Eugene Ellis, captain's boy. These persons escaped in a large boat, and are known to have others with them whose names are unknown, and it is believed that they picked up several persons who were floating on portions of the steamer.

The following persons were lost:

Henry Pelvin, chief steward; Thomas Colloppy, third steward; James Penfield, waiter; Thomas Brannon, pantryman; Martin, a boy; William Webb, a boy, of New Orleans; Joshua Silvernail, coal passenger; Mr. Bryant, freight passenger. Total known to be dead, 9.

The fate of the remainder, including Captain Marshman, is up to this time unknown.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 26.—The third boat of the steamship Raleigh reached Kiowah Inlet yesterday, with thirteen more persons from the wreck. They reached Charleston to-day. Their names are:

Dr. J. Cass, Lawrence Sweeney, James Brady, John Sloan, and Angelo Garragan, passengers; Charles P. Marshman, Jr., Acting Quartermaster, and the following members of the crew: N. Boyd, Wm. Welsh, Eugene Ellis, James Penfield, Michael Larkin, and Patrick Harrman.

Thirty-one persons in all from the Raleigh have arrived here, and twenty-four are still missing, of whom ten were certainly drowned. Hopes are entertained that Capt. Marshman and those who remained with him on the steamer when the first boats left, have been rescued by some passing steamer. Tugs from Charleston were cruising yesterday at the scene of the disaster, but without success in finding any of the missing parties.

### Destruction of a Schooner and Loss of Life.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 26.—The schooner Palmerston, of Nova Scotia, went ashore in Squirrel Harbor, Booth Bay, and took fire from the upsetting of a stove, and was destroyed. The mate and two men are reported as being lost.

The brig Loyalist, Munday, from Havana for St. John, in ballast, went on a rock on the north end of Fisherman's Island, near Jonesport, Tuesday night, the 24th instant, and stove her bottom, and was otherwise badly damaged. She was abandoned, and will probably go to pieces. The crew, after remaining on the rocks all night, were taken off by boats from Jonesport.

ON Saturday night the safe in Dr. Callis's house, Boston, was robbed of three thousand dollars.

## Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.

Judge Underwood, who several days ago decreed that the deed of trust in the case of the Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore vs. the Bank of the Valley in Virginia, was invoiced, to-day appointed Hamilton G. Fant, of Richmond, receiver to take charge of the assets of the latter bank. The assets are over a million of dollars.

Director Delmar, of the Bureau of Statistics, reports the total authorized mileage of railroads in the United States to be 54,000, of which over 38,000 miles have been completed. The total cost was one thousand six hundred and fifty-four millions of dollars.

The War Department suspended business to-day at twelve, but Secretary McCulloch requests of his employes the full number of hours, which causes much complaint on their part.

### Naval.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 26.—The United States steamer Penobscot, Lieut.-Commander Eastman commanding, which has been refitting at the Washington navy yard, preparatory to her joining the South Atlantic Squadron, has been ordered by the department to proceed to Norfolk and complete her arrangements, and passed up yesterday for that purpose. This was rendered necessary on account of the ice in the Potomac river, which is rapidly forming, and which would soon have closed her in. She will have every facility for repairs, getting supplies, coal, etc., at Norfolk, and when ready to proceed, can put to sea at any time, as ice in those waters is of very rare occurrence. The following is a list of her officers:

Lieut.-Commander, Thomas H. Eastman, commanding; Lieut-Commander, Frederick J. Naffie, executive officer; Acting Master, Thomas Nelson; Acting Ensign, H. F. Danton; Mates, Thomas Nickerson, G. H. Robinson, C. L. Feich and Wm. St. Hill; Assistant Paymaster, Chas. E. Boggs; Chief Engineer, George W. Melville; Acting second Assistant, Albert C. Engard and H. S. Ross; Acting Third Assistants, Chas. J. Morgan and Wm. Neffael.

The Penobscot has recently been put in commission, and when her repairs are completed she will sail for the West Indies.

### New York Constitutional Convention.

The Constitutional Convention will reassemble at the City Hall in Albany on Tuesday, the 14th of January, 1868. Its first business will be to perfect the article on the judiciary. It is now proposed to extend the term of justices of the Supreme Court to fourteen years, extend the original jurisdiction of county courts to cases involving $1,000, and giving the Legislature power to regulate compensation of the judges and officers. The article on the powers and duties of the Legislature has not yet been acted upon by the Committee. The following subjects are yet to be considered in Committee of the Whole: City government, charities, education, lottery and corruption, and the salt springs. The session will probably continue till March.

## Reconstruction.

### Louisiana Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26th.—The Convention occupied the day in considering reports of the Committee appointed to draft a Constitution. Both the majority and minority reports were taken up at the same time. The following, which was the second article of the majority report, was adopted as the first article of the Convention, by a vote of 54 to 17:

"All men are created free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights, among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Messrs. Crawford, Coley and Ludeling opposed its adoption, stating that it would bring ridicule upon the Convention, and work to prejudice the State, inasmuch if embodied in the Constitution, no criminal could be punished by death or imprisonment. The following was offered, but crowded out by the previous question:

"The citizens of this State owe allegiance to the United States, and this allegiance is paramount to the allegiance due the State."

The Convention adjourned until 11 A. M. to-morrow.

### Reported Disturbances in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 25.—It is reported that a negro disturbance occurred at Greenville last night. A military detachment was sent there to restore order. No particulars of the affair have been received, but the latest account report all quiet. The Selma papers report disturbances at Demopolis and at Camden, to which points troops have been ordered.

### Letter of Ex-Senator Fitzpatrick.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 26.—The *Advertiser* of to-morrow will contain a letter from ex-Senator Benjamin Fitzpatrick, clearly stating the evils to follow the ratification of the proposed constitution. He regards it as war with the civilization of the age, and believes it will produce disorder and conflict of the races. He advocates a defeat of the constitution and the adoption of one more in accordance with the genius of our institutions.

(By Mail.)

A Montgomery (Ala.) correspondent, writing on the State Convention and the mood of the people, says:

In its line of action the convention represents the situation and makes the most of it. Are all men in some office officer candidates to men who are bold enough to take them, and the managers are just that kind of men. They mean, in the first place, to make a constitution that will be accepted, and which will place the power securely in the hands of the party by which it is carried. And I listen to say that it is hard to blame them. If there is in this country a place where days of slavery—some body always has the work by the throat, and the question is whether it is safest to hold on or let go. You admire the men that hold him down, even while you pay the wolf—or let us change the figure, the tiger, the alligator. The disfranchising clause adopted is calculated to keep away from 20,000 to 40,000 from the polls. How many it may be makes little difference, as the great mass of the white population have made up their minds to stay—way at any rate. They don't march over the men who hold the offices into which they once voted them. Like liquor-drinkers and liquor-sellers, as sometimes happens in model communities, those who induce law-breaking stand stand shoulder to shoulder with the law-breakers. The result will be, if the constitution ever goes into operation, a chance of the legal people of Alabama from white to black, with white men enough to hold the offices, and run the machine, with a little help from outside. That is the result, no matter under what form of words it is accomplished. Of course, in view of such an astounding revolution, all other incidents are mere thistle down. This one, however, may be of some account, that the constitution provides for a volunteer militia, "without distinction of race or color," into which, consequently, whites will not enter, except in those poor counties where they compose the population. The organization of a common school system—the discussion on which, owing to the presence of northern men, was much better managed than it could have been by Alabamians alone—is committed to an elective board with legislative functions. Here, also, all the schools are to be "without distinction of race or color," they will exist for the benefit of blacks alone, while the whites pay the expense. As the centaur of universal suffrage, the convention leaned in that direction and carried the election of the general State officers and the judiciary, the latter by a very small majority. The general mood of the people I consider most unfortunate—more so than ever. Not so much rebellious and defiant, as that they know not what is in store for them, and whatever it may be, feel utterly powerless to prevent it. Like the sailor in the pit when the man fell out of the gallery, they are ready to call it a part of the performance. And in this condition the last dependence is on the United States troops and authorities. Whatever it may be, it is supposed that the constitution will be carried and but for a time, before things come around to a normal condition; but the people I meet would be better pleased with an ordinance abolishing all debts, courts and constitutions, and simple government by the United States, than with any other course. The uncertain position, the load of debt, and the losses which those who after the war set about restoring their fortunes and those of the country have encountered in the past two years, are overwhelming. Planters are ready to abandon their property to anybody on any terms. Nothing but the horses and gaurzers actually built, and which must be occupied, keeps up the appearance of the old system of cultivation, which is breaking down on all hands. Unfortunately the negroes who have set up for themselves, even when they have worked faithfully, have not shown calculations enough to succeed, and, in common with all the rest, have to begin the new year with little or nothing, with a vastly diminished demand for labor and a fall of wages to match the fall of cotton. If it is possible for him to go lower than he is, it looks as if the road lay before him. With all the changes of the year I see no change in the natural behavior of the races. The whites are kindly and superior, the negroes yielding, apparently just as little able and just as little disposed to assist themselves and to stand alone as ever.

## CO-OPERATIVE DINING.

### New Experiments in London—How to Live Cheap.

A "Social Scientific Student" describes in the columns of the London *Times*, the dining rooms for clerks of the Euston Station of the London and Northwestern Railroad Company. As the subject of cheap dinners for poor men is just now one of great scientific as well as practical interest—since it is the latest application of the co-operative principle—we give the substance of his account. In the Winter of 1859 the clerks employed in the station became thoroughly dissatisfied with the costly and poor food provided by the eating houses. The first attempt for a better way of living was not successful. They bargained with neighboring hotel-keepers to send them cooked joints and other provisions. The cost proved to be nearly the same, and there was too much monotony in their meals. They wisely consulted with their employers before renewing their experiment. They were kindly met; the directors, with a wise liberality, undertook to provide rooms, to furnish them, to fit up a kitchen and supply all the stock, as crockery, cutlery, &c., which might be needed to commence business with. The clerks clubbed together, appointed a committee of management, engaged a cook and other servants, and very soon began to dine at their own tables. They divided their dinners into regulars and casuals. The "regular" was the man who engaged to dine each day he was at work; the "casual" only undertook to dine when he might or when he could.

MANAGEMENT AND PRICES.

This plan has worked to their entire satisfaction. The correspondent of the *Times* says:

The committee of management appoint a caterer, and also two members to take actual superintendence of the dinner arrangements. To aid him a clerk is told off in each of the four departments of accountants, transfer, manager and audit. The clerk has a supply of dinner tickets, of which he makes a return to the caterer every day. When from any cause a regular is not bound to be unable to dine on the following day, one of the casuals—many of whom are always ready for the purpose—takes his place. When the caterer receives the return of numbers who intend to dine the next day, he makes out his order for the butcher, the baker and the greengrocer, who, finding the clerk good customers, they pay the prices they charge, take care to serve them well. There is always a variety of food. For instance, yesterday the bill of fare included roast mutton, cold roast beef, stewed rabbits, calves' head, and steak pie. The narrator of dinners is limited to seventy-five, because the tables will not accommodate more. A separate joint is placed on each table, and the plates, knives and bread also stand there, from which each person can take without fear of stint. One of the clerks takes his place as carver, and helps his messmates as often and to as much meat as may be required. Pudding is served off on three or four times a week. Four Alderman's best bitter, ale and stout, is furnished in wood at 4d a pint. Each clerk pays twenty-five pence per week, and the wages, fuel and the waiting are all paid out of this fund. In order to secure regularity in the attendance of the waiters, the caterer calculates a supply equal to three-quarters of a pound for each clerk.

A LUNCH ROOM.

The success of the dining-room of the station clerks caused the eyes of the clerks employed in the Railway Clearing House, where are some eight hundred of the clerks. A large proportion of the whole number are married men, with variable appetites and uncertain means of satisfying them. Their wives had long ago ceased to accompany their husbands to the city, and they were accustomed to take their midday meal, which was usually less after luncheon than in the morning. The luncheon consisted of bread and cheese, with a glass of stout or beer, the latter in quantity of a uniform quality, and on receiving to the each their heads were not so clear as they ought to have been.

Mr. P. W. Dawson, the chairman of the Clearing House Committee, set himself the task of discovering a remedy. After a good deal of thinking he spoke upon the subject to the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Geo. Carrington, M. P. By the influence of this gentleman Mr. Dawson obtained the necessary means to carry his plans into effect. The committee saw that a kitchen, dining rooms &c. and a fit cook were needed to begin operations. He proved that the club, with one started, should be self-supporting, and the result has proved that he was not at fault in its calculations. A peculiar feature of the club is, that it combines Mr. Corbett's Glasgow plan of great cheapness with another by which clerks with rather aristocratic notions, who cannot condescend to dine or lunch off a twopenny plate of beef, are supplied more abundantly and in better style.

Its present quarters have become too small, but a new building is nearly ready for its use.

The luncheon room is thus described by the writer in the *Times*:

"The luncheon room is on the basement story. In one corner is a huge bar, exactly like the bar of an ordinary public-house. It is in the charge of an active waitress, who, knowing with what a rush her customers will come, takes care that she shall be able to serve them quickly. Inside her domain she has plenty of shelving, on which she places a large number of plates containing ready-cut meat. On other shelves she has bread, cheese, butter, and tarts in abundance. At the bar, too, she has the usual facilities for drawing bitter ale and stout. In order that as many clerks as possible may be served, luncheon time is fixed at half-past twelve for one-half, and at half-past one for the remainder. When the time comes, they rush down to the luncheon room, and assail the waitress with demands for beef, potatoes, bread and beer. Each one comes provided with tickets for what he wants. No money can be received by the waitress. The value of the tickets sold is, respectively, twopence, three halfpence, a penny and a halfpenny. With these tickets the clerk can go to the bar and obtain a plate of beef, a plate of potatoes—there being at least three times the quantity of potatoes usually served in eating-houses—bread, and a half-pint of Allsop's bitter ale for fivepence halfpenny. For an additional penny he can have either cheese or butter. It is noticeable that everything served in this department is of excellent quality. The clerk can take his food at the tables in the room, where there is a plentiful supply of water and glasses."

THE LUNCHERS.

He thus sketches the aristocrats, about one hundred and fifty in all, who lunch in state:

In a large, lofty and well-aired room stand fifteen large tables, separated from each other by low, wooden partitions. As half-past twelve approaches each of these tables is prepared for dinner. There is a clean tablecloth, upon which knives and forks and glasses are placed. In the centre is a huge water bottle, flanked by a japanned tray, holding a miniature mountain of bread, and at each end is a supply of the usual condiments. Joints, smoking hot, are brought in and placed at the head of each table, and huge dishes of vegetables follow. By this time the diners have taken their seats. One of their number is carver, and he assists his messmates liberally. Meat, vegetables and bread are supplied *ad libitum*. Like the fat boy in "Pickwick," each clerk can ask for more, and as often as he likes. If he thinks he can eat at all after he has finished with the joint, he can have pies and tarts, and cheese and butter. This plentiful repast is supplied at the following rates: For meat and vegetables, 9d; for half-pint Allsopp's bitter ale, 1½d; half-pint stout, 1d; pie or tart, 1½d, and cheese and butter, 1d each. It is worth noting that each clerk has his special table and his special seat at it. He need not fear any usurper. Each day he is sure to find his chair, his plate, and the carver ready. At half-past one there is a repetition of the scene that I have attempted to describe in both luncheon and dining rooms.

Every evening tea is provided for about one hundred clerks at correspondingly low rates. Hash is never seen on the tables. The clerks sitting at the different tables have the privilege of suggesting the kind of dinner they would like to have the next day, and in many little ways individual tastes may be gratified."

The club is managed by unpaid officers. It has its butcher, who supplies joints by contract. Each afternoon he, as well as the other trades people patronized by the club, receives his orders for the next day. The simple machinery of the club never gets out of order, and Mr. Dawson has reason to be proud of his work.

Not only the clerks, but also the companies and wealthier merchants of New York, should study these experiments carefully. There is enough practical skill in the former class, and enough public spirit in the latter, to repeat them there, and it is quite time that it should be done.

### Statistics About Tobacco and Segar Manufacturers.

Native Americans are the principal tobacco growers and the principal manufacturers of chewing tobacco, and they bear their proportionate share in the wholesale trade in the manufactured articles. In all the other branches of the whole tobacco business in St. Louis we may well say the Germans rule exclusively. The German can content himself with smaller profits in any occupation, because he has fewer wants than the Americans, and those which he has are of a less capricious and costly character. Among the twelve or thirteen wholesale leaf tobacco merchants in this city only one or two are Americans; all the others are Germans. From their hands the raw product goes to the establishments of the manufacturers of smoking and chewing tobacco, and the workshops of the segar makers. The segar makers are nearly all Germans. Among the one hundred and ninety-two segar makers of the city there are only seven or eight Americans, three or four Israelites, two Irishmen and one Pole. All the others are Germans. Among the four hundred workmen who make segars there are about a dozen Americans, three Spaniards, and perhaps as many Frenchmen. The Irish never work at the tobacco trade. The retail segar and tobacco trade in this city is also mainly in the hands of the Germans. Not five per cent of all the retail tobacconists belong to any other nationality.

The Germans have the two principal elements of character for such laborious and comparatively unprofitable trades—perseverance and economy. The proportion of the various nationalities among whom the manufacture of smoking and chewing tobacco is divided, at once changes materially. Among the segar manufacturers they are nearly equal; we find one Germans still predominate in numbers, but the Americans share the business with them in a greater proportion, and the capital invested is probably three times greater on the American side than that on the Germans.

Forty Germans, eighteen Americans, three or four Israelites and one Frenchman carry on the manufacture of tobacco, but only six or seven German houses are engaged in the manufacture of chewing tobacco, while the manufacture of smoking tobacco is almost exclusively in the hands of the Germans. The reason why the manufacture of chewing tobacco is peculiarly American may be partly found in the circumstance that tobacco is more consumed in the South and Western States than in the North, and that the Americans, who are more addicted to the use of chewing tobacco than the Germans or the manufactured soil. The Americans being six or seven times more numerous in the United States than the Germans, and the habit of chewing tobacco prevailing much less than more among the Germans than Germans, it is very natural that the manufacture of the consumed article should be principally in the hands of native Americans. The workmen in these establishments are Germans, and Irishmen, in three or four houses negroes only are employed as "stellers," the "strippers" are mostly children of Germans and Irish extraction, and as "packers" Germans and Irishmen are employed indiscriminately.

Most tobacco and segar manufacturers in St. Louis, and all their employments in relation to other branches of business will show it as the rather principle that the distribution of the various trades and occupations among our cosmopolitan population depends in part on the possession of accumulated wealth, and in part on the peculiar national character of the producers and the consumers.—*St. Louis Republican.*

### Betting on Babies.

The Columbia (Pa.) *Spy* relates the following pleasant incident:

Last week, two prominent and influential business men of Columbia, got into a conversation on the comparative merits of their babies, each one saying that he had the best baby, and the conversation waxed warm on the subject. The matter was finally left to three disinterested parties, and the decision was to be given at an oyster supper, the party whom the committee decided against paying for the same. It was well enough to take bets that one was a male and the other a female. The babies were each duly examined by the committee. Their finely drawn features, capacity for milk, good looks, wakefulness, health, lungs, goodness, and gentle qualities, and the number of sleepless nights they had caused their fathers—all these consideration by the committee chosen for the purpose—one of them a gray haired veteran, who had reared and dangled on his knees many a baby,—declared that he was a good judge and rather liked his mission. After all this had been gone through with, nothing was now lost, but to partake of the supper which was prepared by Jacob Rost, Black, of the Washington House, on Monday evening last; and such a supper—oysters in every conceivable style, with all the necessary accompaniments. After full justice had been done to the elegant banquet, the committee made the following report:

We, the undersigned, having been appointed to examine and report on the first fruit of Mr. —— and wife, and the best fruit of Mr. —— and wife, would respectfully report that after examining the babies of the respective parties, the committee are of the unanimous opinion that Mr. —— and wife have the finest male child, and that Mr. —— and wife have the finest female child. The committee are therefore of the opinion that Messrs. —— and —— shall bear an equal proportion of the expenses of this great banquet, &c., &c., as both parties have done admirably and the committee hope that they will continue their efforts, and carry out the scriptural injunction, to increase and multiply.

SIGNED BY COMMITTEE.

THE steamship Cuba arrived at Havana (Cuba) on Christmas day, from Baltimore. She had among her passengers Jeff. Davis and his wife, who are on their way to New Orleans.

## CRIME.

### A White Man Shot by a Negro in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Last night, while three white men were turning a corner in the 1st Ward, one of them ran against a colored man, who, in company with a colored woman, was going in an opposite direction. The colored man, after uttering an oath, fired his revolver at the white man, who to-day died from the effects of the wound. The murderer escaped.

### A Wild Christmas in Memphis—Several Murders—A Large Number of Negroes Accidentally Shot.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 26.—Policeman John Fenton, while attempting to arrest three drunken men yesterday on Main street, was shot and mortally wounded. A German lad named Joseph Sche