

GEORGIA. Aspect of Affairs Throughout the State.

GOOD CONDUCT OF THE NEGROES.

Trials of Lamar for His Blockade Running Tricks.

NEWS FROM FLORIDA.

The steamer Leo, from Savannah, has arrived at this port with date to the 15th inst. The purser has our thanks for full files of the Savannah papers and for forwarding our correspondence.

Our Savannah Correspondence.

SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 6, 1866.

THE NEGROES AND THE HOLIDAYS.

The general aspect of affairs throughout the State is improving, and if nothing occurs in the political world to check the progress of events, to disturb the growing confidence of the people in the ultimate re-establishment of amicable relations with the general government, we may anticipate a return to peace, order and general prosperity at no distant day.

CUBA.

Fire and Loss of Life in Matanzas—Projected Steam Line to Aspinwall, &c.

The steamer Morro Castle was in the midst of her usual runs from Havana, with date to the 6th inst.

On the day previous to the departure of the Morro Castle a fire had broken out in Matanzas, in the warehouse of Don Antonio Matas, in which eight persons lost their lives and several more were severely injured.

A prominent merchant in Havana, Don Ramon Heredia, has asked permission and aid from the government to establish a line of steamers between Havana and Aspinwall.

Gran's operative company is expected and most anxiously awaited by the planters.

The case of G. B. Lamar, of this city, charged with attempting to introduce into the State a certain quantity of cotton, and to bribe United States officials having charge of it to that end, is being tried here before a military commission.

The case of G. B. Lamar, of this city, charged with attempting to introduce into the State a certain quantity of cotton, and to bribe United States officials having charge of it to that end, is being tried here before a military commission.

The case of G. B. Lamar, of this city, charged with attempting to introduce into the State a certain quantity of cotton, and to bribe United States officials having charge of it to that end, is being tried here before a military commission.

The case of G. B. Lamar, of this city, charged with attempting to introduce into the State a certain quantity of cotton, and to bribe United States officials having charge of it to that end, is being tried here before a military commission.

The case of G. B. Lamar, of this city, charged with attempting to introduce into the State a certain quantity of cotton, and to bribe United States officials having charge of it to that end, is being tried here before a military commission.

The case of G. B. Lamar, of this city, charged with attempting to introduce into the State a certain quantity of cotton, and to bribe United States officials having charge of it to that end, is being tried here before a military commission.

The case of G. B. Lamar, of this city, charged with attempting to introduce into the State a certain quantity of cotton, and to bribe United States officials having charge of it to that end, is being tried here before a military commission.

The case of G. B. Lamar, of this city, charged with attempting to introduce into the State a certain quantity of cotton, and to bribe United States officials having charge of it to that end, is being tried here before a military commission.

The case of G. B. Lamar, of this city, charged with attempting to introduce into the State a certain quantity of cotton, and to bribe United States officials having charge of it to that end, is being tried here before a military commission.

The case of G. B. Lamar, of this city, charged with attempting to introduce into the State a certain quantity of cotton, and to bribe United States officials having charge of it to that end, is being tried here before a military commission.

The case of G. B. Lamar, of this city, charged with attempting to introduce into the State a certain quantity of cotton, and to bribe United States officials having charge of it to that end, is being tried here before a military commission.

The case of G. B. Lamar, of this city, charged with attempting to introduce into the State a certain quantity of cotton, and to bribe United States officials having charge of it to that end, is being tried here before a military commission.

The case of G. B. Lamar, of this city, charged with attempting to introduce into the State a certain quantity of cotton, and to bribe United States officials having charge of it to that end, is being tried here before a military commission.

The case of G. B. Lamar, of this city, charged with attempting to introduce into the State a certain quantity of cotton, and to bribe United States officials having charge of it to that end, is being tried here before a military commission.

The case of G. B. Lamar, of this city, charged with attempting to introduce into the State a certain quantity of cotton, and to bribe United States officials having charge of it to that end, is being tried here before a military commission.

The case of G. B. Lamar, of this city, charged with attempting to introduce into the State a certain quantity of cotton, and to bribe United States officials having charge of it to that end, is being tried here before a military commission.

The case of G. B. Lamar, of this city, charged with attempting to introduce into the State a certain quantity of cotton, and to bribe United States officials having charge of it to that end, is being tried here before a military commission.

The case of G. B. Lamar, of this city, charged with attempting to introduce into the State a certain quantity of cotton, and to bribe United States officials having charge of it to that end, is being tried here before a military commission.

The case of G. B. Lamar, of this city, charged with attempting to introduce into the State a certain quantity of cotton, and to bribe United States officials having charge of it to that end, is being tried here before a military commission.

The case of G. B. Lamar, of this city, charged with attempting to introduce into the State a certain quantity of cotton, and to bribe United States officials having charge of it to that end, is being tried here before a military commission.

The case of G. B. Lamar, of this city, charged with attempting to introduce into the State a certain quantity of cotton, and to bribe United States officials having charge of it to that end, is being tried here before a military commission.

The case of G. B. Lamar, of this city, charged with attempting to introduce into the State a certain quantity of cotton, and to bribe United States officials having charge of it to that end, is being tried here before a military commission.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Last Troubles at an End—The Monitor, the Official Paper of the Government, in its issue of the 26th December has the following résumé on the condition of that republic, which we translate verbatim.

The rebellion, which raised its head in Porto Plata and which was crushed at Embocada, Quintana and Banaga, is entirely subdued.

The rebellion, which raised its head in Porto Plata and which was crushed at Embocada, Quintana and Banaga, is entirely subdued.

The rebellion, which raised its head in Porto Plata and which was crushed at Embocada, Quintana and Banaga, is entirely subdued.

The rebellion, which raised its head in Porto Plata and which was crushed at Embocada, Quintana and Banaga, is entirely subdued.

The rebellion, which raised its head in Porto Plata and which was crushed at Embocada, Quintana and Banaga, is entirely subdued.

The rebellion, which raised its head in Porto Plata and which was crushed at Embocada, Quintana and Banaga, is entirely subdued.

The rebellion, which raised its head in Porto Plata and which was crushed at Embocada, Quintana and Banaga, is entirely subdued.

The rebellion, which raised its head in Porto Plata and which was crushed at Embocada, Quintana and Banaga, is entirely subdued.

The rebellion, which raised its head in Porto Plata and which was crushed at Embocada, Quintana and Banaga, is entirely subdued.

The rebellion, which raised its head in Porto Plata and which was crushed at Embocada, Quintana and Banaga, is entirely subdued.

The rebellion, which raised its head in Porto Plata and which was crushed at Embocada, Quintana and Banaga, is entirely subdued.

The rebellion, which raised its head in Porto Plata and which was crushed at Embocada, Quintana and Banaga, is entirely subdued.

The rebellion, which raised its head in Porto Plata and which was crushed at Embocada, Quintana and Banaga, is entirely subdued.

The rebellion, which raised its head in Porto Plata and which was crushed at Embocada, Quintana and Banaga, is entirely subdued.

The rebellion, which raised its head in Porto Plata and which was crushed at Embocada, Quintana and Banaga, is entirely subdued.

The rebellion, which raised its head in Porto Plata and which was crushed at Embocada, Quintana and Banaga, is entirely subdued.

The rebellion, which raised its head in Porto Plata and which was crushed at Embocada, Quintana and Banaga, is entirely subdued.

The rebellion, which raised its head in Porto Plata and which was crushed at Embocada, Quintana and Banaga, is entirely subdued.

The rebellion, which raised its head in Porto Plata and which was crushed at Embocada, Quintana and Banaga, is entirely subdued.

The rebellion, which raised its head in Porto Plata and which was crushed at Embocada, Quintana and Banaga, is entirely subdued.

The rebellion, which raised its head in Porto Plata and which was crushed at Embocada, Quintana and Banaga, is entirely subdued.

The rebellion, which raised its head in Porto Plata and which was crushed at Embocada, Quintana and Banaga, is entirely subdued.

The rebellion, which raised its head in Porto Plata and which was crushed at Embocada, Quintana and Banaga, is entirely subdued.

The rebellion, which raised its head in Porto Plata and which was crushed at Embocada, Quintana and Banaga, is entirely subdued.

The rebellion, which raised its head in Porto Plata and which was crushed at Embocada, Quintana and Banaga, is entirely subdued.

The rebellion, which raised its head in Porto Plata and which was crushed at Embocada, Quintana and Banaga, is entirely subdued.

The rebellion, which raised its head in Porto Plata and which was crushed at Embocada, Quintana and Banaga, is entirely subdued.

The rebellion, which raised its head in Porto Plata and which was crushed at Embocada, Quintana and Banaga, is entirely subdued.

The rebellion, which raised its head in Porto Plata and which was crushed at Embocada, Quintana and Banaga, is entirely subdued.

The rebellion, which raised its head in Porto Plata and which was crushed at Embocada, Quintana and Banaga, is entirely subdued.

The rebellion, which raised its head in Porto Plata and which was crushed at Embocada, Quintana and Banaga, is entirely subdued.

The rebellion, which raised its head in Porto Plata and which was crushed at Embocada, Quintana and Banaga, is entirely subdued.

The rebellion, which raised its head in Porto Plata and which was crushed at Embocada, Quintana and Banaga, is entirely subdued.

The rebellion, which raised its head in Porto Plata and which was crushed at Embocada, Quintana and Banaga, is entirely subdued.

The rebellion, which raised its head in Porto Plata and which was crushed at Embocada, Quintana and Banaga, is entirely subdued.

The rebellion, which raised its head in Porto Plata and which was crushed at Embocada, Quintana and Banaga, is entirely subdued.

OBITUARY.

The Last of the Pinckneys of South Carolina.

War and death have played and havoc with the old families of the South; and though for the greater period of the late rebellion South Carolina was free from invasion, that State has suffered fully as much in this respect as any other State of the South.

The rebellion carried off the last surviving male members of one or two of the most distinguished and impoverished not a few of the wealthiest families.

The last news from a Charleston brings us intelligence of the death of Mrs. Rebecca Doyle Pinckney, who was, we believe, the last person who bore that famous name.

A short time since the famous old Pinckney mansion, which the founder of the family in this country built in 1697, and which had become one of the landmarks and relics of Charleston, was destroyed by fire, and Mrs. Pinckney was forced to return to Waterboro, South Carolina, where she owned a family residence.

She outlived all of the friends of her youth, had been for thirty-two years a widow, and of seven children who arrived at mature years she survived all but two, both of whom were females.

She had lost her right almost entirely, and her hearing was much impaired. She retained her intellectual faculties in great measure to the last.

The family which has thus become extinct was among the most famous in our history. Thomas Pinckney, its founder, emigrated from Lincolnshire, England, in 1697 and settled at Charleston.

He was the father of two sons, each of whom attained some local celebrity. The younger, Charles Pinckney, was an ensign in the Seventeenth regiment Royal Americans of the colonial army organization.

His second son was Charles, better known in history as Chief Justice Pinckney, having been made Chief Justice and King's Counselor in the province of South Carolina in 1752.

His wife was the "original planter," having been the first person to attempt the cultivation of that important staple in this country. Chief Justice Pinckney died in 1759.

The third son of Thomas Pinckney was William, who was at one time the Royal Master in Chancery and Commissary General of the province. The first son died childless; Charles had two sons and William one. This latter is unknown to fame, but the sons of Charles both became famous, and are now known as "the Pinckneys of Revolutionary fame."

The first of these was Charles Cotsworth Pinckney, who was born in 1744, and died in 1825. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, studied law in the Middle Temple, London, and was called to the bar in the Royal Military Academy of France at Caen.

He returned to America a few years before the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. He was a member of the first Provincial Congress of South Carolina, and was elected to the first regiment of "rebels" raised in 1775, and subsequently rose to be its colonel.

He served at the capture of John's Island, and was present at the battle of Moultrie, and was an aid-de-camp to George Washington at Brandywine and Germantown.

He subsequently fought in the Battle of the Clouds, and was a member of the first Provincial Congress of South Carolina, and was elected to the first regiment of "rebels" raised in 1775, and subsequently rose to be its colonel.

He served at the capture of John's Island, and was present at the battle of Moultrie, and was an aid-de-camp to George Washington at Brandywine and Germantown.

He subsequently fought in the Battle of the Clouds, and was a member of the first Provincial Congress of South Carolina, and was elected to the first regiment of "rebels" raised in 1775, and subsequently rose to be its colonel.

He served at the capture of John's Island, and was present at the battle of Moultrie, and was an aid-de-camp to George Washington at Brandywine and Germantown.

He subsequently fought in the Battle of the Clouds, and was a member of the first Provincial Congress of South Carolina, and was elected to the first regiment of "rebels" raised in 1775, and subsequently rose to be its colonel.

He served at the capture of John's Island, and was present at the battle of Moultrie, and was an aid-de-camp to George Washington at Brandywine and Germantown.

He subsequently fought in the Battle of the Clouds, and was a member of the first Provincial Congress of South Carolina, and was elected to the first regiment of "rebels" raised in 1775, and subsequently rose to be its colonel.

He served at the capture of John's Island, and was present at the battle of Moultrie, and was an aid-de-camp to George Washington at Brandywine and Germantown.

He subsequently fought in the Battle of the Clouds, and was a member of the first Provincial Congress of South Carolina, and was elected to the first regiment of "rebels" raised in 1775, and subsequently rose to be its colonel.

He served at the capture of John's Island, and was present at the battle of Moultrie, and was an aid-de-camp to George Washington at Brandywine and Germantown.

He subsequently fought in the Battle of the Clouds, and was a member of the first Provincial Congress of South Carolina, and was elected to the first regiment of "rebels" raised in 1775, and subsequently rose to be its colonel.

He served at the capture of John's Island, and was present at the battle of Moultrie, and was an aid-de-camp to George Washington at Brandywine and Germantown.

He subsequently fought in the Battle of the Clouds, and was a member of the first Provincial Congress of South Carolina, and was elected to the first regiment of "rebels" raised in 1775, and subsequently rose to be its colonel.

He served at the capture of John's Island, and was present at the battle of Moultrie, and was an aid-de-camp to George Washington at Brandywine and Germantown.

He subsequently fought in the Battle of the Clouds, and was a member of the first Provincial Congress of South Carolina, and was elected to the first regiment of "rebels" raised in 1775, and subsequently rose to be its colonel.

He served at the capture of John's Island, and was present at the battle of Moultrie, and was an aid-de-camp to George Washington at Brandywine and Germantown.

He subsequently fought in the Battle of the Clouds, and was a member of the first Provincial Congress of South Carolina, and was elected to the first regiment of "rebels" raised in 1775, and subsequently rose to be its colonel.

He served at the capture of John's Island, and was present at the battle of Moultrie, and was an aid-de-camp to George Washington at Brandywine and Germantown.

He subsequently fought in the Battle of the Clouds, and was a member of the first Provincial Congress of South Carolina, and was elected to the first regiment of "rebels" raised in 1775, and subsequently rose to be its colonel.

He served at the capture of John's Island, and was present at the battle of Moultrie, and was an aid-de-camp to George Washington at Brandywine and Germantown.

He subsequently fought in the Battle of the Clouds, and was a member of the first Provincial Congress of South Carolina, and was elected to the first regiment of "rebels" raised in 1775, and subsequently rose to be its colonel.

He served at the capture of John's Island, and was present at the battle of Moultrie, and was an aid-de-camp to George Washington at Brandywine and Germantown.

City Intelligence.

THE CONFECTIONERS.—The journeymen confectioners, who are represented by a protective association which was organized some months ago, met in Prince street yesterday, for the purpose of completing the organization and uniting the German branch of the trade with the association.

The association has been principally formed by a view of controlling the regulation of the wages of the journeymen, and securing remunerative compensation for their labor, which at present is about sixteen dollars a week at an average.

There are about one thousand confectioners employed in this city and Brooklyn, the majority of whom appear to be Germans, who have formed an organization, which has been in existence for some time.

This association was represented at a meeting yesterday by a delegation, which declared that the association is fully prepared to join and co-operate with the English branch of the trade, and to form a permanent union.

Several new members were also admitted, and arrangements made for the printing of the constitution and by-laws of the new union. It appears that the journeymen are rather dissatisfied on account of their wages, which have been too low, and there seems to be no uniform standard rate of wages.

The journeymen, therefore, seek to combine to enable to force upon the employers a higher rate of wages, and to secure remunerative compensation for their labor, which at present is about sixteen dollars a week at an average.

There are about one thousand confectioners employed in this city and Brooklyn, the majority of whom appear to be Germans, who have formed an organization, which has been in existence for some time.

This association was represented at a meeting yesterday by a delegation, which declared that the association is fully prepared to join and co-operate with the English branch of the trade, and to form a permanent union.

Several new members were also admitted, and arrangements made for the printing of the constitution and by-laws of the new union. It appears that the journeymen are rather dissatisfied on account of their wages, which have been too low, and there seems to be no uniform standard rate of wages.

The journeymen, therefore, seek to combine to enable to force upon the employers a higher rate of wages, and to secure remunerative compensation for their labor, which at present is about sixteen dollars a week at an average.

There are about one thousand confectioners employed in this city and Brooklyn, the majority of whom appear to be Germans, who have formed an organization, which has been in existence for some time.

This association was represented at a meeting yesterday by a delegation, which declared that the association is fully prepared to join and co-operate with the English branch of the trade, and to form a permanent union.

Several new members were also admitted, and arrangements made for the printing of the constitution and by-laws of the new union. It appears that the journeymen are rather dissatisfied on account of their wages, which have been too low, and there seems to be no uniform standard rate of wages.

The journeymen, therefore, seek to combine to enable to force upon the employers a higher rate of wages, and to secure remunerative compensation for their labor, which at present is about sixteen dollars a week at an average.

There are about one thousand confectioners employed in this city and Brooklyn, the majority of whom appear to be Germans, who have formed an organization, which has been in existence for some time.

This association was represented at a meeting yesterday by a delegation, which declared that the association is fully prepared to join and co-operate with the English branch of the trade, and to form a permanent union.

Several new members were also admitted, and arrangements made for the printing of the constitution and by-laws of the new union. It appears that the journeymen are rather dissatisfied on account of their wages, which have been too low, and there seems to be no uniform standard rate of wages.

The journeymen, therefore, seek to combine to enable to force upon the employers a higher rate of wages, and to secure remunerative compensation for their labor, which at present is about sixteen dollars a week at an average.

There are about one thousand confectioners employed in this city and Brooklyn, the majority of whom appear to be Germans, who have formed an organization, which has been in existence for some time.

This association was represented at a meeting yesterday by a delegation, which declared that the association is fully prepared to join and co-operate with the English branch of the trade, and to form a permanent union.

Several new members were also admitted, and arrangements made for the printing of the constitution and by-laws of the new union. It appears that the journeymen are rather dissatisfied on account of their wages, which have been too low, and there seems to be no uniform standard rate of wages.

The journeymen, therefore, seek to combine to enable to force upon the employers a higher rate of wages, and to secure remunerative compensation for their labor, which at present is about sixteen dollars a week at an average.

There are about one thousand confectioners employed in this city and Brooklyn, the majority of whom appear to be Germans, who have formed an organization, which has been in existence for some time.

This association was represented at a meeting yesterday by a delegation, which declared that the association is fully prepared to join and co-operate with the English branch of the trade, and to form a permanent union.

Several new members were also admitted, and arrangements made for the printing of the constitution and by-laws of the new union. It appears that the journeymen are rather dissatisfied on account of their wages, which have been too low, and there seems to be no uniform standard rate of wages.

The journeymen, therefore, seek to combine to enable to force upon the employers a higher rate of wages, and to secure remunerative compensation for their labor, which at present is about sixteen dollars a week at an average.

There are about one thousand confectioners employed in this city and Brooklyn, the majority of whom appear to be Germans, who have formed an organization, which has been in existence for some time.

This association was represented at a meeting yesterday by a delegation, which declared that the association is fully prepared to join and co-operate with the English branch of the trade, and to form a permanent union.

Several new members were also admitted, and arrangements made for the printing of the constitution and by-laws of the new union. It appears that the journeymen are rather dissatisfied on account of their wages, which have been too low, and there seems to be no uniform standard rate of wages.

The journeymen, therefore, seek to combine to enable to force upon the employers a higher rate of wages, and to secure remunerative compensation for their labor, which at present is about sixteen dollars a week at an average.

There are about one thousand confectioners employed in this city and Brooklyn, the majority of whom appear to be Germans, who have formed an organization, which has been in existence for some time.

This association was represented at a meeting yesterday by a delegation, which declared that the association is fully prepared to join and co-operate with the English branch of the trade, and to form a permanent union.

Several new members were also admitted, and arrangements made for the printing of the constitution and by-laws of the new union. It appears that the journeymen are rather dissatisfied on account of their wages, which have been too low, and there seems to be no uniform standard rate of wages.

The journeymen, therefore, seek to combine to enable to force upon the employers a higher rate of wages, and to secure remunerative compensation for their labor, which at present is about sixteen dollars a week at an average.

There are about one thousand confectioners employed in this city and Brooklyn, the majority of whom appear to be Germans, who have formed an organization, which has been in existence for some time.

This association was represented at a meeting yesterday by a delegation, which declared that the association is fully prepared to join and co-operate with the English branch of the trade, and to form a permanent union.

Several new members were also admitted, and arrangements made for the printing of the constitution and by-laws of the new union. It appears that the journeymen are rather dissatisfied on account of their wages, which have been too low, and there seems to be no uniform standard rate of wages.

Shipping News.

NEW YORK, ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR—THIS DAY.

NEW YORK, ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR—THIS DAY.