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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1866.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The ladies of Baltimore are about to open a fair in that city for the benefit of Southern orphans.

Two bold and daring efforts were made Monday night the 17th inst, to fire the most business part of Danville, Va.

The people of Omaha, Nebraska, are offering Rietori $1,000 a night for two nights, to go and play for them, and they will pay all expenses besides.

Mrs. Ross Dille, of Cleveland, Ohio, fell asleep near her stove on Thursday evening the 20th inst. Her clothes took fire, and she was burnt to a crisp.

Christmas day passed off in Charleston without any unusual incidents, with the exception of two negroes being killed, one by a Federal soldier and the other by a desperado living in Elliets.

The Louisville *Journal* of the 27th inst, says: We are glad to state that Mr. Guthrie's health is improving. He walked out yesterday to the house of his son-in-law, Dr. J. Lawrence Smith, where he took his Christmas dinner.

A gang of negroes from Mound City have been in the habit of making thieving excursions across into Kentucky, mostly for hogs. The citizens have organized a company for self-defense, and, the other night, came upon the negroes with hogs in their possession, and called on them to halt, when the negroes fired. The company returned the fire, killing every negro.

A petition is being circulated in Western North Carolina, to be presented to Congress, praying that the loyal citizens of that section may be empowered to form a new State, the votes of such persons only being counted in forming the new State government, and electing members to Congress. If this be impracticable, they ask that the whole State may be reorganized on a loyal basis.

An act has been passed by the Georgia Legislature, and signed by the Governor, providing that all property of the wife at the time of her marriage, whether real or personal, or chosen in action, shall be and remain her separate property; and that all property given to, inherited or acquired by the wife, during coverture, shall vest in and belong to her, and shall not be liable for the payment of any debt, default, or contract of the husband.

Col. Weatherby, who was entrusted with an informal commission to the President, has returned to Charleston, S. C., from Washington. He had an interview with the Executive upon the question of restoration and kindred topics, in the course of which the President gave it as his deliberate opinion that the Southern States, through their legislators, should reject the proposed constitutional amendment, but in such terms as not to give offense to those who are urging it on. Such action on their part, he is reported to have said, would be sustained by the Supreme Court—at least he had reason to hope that it would.

STATES OF TERRITORIES?

The "Southern Republican Association," of which A. J. Durant, of Louisiana, is President, recently held a session in Washington and adopted a series of resolutions declaring that the governments of the Southern States not represented in Congress have ceased to exist; that the President has no power to reorganize the governments of these States, and that the governments thus instituted are invalid, and calling upon Congress to provide governments for these territories. This is but an echo of the Radical theory of State suicide. There is a prospect that this theory will be testrd before the Supreme Court of the United States, and that that body will be called upon to judicially determine the status of the States lately in rebellion. It is stated that a man named Jordan was recently tried before the United States District Court in Montgomery, Ala., on a charge of felony, and having been found guilty, was sentenced by Judge Busteed to twenty-one years imprisonment in the penitentiary. His counsel, availing themselves of the Radical theory of State suicide, have determined to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*, on the ground that Alabama is not a State, but a territory, and as such Judge Busteed's District Court had no legal status. If the matter should take this turn, and the Judges do not dodge the question, we may expect a solution of what is now a very complicated political subject.

SPECULATIONS AS TO THE PRESIDENT'S PRESENT VIEWS.

A telegram from Washington, of the date of the 25th, published on yesterday, reported a private expression of the President to the effect that his confidence in a conservative restoration of the government was unimpaired, and condemning in strong terms the Radical territorializing project; declaring that it would, to all intents and purposes, dissolve the original Union of States, and relieve the States thus treated from the financial obligations resting upon them as such, and devolve them upon the general government.

A Charleston dispatch of the same date says:

Col. Weatherby, of the *Statesman*, who was entrusted with an informal commission to the President, has returned from Washington. He had an interview with the Executive upon the question of restoration and kindred topics, in the course of which the President gave it as his deliberate opinion that the Southern States, through their Legislatures, should reject the proposed constitutional amendment, but in such terms as not to give offense to those who are urging it on them. Such action on their part, he is reported to have said, would be sustained by the Supreme Court—at least he had reason to hope that it would.

We have no means of verifying the truth of these statements. The telegraph is notoriously unreliable in regard to such matters. It is, however, altogether probable that these are the real views of the President regarding the present attitude of the restoration question, and embody the substance of the advice, which, if it were proper, he would publicly tender to the Southern States and people.

If we have not greatly mistaken current events, the Southern people will have to undergo a great change before they consent to ratify the pending amendment; though prodigious efforts are being made by a class of men in some of the large Southern States, who are not representatives of the people, to either cajole or dragoon them into this course, as an alternative of evils, and as a condition of immediate admission to representation.

The territorializing scheme is the maddest and wickedest yet conceived by the Radicals. The President is represented as putting one very forcible objection to it, namely, that it would in itself destroy the Union, and declare the work complete in terms. If, as the President suggests, its effect would be to transfer State indebtedness to the United States Government, it would prompt, on the part of the Radical majority in Congress, a system of tax measures upon the territorial people which would grind their industry to the dust, and work their utter impoverishment. The evil of making the fairest half of the Republic hewers of wood and drawers of water, to support a bloated and corrupt a concern as the General Government would under such circumstances inevitably become, is beyond calculation. If seriously entered upon and sought to be carried out it would destroy us as a free people as certain as night follows day.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

The government is largely in debt to its citizens for property used and destroyed by its armies in the prosecution of the late civil war. We use the term debt, because it signifies a just claim. It behooves the officers of the government to use a wise circumspection in allowing and paying these claims. Their settlement affords a wide margin for imposition and fraud; and there should be a court endowed with full powers to receive, audit and determine their genuineness and validity; otherwise, the treasury is likely to be depleted to an enormous extent by unscrupulous parties. It is the imperative duty of the government to pay all just claims. "This is made as positive by the constitution, which says "that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation," as it is obligatory in morals. When properly proved and authenticated, these claims cannot be rejected and repudiated by the government, without doing great injustice to individuals, and tarnishing the nation's financial honor. The rule for allowing them should be stringent, but the rule for their payment should be absolute, and its execution prompt. This much we assume to be indisputably true, and that it will be so recognized by every honest, fair-dealing man, who understands the simplest business transaction.

The late proceedings in Congress, however, give little hope to claimants. A bill and a joint resolution of the following tenor will probably soon become the law in regard to this matter.

AN ACT to declare the sense of an act entitled "An act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for quartermasters' stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the army of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of chapter two hundred and forty of the acts of the Thirty-eighth Congress, first session, approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall not be construed to authorize the settlement of any claim for supplies or stores taken or furnished for the use of, or used by, the armies of the United States, nor for the occupation of, or injury to real estate, nor for the consumption, appropriation, or destruction of, or damage to, personal property, by the military authorities or troops of the United States, where such claim originated during the war for the suppression of the Southern rebellion, in a State declared in insurrection by a proclamation of the President of the United States, or in a State which by an ordinance of secession attempted to withdraw from the United States government: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall repeal or modify the effect of the joint resolution of Congress passed July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, extending the provisions of the said act of July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to the loyal citizens of the State of Tennessee.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, until otherwise ordered, it shall be unlawful for any officer of the United States government to pay any account, claim or demand against said government which accrued or existed prior to the 13th of April, 1861, in favor of any person who promoted, encouraged, or in any manner sustained the late rebellion, or in favor of any person who, during the said rebellion, was not known to be opposed thereto and distinctly in favor of its suppression; and that no pardon heretofore granted, or hereafter to be granted, shall authorize the payment of such account, claim or demand, until this resolution is modified or repealed.

These measures are intended to exclude the settlement of any claim by the government held by a person who cannot establish the fact that he or she was and is loyal. They repudiate claims existing prior to the war, and those accruing since, unless the party can satisfactorily prove an affirmative. They propose, in defiance of the express language of the constitution, to take private property for public use without compensation, and drive the complainant from the door of the government unheard. It is sought to be justified upon the ground that the amount of unpaid claims would largely swell the public debt, and that none but the loyal are entitled to payment. The first position has no foundation in morals, and is utterly indefensible. It is not the business of the nation to inquire how much it owes in order to determine whether it will pay. It is bound by the supreme law and every principle of honesty and honor to ascertain its debt, whether it be great or small. If it be beyond its ability to meet, the repudiation should be open and general. There should be no favored class in the adjustment of its financial obligations. The second position cannot be maintained. The taking of a man's property for Government uses and the refusal to pay on the alleged ground that he was a disloyal citizen, is a species of confiscation for which there is no warrant in law. It is required of the Government to prove judicially and condemn, before it can punish or deprive of property rights. It is greatly doubted by many whether the latter can be done at all beyond at least the life estate of the immediate transgressor. But this legislative repudiation of claims without a hearing is a sweeping confiscation. It condemns vast masses of citizens included and described by territorial limits to attainder and forfeiture of their property by bill.

We believe that these Radical devices to defraud claimants of their just rights cannot stand judicial tests; but the Congress holds the purse string of the nation, and so long as a majority of its members are disposed to be governed by such paltry and dishonest motives nothing practical can be effected to relieve them. It levies without remorse, special and onerous taxes upon the industry of the people whose just dues from the Treasury it thus ignores, and sanctimoniously calls itself blessed, and the possessor of all truth and uprightness in the name of a spurious "loyalty."

REMARKABLE MOVEMENT AMONG THE JEWS IN BOMBAY.—The Indian *Portuguesa*, a Portuguese journal published in Goa, states that great excitement has been caused among the Jews in Bombay by the publication of their pontiff, H. B. Kyon, "member of the family of Aaron," who has lately come to Bombay from Jerusalem, of a pamphlet under the title "The Voice of the Vigilant," the object of this "Voice" being to persuade the Jews that it is useless waiting any longer for the promised Messiah, as this is Jesus Christ himself, "whose doctrines have been spread all over the world without sword or force." The "Voice" is said to use arguments that are solid and conclusive. "Compare," says the pontiff, "the old and new testaments, and the truth will be seen." He also adds that he was born in the old law, and under it was elevated to the pontificate, but the light had already penetrated with its rays into the deep recesses of his mind, and he is therefore persuaded, and with well-founded reasons, that it is in vain that the Messiah is now looked for.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN LINCOLN COUNTY.

From the Fayetteville News, Dec. 22.

We learn the particulars of a horrible murder perpetrated on the person of a young man by the name of Tobe Roberson, four miles southwest of Lynchburg in this county, on Tuesday last.

It seems that some time last week, an old man by the name of Hayne, swapped horses with Press Casteel, of Bedford county, giving him some "boot." On Saturday night a daughter of Hayne's went with a party of men to Casteel's house and demanded the horse and "boot" and a recantation of the trade. This was done. On Monday Casteel took out a warrant for the supposed parties, and included in it young Roberson; who hearing of it, started from home early Tuesday morning. After consulting his father on the propriety of the step, for the purpose, as he declared, of convincing Casteel that he was not one of the party who was with Hayne's daughter on Saturday night.

Casteel's party started the same morning to look for Roberson, declaring their intention of killing him on sight.

They met in the road near Mr. Pink Bobo's. Casteel told Roberson that he had a warrant for him, at the same time remarking, "By G—d, if you crook your finger at me, I will certainly shoot you." Roberson then informed Casteel that if he would go with him, (Roberson,) that he could satisfy him that he was not one of the party who was at Casteel's house on Saturday night, who aided in taking the horse; stating, in fact, he was in an entirely different place at that precise time, and then added that "he was not afraid to crook his finger at him or any one else." Casteel thereupon fired, killing Roberson instantly. There was an Irishman with Roberson, whose name we have not learned, who ran at the first fire. Casteel and his party, consisting of a man by the name of Rufe Eadie and —— Bruton, then fired three or four shots at the Irishman, but without effect.

Pink Bobo was in the immediate presence of all the parties, and witnessed the whole affair.

It created great excitement in the neighborhood of Lynchburg, where young Roberson has many friends and relatives. All the parties implicated have been arrested, and their trial is progressing at Lynchburg before a magistrates' court.

MR. J. H. D. BOWMAR, of Mississippi, publishes in the Vicksburg *Herald* a long letter upon the failure of cotton crop of 1866, and the reasons. One of these is the overflows of the richest alluvioms hitherto devoted to cotton. Seven of the richest parishes in Louisiana and counties in Mississippi, which in 1860 produced 450,000 bales, have not made 60,000 this year, and land in actual cultivation which, in 1860, produced one and a quarter bales per acre, this year did not produce the tenth of a bale. He has reduced his crop estimate made on the 6th October last 700,000 bales. He contends that for successful cultivation, it is absolutely indispensable to interest freedmen in the results of the crop in preference to hiring on wages. Otherwise the hand will tire of the tedium of the labor.

BROWNLOW, JR., is trying to imitate his father. Hear him: "Judge Cooper's puny decision will be heeded about as much as the cooing of a lonely turtle-dove on a solitary oak in the forest, when a thousand hungry eagles, with whetted beaks and distended claws, are on the wing for the assault." The young man's ideas run into the zoological.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

If it was generally understood how annoying it is to Mr. Davis and his family, when visitors leave them to publish all they saw of their domestic life, and all that they heard, or thought they heard him say, such publications would bring the writers far more of shame than credit. It is something more than indelicate and unkind, it is treacherous in its nature and cruel in its consequences, to retail, of one in his situation, the language spoken in the unreserve of private converse. The great interest felt in Mr. Davis by his friends makes them covet such communications; but they should remember that men who thirst for his blood are listening too, and eager to turn everything that will admit of it to his disadvantage.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

GEN. LONGSTREET lately related the following incident in Texas: "On one occasion Gen. Lee called Col. L., one of his staff officers, into his tent, and commenced dictating while Col. L. wrote. Col. L. had in his mouth a pipe, and was smoking. The General inhaled the noxious vapor until his patience became exhausted, and then said, 'Col. L. you can retire, and send me Col. M., he does not smoke.' Col. L. retired, and in a few minutes Col. M. entered, to whom the General commenced dictating, but after inaling the atmosphere of the tent for awhile, he discovered it to be considerably impregnated, not with the perfume of roses, but the odious smell of villainous whisky, which he could not stand. 'Retire Col. M. and send me an officer who neither drinks nor smokes; I would rather endure the smoke of tobacco than the smell of whisky.'"

THE following announcement appeared in the Boston *Transcript* of June 4, 1839: "National theatre. Mr. N. P. Banks will make his first appearance on the Boston stage. Mr. Porter and Miss K. Cavett will also appear. This evening, June 4, will be performed Bulwer's celebrated play of the Lady of Lyons, Claude Melnotte, Mr. N. P. Banks."

HARD ON NEW YORK LAWYERS.

A Paris correspondent writes as follows:

Lamirande, who robbed the bank of Poictiers, in France, and escaped to New York, has been tried at Poictier, and condemned to ten years of dungeon—a more infamous condemnation than that to hard labor. On the trial many interesting incidents occurred. Here is one of them: He said that he had a large sum of money when he was arrested at New York, and that the lawyers who were engaged to defend him took it, and were to have 56,000 francs for their services, and then were to hand the balance back. "Did they do it?" said the Judge. "No, they only gave me back, of the whole sum, 20,000 francs." "What did they do with the balance?" "They kept it, probably." "And they were lawyers?" "Yes." "Oh," added the Judge, "they were New York lawyers!"

HABEAS CORPUS IN THE CASE OF DR. MUDD.—Application was made on Wednesday, before Chief Justice Chase, for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Dr. Mudd, imprisoned at the Dry Tortugas, for alleged complicity in the assassination of Lincoln. The application was made by A. Sterett Ridgely, of the Baltimore bar. Hon. Reverdy Johnson is retained in the case.

A BRUSSELS letter writer says: "Teachers of English are at a premium here. Every one is anxious to acquire the language, and I dare say from two thousand to three thousand fine young Belgian fellows will essay to speak it at the next Wimbledon meeting."

IN one of the great clubs in Paris there has been a desperate gambling bout, which lasted twelve hours on each of three successive days. The players were a young Russian and a Turkish Grand Siegueur, both very rich. The first night cost the Russian 150,000 francs; the following day he regained 20,000 francs; the following night he again lost the 20,000 francs and 250,000 more. Russia then gave in and withdrew from the combat with a net loss of 400,000 francs.

THE inventor of the Parrott gun has for some time been in litigation, suits having been brought against him in New York by a Mr. Treadwell, who claims to have been the first inventor of the Parrott gun. The case has been finally decided by Judge Nelson, of New York, who dismissed the suit, thus deciding that Mr. Parrott was entitled to all the claims he makes with regard to being the real inventor of the gun bearing his name.

THE recent census taken of the city of Mobile shows it to contain: Whites—males, 2,911; females, 2,615; total whites, 5,526. Colored—males, 3,181; females, 4,335; total colored, 7,536. Total population, 13,062.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Cholera at St. Thomas — President Johnson Denies the Reported Conversation between Himself and Eggleston, etc.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Department of State has received information that the Asiatic cholera, in a most malignant form, has broken out at St. Thomas, in the West Indies, creating great alarm among the shipping.

The President denies the reported conversation with Congressman Eggleston. He says that no political matters were discussed.

It is again reported that our government has received satisfactory advices regarding the claims against England, in reference to Confederate vessels and their depredations. There is every reason to believe that the claims will be fully recognized by the British Cabinet, and our government will recognize the claims of England against the United States.

A general order is said to be in preparation acquainting department commanders with the result of the decision of the Supreme Court with reference to court martials, and directing them to confine themselves strictly to military matters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The State Department knows nothing of the reported grant of Lower California to a company of Americans, under whose auspices Ross Brown is to leave San Francisco next week with a surveying party.

The high tariff lobby will attempt to have the law creating a statistical bureau repealed, as Mr. Delman's figures and facts disprove their assertions and theories.

It is ascertained that a decided majority of Republican members hold that Congress is bound to admit the Representatives of any Southern State that adopts the constitutional amendment within a reasonable time.

The Mexican question is still unsettled, but the President yesterday expressed the opinion that the result would soon be satisfactory.

Mr. Wells will submit the report and draft of the new tariff bill on Thursday next. There will be a compromise on the tariff project, but to what extent is yet unknown.

In a case from Mississippi, the United States Supreme Court held that where a judgment is concluded by a court in one State it is equally concluded as to every other, and so remains until set aside by a superior court or by a court of chancery, on the basis of section one of article four of the constitution, that full force and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicary proceedings of every other State.

Governor Orr, of South Carolina, recently called on Gen. Scott to disperse alleged military organization of blacks on King street. The General sent soldiers for the purpose and found the statement was erroneous, and based only on the fears of planters who are accused of attempting to force freedmen to work for low prices. They had merely met to discuss the labor question, and this gave rise to rumors.

Gov. Patton, of Alabama, is at Willard's.

Secretary McCulloch has returned to the city.

It is positively asserted that Ross Brown will head a surveying and exploring party into Lower California. The American company who purchased it from the Juarez government are Gen. Butler, Richard Schell and Geo. Wilks, of Wilks' Spirit, Ben Holliday, of the overland route, and others are interested in the company.

Johnson Noble, of Kentucky, ex-Congressman, has been pardoned by the President.

Gen. Grant is still confined to his room, with a severe cold but much better.

Mexican News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—Liberal news from Mexico to the 16th states that Calema was still held by the Imperialists, although surrounded by the Liberal army under the command of five Generals, who were all jealous of each other and would not combine to take the place. Lozada is at Tepec, and declares himself neutral. The garrison at Acapulco expected to leave soon in French vessels, via Calema, for Guadalajara. The Juarez or civil war continues. The Imperial cause looks brighter. The church party furnishes men and money. Miramon commands the central army, Mejia the northern, and Mendez the southern. They are all acting in concert, while the rest of the Liberal commanders, excepting Rios and Corona, are worthless.

The political situation is regarded as about as sound as in 1859.

Mining stocks are generally strong.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—Mexican news received here is to the 21st inst.

The Emperor, in a circular, says he accepted the throne, being assured that such was the national will. Civil war nevertheless continued, compelling him to incur great expenses. The Emperor Napoleon subsequently announced that he would discontinue the aid he had advanced. He was therefore compelled to withdraw his troops, and the dissidents occupied a number of the cities thus abandoned, and this increased their efforts to overthrow his government. Then came the action of the United States towards securing a republican form of government. Allusion is made to the manifestion of Congress on the subject.

The Emperor has arrived at Puebla. An address from the Minister of Foreign Affairs and from Napoleon gives Bazaine explicit orders to co-operate with Maximilian in the interests of order and peace, and to give him assistance so long as the French troops remained in Mexico.

The Liberals were very active in Oaxaca.

A dispatch sent down for the last French steamer was missing, and was believed to have been intercepted on the road to Vera Cruz, which abounds with guerrillas.

The evacuation of San Luis Potosi and Matahuela by the Imperialists is confirmed.

From Canada.

BELLEVILLE, C. W., Dec. 27.—Numbers of people are constantly passing here for the Madoc gold fields. Land is being bought up rapidly.

TORONTO, Dec. 27.—The Fenians in jail here had a big Christmas dinner provided for them by their friends and sympathizers.

Another bill is filed in chancery against the Bank of Upper Canada.

SWEETSBURG, C. E., Dec. 27.—The jury, in Conway's case, returned a verdict of guilty; but, at the request of Mr. Doolin, sentence was not passed, in order that Mr. D. might have time to move an arrest of judgment.

Edward Gilman was then arraigned. Mr. Ramsey opened the case for the Crown, remarking that it would be most extraordinary should justice fail to be done these prisoners, whose complicity could be proved beyond a doubt. Several witnesses were examined, and the Crown case closed.

In the case of Gilman, the Judge charged the jury favorably for the prisoner, and they returned a verdict of not guilty. He was discharged.

Gustave Morrill, a lad about 16 years of age, charged with stealing, was acquitted.

The Lord bond robbery is supposed to have been done by two men who were in the office asking questions. Other bankers state that parties answering their description visited their offices this morning.

Gubernatorial Appointments.

HARRISBURG, PA., Dec. 27.—Geary, the Governor elect, has appointed Col. Frank Jordan Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Hon. S. Brewster Attorney General.

Banquet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—The merchants and bankers will signalize the departure of the steamer Clara for Japan, by a banquet on next Monday.

Two hundred men have left here recently, in small parties, to assist Corana in Mexico. They are under the command of Maj. Henning.

The customhouse duties collected last week amounted to $81,400.

A Woman Shot by her Brother.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—A young man named Patterson shot his sister in a house of ill-fame. He tried to induce her to leave the place, but she refused. She will probably recover.

Teachers' Salaries to be Increased—Meeting of Manufacturers.

PHILADELPHI, Dec. 27.—The City Council propose increasing the salaries of teachers of the public schools twenty-five per cent.

The cotton and woolen manufacturers here and vicinity, held a meeting on Saturday, to consider the action for abolition of five per cent. revenue tax on manufactures.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 27.—The river is stationary, seven feet eight inches in the canal. Weather very cold and clear.

The New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—The first race to-day, mile heats, best two in three, was won by Nellie Grynn. Time 1:50½; 1:52.

The second race, three mile dash, was won by Harry of the West. Time, 5:39½.

Affairs in Decotah and Montana.

FORT LARAMIE, Dec. 27.—A messenger just reports information of a grand coalition of twelve tribes of Indians for a common cause against the whites in the territories of Decotah and Montana.

The number of warriors is estimated at 11,000. The names of those killed in the massacre will be forwarded as soon as can be obtained.

Death of Col. Sawyer, Etc.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—Col. Sawyer, Adjutant General of Sherman's staff, died last night of typhoid fever.

Loss by fire in Shelbina, Mo., previously reported, is estimated at $75,000, insured at about $10,000.

Funeral of Foreign Minister.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Among the persons present at the funeral of the late Portuguese Minister, to-day, were Secretary Seward, Baron Rolieau, Consul-General, France, Danish, and Austrian Consuls, and others.

It is said there are 15,000 working men idle here, most of them ship-carpenters, ship-joiners and riggers, sail-makers, etc., besides there are large numbers of common laborers wanting employment.

It has just been made known that during the cholera visitation here, a vessel was moored to one of the piers and guarded by policemen until the passengers had recovered from the epidemic.

Swindler Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, Deccember 27.—A man styling himself Colonel Brantly, by real estate operations, negotiating notes, procuring endorsements on others, Brantly victimized some citizens in St. Joseph out of about $30,000, and decamped, he was traced to Chicago, arrested and returned St. Joseph to-day.

Sales of Public Lands, etc.

WASHINTON, Dec. 27.—Returns received at the General Land Office from Iowa and Michigan show that the sales in November amounted to 5,429 acres of public lands for cash, amounting to $14,923.

Special orders have been issued to the collectors of internal revenue, in whose districts the distillation of spirits is carried on, to personally and thoroughly inspect every distillery, and summarily close up those which are not conducted in exact conformity to law. They are also required to report, for immediate removal, inspectors of distilleries who are incompetent, and whom they have reason to suspect of collusion with those who are seeking to evade the a.

Congressional Investigation Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—To-morrow the witnesses whose names have been furnished by the Lieut. Governor, mayor and private citizens will be examined by the National Investigating Committee.

There is great dearth in money here for supplying the needs of the cotton merchants. It is believed that the short means will make next year's crop as small as this years.

The Congressional visitors arrived here to-night and were escorted by a large party of ex-Confederates to their apartments at the St. Louis. Among the party are Generals Howard, Sewell and Wool. Senators—Foster, Lowe, Wade, Newton and Ramsey. Representatives—Hays, Marshall, Whatley, Claflin, Charles Hubbell and Kerr.

Foreign News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—A telegram from Paris asserts that the Prussian government will demand the expulsion of the late King of Hanover from Austrian territory. He is accused of exciting his late subjects to hostility against Prussia. It is not believed that Austria will comply with such a demand.

A telegram from Rome on the 20th inst. states the Pope will establish four more dioceses in the United States, which will require nine bishops for each, and increasing the number to twenty-two.

The English creditors of Meany, the Fenian, will prosecute him for debt, should the government release him, and thus hold him in durance vile.

The Paris Moniteur says the Queen of Spain has just issued a decree granting to the Ocean Telegraph and American Company permission to lay a cable from some point on the island of Cuba to the Florida coast.

A Paris telegram reports that Switzerland has proposed to the States of Southern Germany to unite in a confederation to strengthen each other against future aggressions of Prussia.

A Brussels telegram reports that Prussia has proposed to the protecting powers to hold a conference in order to afford relief to the Christian subjects of the Porte.

The Journal de Estatis says the Pope's speech was not correcty reported in Parisian journals. It concluded thus: Go with my blessing and my paternal adieu. If you see the Emperor of the French, your Emperor, you will tell him that I pray for him. It is said that his health is not good. I pray for his heath. It is said that his mind is not tranquil. I pray for its repose. The French nation is Christian, its chief should be Christian also.

This language produced a sensation in Paris.

Count Bismark is threatened with softening of the brain.

The Weather.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—Weather clear windy, cold, thermometer at freezing point.

PITTSBURG Dec. 27.—Weather clear, very cold.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Weather clear and very cold.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 27.—Weather clear and very cold.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—Weather clear and cold; thermometer 20 above zero.

From the "Hub."

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—The proprietors of the Parker House, Tremont, Revere, and Young's hotels, were before the municipal court this morning for selling liquor in violation of law. They were fined fifty dollars each, and sentenced to the House of Correction for three months. An appeal was taken. The prosecution was instigated by liquor dealers, who claim that the constabulary interfere with them and allow first-class hotels to escape the penalties incurred.

H. A. HUNTINGTON,

No. 14 Public Square,

OFFERS AT REDUCED PRICES AN ELEGANT stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS'

FINE CLOTHING

AND

FURNISHING GOODS,

TRUNKS,

VALISES,

BAGS, ETC.

A large assortment of

Fine Beaver Over-coats,

At very low prices.

H. A. HUNTINGTON,

dec14-1y—ap 14 Public Square.

AT IT AGAIN.

M. C. SULZBACHER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Groceries, Wines, Liquors,

Cigars, Tobacco, Dyestuffs, Etc.,

No. 13 North Market Street, bet. Church and Union,

NASHVILLE ..... TENNESSEE.

IN CALLING YOUR ATTENTION TO THE above card, I would respectfully notify you that I have just received, and have now on hand, a complete stock of Fresh Family Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, etc., etc., and all articles to be found in a well regulated store. Having all facilities to procure the best and cheapest goods in market, I offer to my friends and patrons such inducements as will make it to their advantage to call and examine my stock and prices before making their purchases elsewhere. Thankful for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.

dec16-3m M. C. SULZBACHER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dodge's Patent Improvement

IN OPEN FIRE PLACES, GRATES, AND STOVES.—50 per cent more heat, from 50 per cent less fuel. You cannot be deceived in its value, as it has been tested the past eight years, and endorsed by thousands of the best citizens of nearly all the principal cities. Leave orders with

WM. STOCKELL & SON,
27 Broad street.
SAM. VAN LEER & CO.,
19 College street.
ANDREW KING, Agent.

dec28-1w

Administrator's Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE SECOND DAY of January next, I will sell the Household and Kitchen Furniture, belonging to the estate of the late JAMES W. GAIN.

Sale at the family residence, on McGavock street, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

W. S. DORRIS, Adm'r.

dec28-tds*

BELLOWS FACTORY.

I AM PREPARED WITH A LARGE STOCK of BELLOWS, of all sizes, for the market, all warranted perfect. They will be found with all of the Hardware Merchants of Nashville. Customers from abroad will be supplied by addressing me through the Postoffice at Nashville. I promise perfect satisfaction in the work, or to be returned for exchange, at my cost for transportation.

N. BROWN.

dec23-3m*

AUCTION SALE

AT

E. WISE'S,

No. 46 Union Street.

At 2 o'clock, Friday Evening, Dec. 28th, AND ALSO AT NIGHT.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, Cloths, Cloaks, Balmoral Skirts, Soaps, Toys, Fancy Goods, etc.

This sale is to close out this line of goods, as Mr. E. Wise intends to change his business. Sale positive.

DOLIN, BARNES & CO.,
dec28-1t Auctioneers.

For Cairo and Memphis.

THE SPLENDID PASSENGER Packet FANNY BRANDEIS, JOHN T. CARTWRIGHT, Master, JAS. E. MILLER, Clerk, will leave as above on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 12 M., connecting with the regular packets for St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans. Through tickets to all the above and intermediate points.

For Freight or Passage, apply on board or to HARRISON & SONS.

dec28-2t CORBETT & BOYD, Agents.

REMOVED.

THE UNDERSIGNED AGENT OF THE BROADWAY MILLS, will hereafter manufacture his Flour and Meal, at the ROCK CITY MILLS, as well known in this community for its good machinery and perfect work. He retains the services of Mr. P. R. KELLY, who will continue to exert himself to accommodate our friends and customers. He has also obtained the services of Mr. W. B. KOUKEL, (Miller,) who has heretofore contributed his full share to the reputation of the "Rock City Mill's" Flour. With increased facilities he hopes to meet the full expectations of his customers.

D. D. DICKEY, Agent,
Corner Cherry and Line streets.

dec28-1m

BROADWAY MILLS,

Corner of Cherry and Line Streets.

RETAIL PRICES OF FLOUR, MEAL AND Feed delivered free of Charge:

Flour made of White Wheat, "Washington," per barrel	$16 00
Broadway Mills Extra Family Flour	$15 00
Broadway Mills S. Fine Flour	$12 00
Graham, or Unbolted Flour, per 100 lbs	$6 50
Middlings, per 100 lbs	$4 00
Fine Meal, per bushel	$6 00
Buckwheat Flour	$7 50
Corn Meal, per bushel	$1 00
Bran, per 100 lbs	$1 50
Mixed, do., per 100 lbs	$1 75
Shorts, per 100 lbs	$2 00
Hay, per 100 lbs	$1 50
Corn, per bushel	$1 00
Oats, per bushel	75c

dec28-3m—ap D. D. DICKEY, Agent

FOR RENT.

THOSE TWO ELEGANT THREE STORY Houses, with new tin roofs, Nos. 47 and 49 South College street, near Broad. Also, that splendid place of the late Wesley Greenfield, three miles from the city, on the Nolensville Pike. Apply immediately to

J. L. & R. W. BROWN,
dec28-3t 38½ Union st.

Regular Auction Sale

OF

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

WE WILL SELL THIS, FRIDAY MORNING, December 28th, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock, a variety of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc.

On Saturday, the 29th, at the same hour, we will sell Furniture, Queensware, etc.

ACHEY, WINBOURN & O'CONNELL.
dec23-d 27 North College st., opposite Savannes.

Shelby Female Institute.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.
GEO. S. BLACKIE, A.M., M.D., Vice Principal.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL RE-OPEN, after the Christmas recess, on the first day of JANUARY 1867, and close its session on the third Thursday in JUNE. It is located in the large and handsome buildings, formerly occupied by the Shelby Medical College, and its advantages and accommodations are unsurpassed by any Institution in the South. The course of instruction in English, Modern and Ancient Languages, in Instrumental and Vocal Music, is thorough and unexcelled, and in the Department of Natural Sciences, with its usual appliances, seldom equaled by any Institution in the country. Our extensive Library, full Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, a complete Chemical and Geological Cabinet, a Telescope, Orrery, Tellurium, five superior Microscopes, etc., with numerous Diagrams and Charts, are in daily use. French taught by a native Frenchman, and German and Spanish, if desired.

The most careful attention paid to moral and religious instruction.

TERMS—In Primary and Preparatory Departments, per session of five months, and in proportion for a greater or less time ..... $20 and $30
In Collegiate Department $40 00
Board, including washing, fuel and lights, per month $28 00
For particulars, apply to

GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M.,
dec27-1w Principal.

FOR RENT.

THE LARGE CARRIAGE FACTORY, NO. 72 North Market street, below the Square, occupied by Myers & Hunt, for the last eight years. It is also a good location for a Warehouse, or for any kind of manufacturing business. Apply to W. H. GRAVES, at Esq. T. M. Patterson's office, on Cherry street, corner of Deaderick, up stairs.

dec27-tf W. H. GRAVES.

FOR RENT.

THE STORE HOUSE ON THE CORNER OF the Public Square and Cedar street.

Also, a DWELLING, in a central location, at $300. Apply to A. NELSON & CO.,

dec27-3t Agents.

WANTED.

5,000 POUNDS OF TOBOCCO.—WE will pay the best market price for Tobacco, in good prizing order, at No. 129 South Market street, Nashville.

dec27-tf LESTER & CO.

MASONIC NOTICE.

AT A STATED MEETING OF Edgefield Lodge No. 264, F. & A. M., held Thursday evening, December 20th, SAMUEL FOSTER, a member of this Lodge, was expelled from the Fraternity for gross immoral and unmasonic conduct.

Published by order of the Lodge.

GEO. W. JENKINS, W. M.
ABRAM JOSEPH, Sec'y. dec27

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING TAKEN OUT LETTERS OF Administration of the estate of Orrison Ellis, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said decedent to make immediate payment to me. Those having claimes against said estate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law.

WM. A. ELLIS,
dec27-law-3w. Administrator.

To all whom it may Concern.

UPON THE TWENTY-SEVENTH OF November, 1866, at my residence in Carroll county, State of Tennessee, died JOSEPH SHAPP, a foreigner, born in France. His relations in the United States, or elsewhere, are hereby notified of his death. After Administration is ended, there will probably be some property for dist