TROUBLE AMONG THE TELE-GRAPHERS.

No Dispatches Received Last Night.

At a late hour last night we received information that the strike among the telegraph operators, which, as already stated in THE NEWS, began at Gincinnati a day or two ago, had -become general throughout the country, and that, as a consequence, no telegrams of any character would be transmitted. It is scarcely possible that a difficulty of this kind will be allowed to embarrass the press and the public for many

EUROPE.

The New French Ministry-The Emperor's New Year Speech. PARIS, January 1.

It is certain that the new ministry will be

announced day after to-morrow. The Journal Official has not yet published a list M. Ollivier, states to-day that the ministry is constituted, and publishes the following as an announcement which will be officially promulgated on Monday: Minister of Justice, Emile Ollivier; Interior, Chevano D'Valdrome; Foreign Affairs, Le De Bute Gaudin; Commerce, Le De Bute Couvet; Public Works, Maurice Richard. Magne, Bourbeau, Chasseloup, Laubat, Le Boeuf and Regnault de Genevilly will retain their positions. Berthemy, the French Envoy at Washington, has declined the portfolio of the Interior.

Of the ministry as thus given by I.a. Liberte, four of the members are senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies. Gaudin, Minister Plenipetentiary of Foreign Affairs, was the former Minister Plenipotentiary and also Counsellor of State. Chevano D'Valdrome, Minister of the Interior, was second Vice-President of the Corps Legislatif. All the others are well known in po litical circles.

It is stated that the Emperor signed the decree confirming the new ministry last night. To-day the Emperor received the Diplomatic Corps. In answer to the usual address he returned his thanks, and said that the presence of all foreign representatives was proof of the friendly rela tions existing between their respective governments and France. He then conversed freely with the chiefs of the various legations. PARIS, January 3:

The Emperor's speech and the successful formation of the ministry have favorably affected the finances.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The strike of the telegraph operators at the North embraces thirty-eight hundred experts. The organization of the Ohio Legislature is generally conceded to have been a Democratic tri-

Oakley, the defaulting cashier of the Merchants' Exchange Bank of New York, confesses to have sommitted the crimes for which Hill, cashier of Somers Bank, Westchester County, was imprisoned. Hill has been released.

IS CUBA SQUELCHED?

The Intelligence of the Collapse of the Revelution Denied-Alleged Canards from Washington-Who Originated them and Why.

Don Miguel Aldama, the president of the Cuban Junta, of New York City, publishes a card in the newspapers, in which he says that he had read with indignation a dispatch from Cuba, alleging the existence of a circular from the Junta, urging the Cubans to give up the contest, &c., and pronounces it false in every particular. A correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette, writing

from Washington on Sunday last, says : In anticipation of the debate upon Cuban af-In anticipation of the decate about the fairs, which is to come off in the Senate upon the reassembling of Gorgress, the Spanish agents here, and the government of the United States, are busy at work in the manufacture of "disasters" to the Cuban cause. A dispatch was sent from this city on Friday last, which contained a "report" to the effect that in Valmaseda's district seven hundred Cubans, with their officers, had haid down their arms," and that in the district of Remedios the chief Coco and all his men had surrendered. It is known that this dispatch, if not altogether false, is at least an exaggeration. It is further known that it was concotted at the State Department, with the assistance of the Spanish minister, and thence communicated to the Associated Press.

Spanis ministr, and there communicate to the Associated Press.

Mr. Fish may, therefore, be set down as acting purely in the 'uterest of continued domination of Spain over Onba. What are his motives the public must infer from one prominent fact, namely, that the administration has succumbed to the that the administration has succumbed to the dictation of Summer, and non-compliance on the part of the Secretary of State would cost him his place.

what will be the upshot of the insurrection in Cuba, or what the exact state of affairs there may be at this moment, it would be difficult to state or predict. This much at least may be said with undisputed truth: That the "reports from Havana," especially those manipulated at the State Department here, are not entitled to the slightest credit. I have now before me a dispatch, said to have been sent from theace, giving an account of "a circular" received there, purporting to have been issued by "the Cuban Junta at New York." It is stated that this "circular" orders the insurgents to lay down their arms, giving as a reason for the abandonment of the insurrection, the failure of a recent fillbustering expedition, and the father disheartening action of the American government in permitting gunboats to sail from New York. The Havana dispatch contains other sensational matter, to the effect that the insurrection is entirely subdued. Now, I have it in my power so nall these lies to the counter, upon the authority of Cuban agents now at Washington.

The canard is evidently founded upon a letter written by a Cuban. Carlos de Sealano, who is not only not. a member of the Cuban leaders, but (as he distinctly declares in the said letter) is now, and has always been, inimical to the insurrection! He is what he calls a "referener." His letter is well worth perusal, inasmuch as he proves that the United States at first encouraged the revolt and then mercilessly connived for the destraction of those engaged in it. Lis letter (or Petrendar)") is mainly devoted to making good these damning charges. Cuba, or what the exact state of affairs there may be at this moment, it would be difficult to state or predict. This much at least may be said with un-

action of those engaged in it. als letter (or ircular") is mainly devoted to making good

reircular") is manny.
These damning charges.
These damning charges.
These damning charges.
The sircular of Senor Sedano, it is known, was The circular of Senor Scdano, it is known, was sent in large numbers to Havana, by the Spanish Minister, (it having been printed by his order in New York.) The objects of the writer and the Minister are identical in the main. Both desire the strangling of the revolution, and both vehemently oppose the annexation of Cuba to the United States. Upon the latter point the writer of the circular expends most of his force.

In short, these developments show plainly that the wretched bungling and corruption of this administration has deferred indefinitely the acquisition of Cuba by this country, if they have not

ministration has deserved indennitely the acquisition of Cuba by this country, if they have not rendered such an event altogether impossible. Nothing less than the utter overthow of Radical power could bring it within the range of possi-bility.

-The Pall Mail Gazette says : "We have heard of a most mysterious and disagreeable oc currence at the Tower of London, which is enough to set the nerves of the whole nation on edge. For some days, or rather nights, past the shadow of an axe has appeared on one of the walls of the building. This shadow made its last appearunless we are misinformed, in 1848, but what it has been doing since that time we cannot say. There is no shyness whatever about it now; it does not object to be stared at, and excites the curiosity of all who have the privilege, if not the pleasure, of inspecting it."

—A slight earthquare was felt at Baden Baden last month, followed by a great increase of flow from the hot spring which originally made the reputation of the locality. It has also been discovered that the walls of the new castle are beginning to settle and crack in an alarming manner. These facts, taken in connection with the sinking of a part of the castle garden, which has been known to be going on for a long time, and been known to be going on for a long time, and the immense dissures in the ancient walls, tend to show that the fate of Sodom and Comorrah may at some future day be experienced by this famous gambling place. THE CELESTIALS.

OUR NEW LABOR PROBLEM.

Interesting Interviews with the Chiefs of the Chinese Companies in San Franciscs-The Exportation of Chinese Corpses-The First Joss House Speculation-Important Facts Concerning our New Foreign Element.

The Chinese immigration into the United States, what it is, and what it may become, is one of the problems of our day. The important changes, too, in regard to our trade with China and Japan, which have recently taken place, and the immense proportion which that commerce may reasonably be expected to attain, make the Chinese question one of decided interest. Therefore, everything that tends to inform us in regard to these strange people will be read with interest. A San Francisco correspondent of the New York Sun lately made special visits to the six great of the appointments, but La Liberte, the organ of | Chinese companies-institutions of a Masonic, protective and charitable nature-and held interviews with several of their leading men, and records the result of his inquiries as fol-

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA. THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

There can be no doubt that, so far as California is concerned, the presence of these Asiatics has been invaluable and indeed indispensable. The whole population of the State does not exceed 600,000, yet it now ranks as one of the great granaries of the world, and San Francisco is the ninth manufacturing city of the United States. How much of this success is due to the despised Chinaman those capity know who are aware of the scarcity of only know who are aware of the scarcity of only know who are aware of the scarcity of white labor at nearly all times, of the difficulty of inducing men who have been engaged in mining pursuits—a large proportion of our population—to labor in any other employment whatever, and of the inflated notions which inspire such men in regard to pay. But for John Chinaman most of our wheat and the John Chinaman most of our wheat and the produce of our orchards and vineyards would rot on the ground; our manniactories would have to shut up shop; our households would be servantless. Were there any influx of INTELLIGENT WHITE LABORERS

we might probably prefer them to the pigtalled Celestials, but as long as they come in as slowly as they are now doing we must have the Chinaman. Those who fancy that they will overrun the country may be reassured; the supply of Chinese labor is here rarely much in excess of the demand; and in spite of the supply of the su much in excess of the demand, and it appears the superior facilities afforded lately by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the number which has arrived here this year has not much exceeded 1000 per month—less than the average of earlier days. Before entering on the main subject of this article. I may be permitted to give a flaw statistics. ted to give a few statistics.

STATISTICS. The number of Chinamen who have arrived in California since the first settlement of the country is 138,586. Of these over 37,000 have returned to China, and nearly 10,500 have died. There are about 41,000 Chinese in the State now; the others having scattered through Nevada, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Utah, a few dozen getting as far as Chicago and New York. That they are generally a steady and law-abiding people is best proved by the fact that out of 41,000 in California, there are only 183 at this time in the State prison and various

THE CHINESE QUARTER OF SAN FRANCISCO. Although Chinamen are to be found in every part of San Francisco, the quarter where they most do congregato includes Dupont, Jackson and Pacific streets, and the neighborhood. They are great at congregating. They live very much like bees, and space is of no consequence. There is now an old three story building on Jackson street on a lot 68½x137½ feet, which contains over six hundred Chinamen, who board, lodge, wash and smoke there. feet, which contains over six hundred Chinamen, who board, lodge, wash and smoke there. It has on occasions held a thousand. Parts of the quarter are so thoroughly Chinese that a visitor might fancy himself in Canton or Shanghai. I believe that after the sea lions at the Cliff House, strangers find more of interest in these rather mean, dirty and strongly-flavored streets than in any other part of the city. First. the city. First,

THE DOCTORS' SHOPS, tract attention. Many deluded San Franciscans resort to them, and one or two Chinese physicians have been seriously run after for a

sle, for is it not composed of powdered bugs, centipedes, lizards and so forth? Even cobra de capello is an ingredient in some of their medicine. And then who on earth could take their pills—pills as big as small cannon balls?
A little further we come to a CHEAP CHINESE RESTAURANT, with its rickety little furnace, lumps of pork frying and spluttering, bowls of rice, square bags of sausage meat, fruit, fresh and dried fish, chop sticks of the approved style, and a general flavor of cook shop grown old and

stale. There are more high-toned establish ments, where everything is served in good shape, where you can get delicacies like bird's nest soup, shark's fins, geranium cake when in season, and wash them down with rose wine and fine tea. The gambling hells, the opium dens, the stores of every description, and the alleys, where the Chinese demi monde display their charms through little windows silt in the doors, are all points of interest. The Joss houses and the Chinese theatre furnish the best proof of the cosmopolitan character of San Francisco.

Mr. Charles Walcott Brookes, the Consul for Mr. Charles Walcott Brookes, the Consul for

Japan, kindly gave me an introduction to Fung Tang, a Chinese merchant of the highest class, well known and much respected here, and who speaks our language like a native.

INTERVIEW WITH FUNG TANG. I found Mr. Fung Tang seated, as is commouly the case among the merchants, near the door of his store, which is simply a handand Chinese dry goods shop, calling for no very special remark ter he had motioned me to a seat by him, had offered me a Manila cigar, and had learnt the

object of my visit, he politely expressed wli-lingness to give me any information. My first query was to this effect:

"What do you think of the social position of the Chinaman in California, and the manner

"I think," said Fung Tang, "that it is improving all the time, but, as you know, we are never safe from the attacks of brutal men; I think the Chinese are better off under English rule. In Melbourne a Chinaman can walk three or four miles without being attacked, or without having his tail cut off. In Victoria, Vancouver Island, too, some of our people have bought property and are well treated." Fung Tang alluded to our San Francisco Chinese Protective Society, an institution which has, till lately, employed a number of special policemen, who patrol the streets, and see that the Celestials are not persecuted. He said that the society had done much good, that cases of violent usage of his people were get-ting much rarer in the city. That institution

ting much rarer in the city. That institution has lately reduced the number of its police.

I then remarked to Mr. Tang that I believe ed he had once stated "We have rich mer-chants in China, who would like to invest capi-tal in this country, but they are afraid to do so, as they are not sure of sufficient and impartial protection in the courts of law."

partial protection in the courts of law." He acknowledge that it was so.

Fung Tang spoke with evident pride of the good name and standing—commercially—of the Chinese merchants in this city. Said he "We have no Chinese bankers here, but we put much money in the leading banks, and are readily trusted by them. We can borrow money name alone. Our own money on our own, name alone. Our own people are pretty honest. They usually settle up all outstanding accounts at the Chinese New Year." I farther spoke of a point I had before heard mooted, the possibility of

A CHINESE COMMISSION,

consisting of one American and several China-men, proceeding this winter to Washington to epresent their interests in the matter of duties on Chinese goods, &c. This I learned will hardly be attempted this season. Fung Tang spoke very sensibly about the duties on Chinesc goods, and fully understood that the war had heightened them. He only thought that the duty on opium should be reduced, as it led to any quantity of

SMUGGLING.

and utterly spoiled legitimate business. The opium seizures on the arrival of the China steamers are usually very large. The Chinese resort to all kinds of doeges to smuggle it in; dried fish have been found to have been stuffed with it; egg shells have been found to have been filled with it; it has been discovered in the Celestial's boots, in his hat, his clothing, is the contribution of the china steamers are usually very large. The Chinese resort to all kinds of doege to smuggle it in; the chinese resort to all kinds of doege to smuggle it in; the chinese contribution of the chine in boxes with false bottoms, and so on. A short time ago eight bales whose contents were described as medicinal "roots" were di serioed as medicinal roots with an analysis to be nothing but opium colored, and mixed with fibres in such a way as closely to resemble "roots." "John" was trying to play roots on the customhouse.

SENDING DEAD CHINAMEN HOME FOR BURIAL. I also asked Fung Tang "What is the real reason that the Chinese will not be buried here?" "Well," said he, "our people are accustomed on the 8d of March and 9th of September to visit the tombs of their relatives. There are frequently twelve or lifteen generations, or many more, lying close together in the same vaults." It is very much a religious duty to make this visit; incense and scented namer are burnt before the tombs, and the paper are burnt before the tombs, and the mourners remain for hours together with ers remain for hours together with bowed heads thinking of their ancestors, of lost parents or friends, and of the fate to which they and we must all come. But Fung Tang assured us that although every Chinaman who dies in California is carried to his own land dead Chinamen being a recognized article of freight, one of our exports-a large number have been buried in Melbourne. We talked of many other matters; notably of the State tax on Chinese miners—\$4 per head per month -which he considered greatly too high for the present time, as most of the more or less worked-out mines will now-a-days yield only a bare existence, even to a Chinaman.

THE CHINESE COMPANIES. Many absurd notions are afloat-even on this coast—in regard to the six great Chinese companies. Some have thought them to be political and secret societies, or legal tribunals more dreaded by the Chinese than our own, or coolie agencies, and what not. The fact is that they are societies organized exclusively for the benefit of the Chinese coming and stop-ping here. These associations have each their headquarters or company's house; their conheadquarters or company's house; their constitution, by-laws, and officers. When a member is sick or in trouble, he is cared for and detended; quarrels among themselves are ar-bitrated without the necessity of going to law. One great use of these institutions is that dis-honest Chinamen are looked after, and wouldbe absconding debtors are made to settle up all claims before leaving. They are also ex-cellent intelligence offices; the whereabouts of nearly every Chinaman in the country may be found in their records. A small initiation fee and subscription is required from each mem-

THE COMPANY BUILDING or Ui Kun, is invaluable to the newly-arrived immigrant; to it he resorts as to a caravansary in Eastern countries. There he finds the means and appliances for cooking and preparing his food, and may spread his mat. Servants of the company to which he belongs meet him at the wharf and conduct him to the building. at the wharf and conduct him to the building, afford him information about the country and find him may be a lodging, and other immediate employment. So much for the genera organization of the companies.

THE YUNG WO COMPANY.

A second, and almost equally intelligent China merchant, who on our first introduction, politely handed me his card printed in American style, with his name Wong Wai upon it, was my guide to the building of the Yung Wo Company. Wong Wai speaks and reache English; he has been studying it for five Yung Wo Company. Wong Wai speaks and reads English; he has been studying it for five years, and takes lessons from a private English tutor every evening. We find the company in a moderate sized building on Sacramento street. We first question to the head man mento street. My first question to the head man or president- of the company, translated by Wong Wal, had reference to the organization wong wai, nad reference to the organization of the institution. The company reports over 28,000 members among the Chinese since its organization in 1852. All Chinamen belonging to the society pay ten dollars entrance fee, with, as in all the companies, other fees for the maintenance of the building, fund for legal advice, and the like. "Did you not," said I, "propose to send some deputation, American or otherwise, to

some deputation, American or otherwise, to represent you at Washington this year?"

"We did at first," said Wong Wai, after consulting the president, a pretty stout old Chinaman who did not speak English, "but the companles did not agree, nor could they form an estimate of the probable expenses. We once employed an American lawyer in the city and he cost as several thousand dollars more than as well as a better and nearer route to the Atlan

inat you only come to this country to make a little money, and do your best to accumulate it, always with the view of returning to your own land."

'Probably about one-fifth go back; many find it very difficult to raise money enough, said Wong Wal. 'In the mines now they can only make seventy-five cents to one dollar a day as a rule, but of this they will spend nearly fifty cents a day, and four dollars a month for the tax, so that you see it will take a long time for a poor Chinaman to raise a few hundred dollars. Laborers and men working in a city are a little better off, but have greater temptation to spend mounty. It is nonsense to say that they spend nothing here; much of their food is, of course, that of this country; much of their clothing also. When they make money they often spend it freely in American liquors and other luxuries."
"How many Chinamen are there on the

oast at this time?"
"About 120,000." This is an over-estimate. About 138,000 have come here since 1849, but 37,000 have returned,

and more than 10,000 have died.

THE COOLIE TALK. Many peoply—opposed to the Chinese move-ment—talk of the Gelestials here as coolies, and the notion has been re-echoed by the Eastern press. The fact is that there never were coolies in California, and all the Chinese here are free to come and go as they please. Here the persecution Chinamen receive is al-ways from outsiders: their employers always ways from outsiders; their employers almost always treat them well.

But as "coolie" is a term of reproach, the by that title. Anti-coolie meetings have been called togethe. frequently lately. At one of them it was proposed to ask the Legislature to impose a tax of \$500 on every Chinaman entering the country, and a fine of a like amount on every steamboat company bringing them here, and on every person employing them. here, and on every person employing them. An export duty on dead Chinamen would be

far more sensible. In the annual report of the San Francisco Society for the Protection of the Chinese, we find the following statements: THE HIERARCHICAL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE

CHINESE. The Chinese belong, without exception, to a most hierarchical organization that is subject to the home government of China. This fact should be more generally known than it is, for the effect of such a bond or institution is to place the Chinese here in America as fully un-der the control of the imperial Chinese powers as if they were still in their native districts.

Owing to this hierarchical organization very accurate statistical data can be obtained.

also, which are in California managed by trustees, have a central government in China, which is under the direct supervision of the Imperial Chinese authorities. The representa-Imperial Chinese authorities. The representa-tives of the six companies are therefore to be regarded as officers of the Chinese Empire. Their authority is derived from China. The Chinese on the Pacific coast form a State with-in a State, a colony governed in many respects by China, and one that could not possi-bly exist were its members to form a commu-nity of land-owners. So long as they are seat-tered about, as at present, and subject to their municipal authorities, these abnormal relations need not become conflicting.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE CHINESE.

More Chinese are employed in the mines than in any other branch of labor. In California 6600 are miners. There are 4500 servants, 4500 employed as p rters and for like purposes, and 2500 in agricultural labor. In San Francisco there are 2500 Chinese elgarmakers, 1500 work on machines, 830 at shoe-making, 764 Chinese women earn their daily bread by washing clothes, 1200 work in slaughter-houses, tanneries and kindred es-tablishments, and 200 deal in fish and vegetables. Few are employed at the regular trades. There are only 84 carpenters and 33 tinsmiths. There are 16 Chinese photographers and artists,

STUDYING LANGUAGES.

A large portion have mastered the English A large portion have mastered the English language, and many, not content with this, have begun the study of French, Spanish and German. A goodly number can speak German fluently. The report explodes the prevalent notion that the Chinese live on rice and vegetables. They can, and do, in case it is necessary; but when they find themselves able to procure better food, they enjoy their improved diet with as much gusto as an American would after such a change. after such a change.

THE WAY TO THE WEST.

A Word for the Asheville Route. We are permitted to make the following ex-

tracts from a letter addressed to us by a citizen f Hendersonville, N. C .:

of Hendersonville, N. C.:

Could I have any faith in the good intentions of your Legislature, I would like to suggest to them the propriety of extending the railroad from Greenville or Spartanburg to Asheville, N. C., sixty miles, which would fill up the remaining tap from your city to Chehmati, Ohio. The cars now run to Big Creek, Tennessee, forty-five miles from Asheville, and the remainder of the road is under contract to Asheville, which ought, and perhaps will be, finished the incoming year. Then if the Greenville and Spartanburg rousis were extended Greenville and Spartanburg roads were extended wenty miles to the foot of the mountain, and make a joint effort for the remaining forty miles to Asheville on a single road, the work would be completed, and a train start at Charleston and go by Greenville or Spartanburg through to the Ten-nessee roads and on to Cincinnati, from thirty to nessee roads and on to Cincinuati, from thirty to nessee roads and on to Cincinnait, from thirty to fifty miles nearer than the Rabum Gap roate would be, if ever Brished. But mark the prediction. That Rabun Gap road will not be unished in five years, and I doubt if it can be done in fifty. I know a good portion of the conntry it passes over, and am not mistaken when I say it is too big a job for the times. Had half the money already expended on that work been judiciously expended on the Asheville and French Broad route, the Cars would have been running to Cincinnati before the war. And less than half the money appropriated by the late Legislature of South Carolina to the Bine Ridge Road would complete the entire road by Asheville, on the French Broad route, with the connection both to Greenville and Spartanburg, in less than two years from to-day. But none so blind as those wao refuse to see. Why the City of Charleston will tax her people to poverty's brink for money to build the Blue Ridge Raliroad, to the exclusion of the French Broad route, is hard for an up-country man to understand. To say nothing of the expense, which would be at least four dollars to one, the State of Georgia would of gourse tap the Blue Ridge Road was completed would be ready to lavite the Northern trade and travel te her own seashore at the was completed would be ready to invite the North ern trade and travel to her own seashore at the expense of Charleston, after she (Charleston) had

ern trade and travel to her own seashore at the expense of Charleston, after she (Charleston) had built the road. It is the shortest sight I have ever known your sharp people to take in a business transaction or improvement.

The restriction in gauge has been removed by the Legislature of South Carolina from the charter of the Greenville and French Broad Railroad, which is about all that can ever be hoped for from the South Carolina Legislature, as it is not to the interest of South Carolina to extend the road from Asheville south. But will South Carolina and the City of Charleston hide their eyes from so favorable an opportunity of splicing in the last link in the grand chain from Charleston to Cincinnail, which can now be so easily welded in, by taking hold of the present opportunity? There is not a single tunnel required on the route, that I know of, and poor as our people are, I have no idea but they could and would subscribe land and money enough to build the road from the State line to Ashevike. South Carolina has ability to do the balance, and do it Carolina has ability to do the balance, and at once, without materially interfering with the Blue Ridge enterprise. If your people will stop to think, they can but see the advantage that is now offered in filling up this last gap in that great line of railway so ably advocated by the lamented Hayne, of your State, who would, had be lived a few years longer, had that road completed long since. He, above all other men of the South, since. He, above all other men of the South, seeme; to comprehend and appreciate the value of that enterprise. Have you no master spirits among you now who can and will investigate this subject and present it to your people according to its true merits? It needs but a single thought to see its practicability and necessity, more so to your State and city than any others, except a single county through which it passes in North Carolina, and that may be remedied some day by the extension of one of the North Carolina roads to this section. But now is the time for South Carolina to move in the matter, if she desires to avail herself of an advantage seldom offered to any people. The North Carolina Rallroad will hang lire a long time at the Swananoa tunnel, which i fear will prove a stumphouse mountain affair. It will take them years to get through, if they ever do. In the meantime South Carolina could fill up this gap to Asheville, and have all the trade and travel for years, if not forever, from the Northwest. Then if the Rabun Gap and North Carolina Road is ever finished, they will hardly ever be able to compete successfully with the French Broad route. It being more central and direct, as well as a better and nearer route to the Atlantender and the successfully with the produce of the produce eme to comprehend and appreciate the value we expected."

"What proportion of Chinamen ever go back to China? You know that many object that you only come to this country to make a list, must always have the preference and be more easily kept up, and be a better paying road to the stockholders, and pour all its wealth in the lap of South Carolina; whilst the Rabun Gap would that you only come to this country to make a list, and pour all its wealth in the lap of South Carolina; whilst the Rabun Gap would divide her patronage with Georgia.

Please think of this thing a little, and on examination if you think as I do on the subject, and have any hope that your immortal Legislature can be reasoned with on the subject, or that the capitalists of your city and State can be induced to move in the matter, call their attention to it. Surely if they will investigate the matter, and de-sire the prosperity of your city and State, they will avail themselves of the advantages now ofwill avail themselves of the advantages now of-fered them. Some succeeding Legislature of North Carolina may better understand the inter-ests of Eastern North Carolina and repeal the amended charter of the Greenville and Fronch Broad Railroad, or place some other obstruction or restriction that would prevent its being so ad-vantageous to South Carolina as the present char-ter as now amended.

A HORRIBLE CASE.

Death of the "Welsh Fasting Girl."

The London papers announce the tragical end of a strange imposture.

More than two years ago a girl of eleven years, named Sarah Jacobs, the daughter of a small farmer in an obscure village of Wales, took to her bed, after vomiting blood, and never afterwards left it, except when she was lifted out. It was soon announced that she took neither food nor drink, and thousands came to see what was popularly regarded as little short of a miracle. The child was exhilittle short of a miracle. The child was exhibited lying in her bed dressed as a bride, and with a wreath of flowers around her head. enemies of the Chinese here—fast becoming a The parents derived quite a little revenue from very small minority—invariably refer to them—the offerings of sympathetic visitors. They the offerings of sympathetic visitors. They declared that she took no sustenance what Once a fortnight her lips were moisten-

> Several investigations were made at various times by more or less skilful observers, and a watch was set upon the room, but nothing susnicions was discovered. It seems, however, hat no examination was made of the bed, until a short time ago four experienced nurses were sent down from Guy's Hospital to sift the case, in concert with a local committee and several men. The room and bed were mi-nutely searched, and on the 9th of December the nurses began their watch. No food was discovered, and it was made morally impossible that any should be secretly introduced. So far the investigation may be called a complete success; but after some days the girl began to show symptoms of starvation. The parents were arged to give her food, but refused. On the 17th she died, delirious. The cruelty of the parents, who, if the story be correctly told, subjected their child for two long years to the torture of this living death, and finally caused her death in the agonics of starvation, is justly the subject of severe reprobation. But is nothing to be said of the Guy's Hospital authorities and the "local committee" who permitted the cruel test to be carried out to the dreadful end?

> > A FREE BANKING SYSTEM.

A number of bills are being prepared by different Congressmen, and one also by the Secretary of the Treasury, to provide for the institution of free banking. The opinion of a leading banker and broker in New York City having been solicited, he writes as follows: No one can object to a free banking law. provided the proper restrictions be placed upon the banks in redeeming their issue. If a law should be passed similar to the present National Banking act, it is wild, wicked inflation, as the government does not obtain any advantage from such an increase of the currency under such a condition of things. It would be better that the government would issue more legal-lenders, rather than allow in-dividuals or corporations to reap the benefits of that which the government could readily obtain itself. If, however, the idea is to make a central redeeming point in New and 17 physicians. The report further remarks on the zeal and eagerness of the Chinese in of trade (demand and supply) would gov-

ern. When money was wanted to move the crops, the banks would issue currency; when the currency would be returned to the financial centres, the banks would have to redeem.

Without this check, to pass such a law would be madness. If asked what the effect of such a law would be, I would say that it is gradual contraction and a appreciation of the greenback to gold. It will readily be perceived that if the new banks were obliged (as they should be) to retain twenty-five per cent. of their cir-culation on hand in legal tenders, this, of course, would the up so much more legal ten-ders and make them scarce. The free banking law of the State of New York is the best guide for any new legislation on the subject.

A PRINTER'S CHALLENGE.—The Cincinnati to work for five or eight hours, or a we the rate of eight hours per day, on solid, straight matter—reserving the choice of either measure or type—against any printer in the world; the type not to be larger than brevier, nor smaller than agate, for the sum of one thousand dollars. To come off one month after this shall be accepted. Mr. Bar-ber can be addressed at the Commercial office, Cincinnati, Ohio."

FOREIGN NOTES.

-An artificial stone is being extensively used in Paris for building purposes

-A half interest in the Paris Figaro is for sal at \$400,000, and the proprietor promises the buyer venty-five per cent. Interest on the investment. -Horace Vernet, the painter of horrible battle scenes, was so averse to seeing any real blood that he almost fainted whenever anybody was

accidentally wounded in his presence. -A man has been brought before a magistrate in London for refusing to contribute to the support of his grandfather. No law was found to compel him to do so, though a grandfather is legally liable for the support of his grandchildren.

-Eleven of the principal theatres and music halls in the City of London are opened for religious services every Sunday evening. They are filled by a generally attentive audience, a large proportion of which is composed of men, many of whom are of the artisan class.

-Dr. Starke, Registrar-General of Scotland says: "Bachelorism is more destructive to life than the most unwholesome of trades, or than a residence in an unwholesome house or district where there has never been the most distant attempt at sanitary improvement of any kind." - The Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, Minister of

Foreign Agairs in Paris, has instituted a series of liplomatic dinners for the purpose of bringing foreign representatives into more frequent con: tact, and also for the discussion of diplomatic questions unfettered by official authority. -A good result has come out of the continual

strikes among the London cabmen. They are to be allowed to charge what fares they please, the only condition being that the rate adopted be legibly advertised on the cab itself. This new feature introduces legitimate competition where most needed, in respect to public conveyances. -The following is a summary of the progress of

the national debt in France: In 1562, under Charles IX, 17,000,000f.; in 1660, under Louis XIV, 785,000,000f.; in 1807, under Bonaparte, 1,912,000,-000f.; in 1821, under Louis XVIII, 3,466,000,000f. in 1829, under Charles X, 4,260,000,000f.; in 1844, under Louis Philippe, 500,000,000f.; and in 1800, nuder Napoleon III, 11,000,000,000f.

-A correspondent of the London Daily News (an Englishman travelling in this country) says that the New York theatres "are numerous, and Americans boast that they are superior to ours. This, however, is a mere patriotic illusionneither in acting, scenery, nor in comfort, are they to be compared to several of the new theatres which have been lately built in London. Pit, dress circle and upper boxes are converted into stalls. These are very uncomfortable; they are made of iron, with ili-padded cushions, and they are so close together that ingress or egress is alike almost impossible. The stalls fill well, but the galleries are almost always empty. Persons who cannot afford stalls prefer to keep away rather than admit that they are not as good as their neighbors."

Married.

GODFREY-EVANS.-On December 21st, 1809, it Trinity Church, Society Hill, by Rev. P. D. Hay, at Trinity Church, Society Hill, by Rev. P. D. Hay W. R. Godfrey, of Cheraw, S. U., to Milizabeth M., daughter of Samuel W. Evans, of Society Hill

Special Notices. THE SOUTH CAROLINA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, CHARLESTON, S. C.,

JANUARY 1, 1870. -SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.-All

Deposits made on or before the 20th instant will

ear interest as of the 1st instant.

THOS R. WARING, jant st mwf8 th1 Cashier. NOTICE .- OFFICE GRANITE-VILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, AUGUSTA GA., JANUARY 1, 1870.—A Dividend of TEN DOL-LARS (\$10) per Share on the Capital Stock of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company is hereby declared, and will be payable on and after the

II. II. IHCKMAN. 10th instant. President G. M. Co. NOTICE.-ALL PERSONS HAV-NG claims against the Estate of O. J. CHAFEE

will present them, properly attested, within the ime prescribed by law, and all persons indebted o said Estate will please make payment to B. M. WALPOLE, Alken, S. C., or A. H. HAYDEN, MARY A. CHAFEE, Executrix. B. M. WALPOLE,

Executor. dec20 mwf9

DO CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON, S. C .- Office No. 66 East Bay. Opens Daily from 9 A. M., to 2 P. M; also, Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M. The Books of the Bank will be closed for the pay ment of Deposits from the 1st to the 12th of Janu ary, in order to make the regular semi-annual calculation of interest, but will continue to receive deposits as usual. Interest allowed on deposits Six per cent. compounded semi-annually. D. RAVENEL, Jr.,

Assistant Cashler.

NOTICE TO LEGATEES .- THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, LANCASTER COUNTY .- The surviving Executors of WILLIAM McKENNA, deceased, vs. PATRICK N. LYNCH, Roman Catholic Bishop of Charleston, et al-In Equity .- Bill for Settlement of Estate, Advice, &c .- By order of the Circuit Court in this cause, filed October 15th, 1869, notice is hereby given to the individuals embraced within the classes hereinafter described, within twelve months from the date of the publication hereof, to come in and establish before the undersigned Clerk of the Court their right to the Legacies bequeathed to them in and by the last Will and Testament of William McKenna, late of the County and State aforesaid, deceased; or failing so to do within the time specified, their claims will be barred, to wit the following: The children of James McKenna, a brother of the Testator, formerly residing at Castle Nacor, in the County of Donegal, Ireland; the children of Owen McKenna, also a brother, formerly residing at the same place; the children of Nancy Clemens, a deceased sister of the Testator; the children of Ellinor Barr, also a sister; the children of Ellinor Moran, a daughter of the said Ellinor Barr; the children of John McKenna, a deceased brother of the Testator; the children of Rose McKenna, a sister of the Testator; the children of any of the above mentioned classes who may have died before the death of said Testator, leaving such children living at his death; and, also, the children of John W. Bradley, a nephew of the said Testator. THOMAS II. CLYBURN.

Clerk of the Circuit Court,

October 18, 1869.

CONSIGNEES PER SCHOONER MARCUS HUNTER, from New Orleans, are hereby notified that she is discharging cargo To-DAY at Brown's Wharf. Goods remaining on the wharf at sunset will be stored at expense and risk of owners. T. TUPPER & SONS, Agents. jan5 1

BANK OF CHARLESTONthe issue of Half Shares of Stock will be consoli dated into WHOLE SHARES.

o present their Certificates at the Office, No. 10 Broad street, for the purpose of exchange. WILLIAM THAYER,

MOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.—THE teamship MAGNOLIA is THIS DAY discharging Cargo at Vanderhorst's Wharf. Goods not removed by sunset will remain on wharf at owners risk, and if stored, at expense and risk of own-RAVENEL & CO.,

No. 1. Union Wharves. All goods not taken away at sunset will remain on wharf at consignees' risk. MORDECAL & CO., Agents.

SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON OFFICE, No. 36 EAST BAY .-- All money deposited in this Bank as if deposited on 1st instant. D. RAVENEL, JR.,

Assistant Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHARLESTON .- CHARLESTON, S. C., JANUARY until the 10th prox. 1, 1870.-A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. (free of government tax) will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after Monday next, WM. C. BREESE, 3d instant. jan1

Sent postpaid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 120 Lexington avenue, New deel5 wfm3mos York. UNION BANK OF SOUTH CARO LINA .- The Board of Directors having declared SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT.

dec31 2tuths3 Cashier. ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—I hereby give notice to the Kindred and Creditors of JOHN BELL, late of Colleton County, deceased that I will apply to the Judge of Probate for Col-

NOTICE.-ALL PERSONS HAV-HECKER will render in the same properly at tested, and those indebted make payment to A. L. TOBIAS, No. 109 East Bay.

dec28 tu3 MARY U. CANNADAY, Adm'x. MILHAU'S GOLDEN COD LIVER OIL -With Hypo-phosphite of Lime, a great im-provement; made with the best oil known, it

unites cilicacy with pleasant flavor and easy digestibility. Sold by all respectable druggists. J. MILHAU'S SONS, No. 183 Broadway,

New York. dec10 ftulmo PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK OF CHARLESTON, S. C .- The Board of Directors having declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for

H. G. LOPER, Cashler. MY NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORREST'S Brown Cubeb things.

Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting MAN & CO., Wholesale Druggists. No. 23 Hayne of Blood and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. 35 cents. N. B .- The genuine article has yellow labels with white, unprinted wrapper.

G. W. AIMAR, Agent. Sold by G. W. AIMAR, Agent, Corner King and Vanderhorst streets. nov25 thstu3m

MAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffer ing humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remcdy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, with perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar street, New York.

FRECKLES and TAN from the face, use PERRY'S Moth and Freckle Lotion. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-street, New York. Sold by all Druggists. dec6 3mos

LET COMMON SENSE DECIDE.

What is the rational mode of procedure in cases of general debility and nervous prostration? Does not reason tell us that judicious stimulation is required? To resort to violent purgation in such a case is as absurd as it would be to bleed a starving man. Yet it is done every day, Yes, this stupid and unphilosophical practice is continued in the teeth of the CREAT FACT that physical weakness, with all the nervous disturbances that accompany it, is more certainly and rapidly relieved by HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS than by any other medicine at present known. It is true that general debility is often attended with torpidity or irregularity of the bowels, and that this symptom must not be overlooked. But while the discharge of the waste matter of the system is expedited or regulated, its VIGOR MUST BE RE-CRUITED. The Bitters do both. They combine aperient and anti-bilious properties, with extraordinary tonic power. Even while removing obstructions from the bowels, they tone and invicorate those organs. . Through the stomach, upon which the great vegetable specific acts directly, it gives a healthy and permanent impetus to every enfeebled function. Digestion is facilitated, the faltering circulation regulated, the blood reinforced with a new accession of the alimentary principle, the nerves braced, and all the dormant powers of the system roused into healthy action: not spasmodically, as would be the case if a mere stimulant were administered, but for a continnance. It is in this way that such extraordinary changes are wrought in the condition of the feeble, emaciated and nervous invalids by the use of this wonderful corrective, alterative and tonic. Let common sense decide between such a preparation and a prostrating cathartic supplemented by a poisonous astringent like strychnine or jan1 6D&C

Special Notices.

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

FOT CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP CHAMPION are hereby notified that she is discharging cargo at Adger's South wharf. Goods JAMES ADGER & CO., at their risk.

MOTICE. THREE MONTHS after date application will be made to the Bank of Charleston, S. C., for RENEWAL OF CERTIFI-CATE No. 4759 for twenty Old Shares of the Capital Stock of said Bank, standing in the name of the late O. L. Dosson, the original having been N. R. DOBSON, nov5 1amo3* Executrix.

NOTICE .- THREE MONTHS after date application will be made to the Bank of Charleston, S. C., for Renewal of Certificate No. 4094 for SEVEN NEW SHARES in said Bank, in name of Mrs. MARIA ALEXANDER, the original Certificate having been lost. jan4 lamo3

THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK OF CHARLESTON, S. C., JANUARY 1, 1879 .- AR Election for DIRECTORS of this Bank (to serve for the ensuing year) will be held at the Banking House, on Tuesday, the 11th instant, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. H. G. LOPER, Cashier.

hereby cautioned against crediting any of the Crew of the British Bark YUMURI, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the Captain or R. T. WALKER. Agent. OFFICE CHARLESTON GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, DECEMBER 28, 1869 .- The Board of Directors having declared a Dividend or

FIFTY CENTS per Share on the Capital Stock of

NOTICE,-ALL PERSONS ARE

of this Company, the same will be paid to Stockholders on and after Monday, 10th prex. The Books of Transfer will be closed from this date W. J. HERIOT. dec29 11 Secretary and Treasurer. NOTICE.—OFFICE SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHARLESTON, S. C .- The COUPONS for interest on the Bonds of the Savannah and Charleston

Financial Agent State of South Carolina, No. 2 Nassau street, New York. S. W. FISHER, dec27 13 MEDICAL NOTICE .- PATIENTS suffering from Diseases pertaining to the Genito Urinary Organs, will receive the latest scientific treatment, by placing themselves under the careof DR. T. REENTSJERNA, Office No. 74 Hasel. street, three doors east from the Postoffice.

tation at the banking house of H. H. KIMPTON,

F IF YOU WANT LAW BOOKS, LAW BLANKS and Legal Printing, go to EDWARD PERRY, No. 155 Meeting street, opposite Charles-ton Hotel, Charleston, S. C. dec14 6mos

PERRY'S COMEDONE AND PIM-PLE REMEBY positively cures Comedones, (Bald Heads or Grubs;) also Red, White and Maiterated: Pimples on the face. Depot No. 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

NOTICE.—OFFICE COUNTY COM-MISSIONERS, PIREPROOF BUILDING, CHARLES-TON, S. C., December 20, 1869 .- All persons Retailing LIQUORS in the County are hereby called upon to take out Licenses for one year, from 1st January, 1870.

Every violation of the law relative to these Licenses will be prosecuted and the penalty strictly F. LANCE, enforced. Clerk Board C. C.

DET JUST OUT .- CHERRY PECTO-

RAL TROCHES, superior to all others for Colds, Coughs, Sore Throats, Bronchitis, and [Hoarseness. None so pleasant. None cure so quick.

Manufactured by RUSHTON & CO., Astor House, New York. No more of those horrible tasted, nauscating esale by GOODRICH, WINE

dec30 3mosB&C MANHOOD .- A MEDICAL ESSAY on the Cause and Cure of Decline in Premature Man, the treatment of Nervous and Physical De-

bility, &c. "There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether such person holds the relation of Parent Preceptor or Clergyman."-Medical Times and Gazette. Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address

the Author, Dr. E. DEF. CURTIS, Washington, D. C. septi byr TO CONSUMPTIVES .- THE AD. VERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having uffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dreadful disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the

means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit. the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them

nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.—OLD Eyes made new, easily, without doctor or medicines. Sent postpaid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 120 Lexington avenue. dec15 wfm3mos New York. THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY.

JACOB'S CHOLERA, DYSENTERY AND DIAR-RHŒA CORDIAL.-This article, so well known and highly prized throughout the Southern States as a Sovereign Remedy for the above diseases, is now offered to the whole country.

It is invaluable to every lady, both married and No family can afford to be without it, and non-

will to whom its virtues are known. For sale by all Druggists and general dealers. DOWIE, MOISE & DAVIS, oct11 3mosd&c General Ager

TO PRINTERS .- IF YOU WANT NEWS, BOOK, CAP, DEMI and MEDIUM PAPERS, Bill Heads, Statemens, Cards, Card Board, Printing Material, Binding, Ruling and Cutting, go to BDWARD PERRY, No. 155 Meeting street, opposite Charleston Hotel, Charleston, S. C.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—SEVENTY thousand cures without medicine by DuBarry's delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which oradicates dyspepsia, indigestion, acidity, nausea vomiting, wasting, diabetes, sleeplessness, cough,. asthma, consumption, debility, constipation, diarrhœa, palpitation, nervous, bilious, liver and stomach complaints. It nourishes better than meat, and saves, moreover, fifty times its cost in other remedies. Cure No. 68,413-"ROME, July 21, 1868 .- The health of the Holy Father is excellent, especially since he has confined himself entirely to DuBarry's Food, and his Holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly." Sold in tins of one pound, \$1 25; 24 pounds \$18; carriage free. Also, the REVALENTA CHOCOLATE, in one pound packets, \$1 50. Copies of cures sent gratis. Address C. N. DUBARRY & CO., No. 163 William street, New York, and at all Druggists and Grojanl 3mos 👙 🗗 2022

Special Notices.

CHARLESTON, JANUARY 4, 1870 .- In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors

Holders of Half Shares are therefore requested

Agents. CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP MARYLAND, from Baltimore, are hereby notified that she is THIS DAY discharging cargo at Pier

TO CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK OF

on or before the 5th day of each month will bear interest at 6 per cent. for that month, the sam

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE Railroad Company FIRST MORTGAGE, which mature January 1st, 1870, will be paid on presen-TRUSSES .- Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.

on the present Capital of this Bank, the same will be paid to the Stockholders on and after Monday, H. D. ALEXANDER, 3d proximo.

leton County, on the 10th day of January, 1870, for a final discharge as Administrator of said Es WM. S. MINUS. dec10 ftu1mo* ING claims against the Estate of H. F. STRO-

the past six months, the same will be paid on and after the 3d January next. By order.

FERRORS OF YOUTH. -A GENTLE-

ZO-TO REMOVE MOTH PATCHES.

FOT IF YOU WANT STRAW, MANIL-LA and all kinds of WRAPPING PAPEPS, go to EDWARD PERRY, No. 155 Meeting street, opposite Charleston Hotel, Charleston, S. C. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS

splendid Mair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridioulous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Per fumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York.

Lancaster County, S. C.

oct20 wamos