THE LATEST NEWS

BY MAIL. MEXICO.

Movement Among Mexican Refugees in Arizona.

APFAIRS IN BROWNSVILLE.

ENLISTMENT OF FEDERAL SOLDIERS.

Whereabouts of the Liberals.

From the Far West and Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO. January 4. Advices from Fort Yuma, Arizona, state that a large number of Mexican refugees are assembling Sonora.

Reinforced by the Cowpex Indians, nearly two town of Somerita and plundered the merchants exercise. in the most merciless manner.

The food at Fort Yuma was insufficient for the garrison. The snow storms had rendered the roads impassable. Prescott City was blockaded by snow, and the inhabitants were threatened with starvation.

The Emperor Maximilian has sent the empress of the French a Mexican medal of merit, in recholera hospitals of Paris.

A religious ceremony had been held at Guadaloupe Hidalgo on the 13th ultimo. Fifty thousand persons were present, mostly Indians. The emperor, Marshal Bazain and the minister of state also attended.

Affairs at Brownsville-Enlistment of Federal Soldiers.

Additional Brownsville accounts say General Crawford has plenty of funds, and his chief-of-

He is enlisting United States soldiers still in the United States service promising them their ment commander for the labor necessary. discharge as soon as it is necessary and can be forwarded.

There has been no interference as yet with this operation by the authorities. Recruiting offices are being opened in other parts of Tex-

One of the recruiting officers informed the Times' correspondent that a force was to come from New York. They are establishing a camp below Brownsville, with sufficent supplies. It is reported that General Logan and Lew.

Wallace are connected with the expedition which aims at Monteray. General Mejia is aware of General Crawford's

Later accounts state that Gen. Crawford has been commissioned general in the Mexican republican army, and it is thought will establish his headquarters in Monterev.

In Matamoros General Mejia has commenced barricading the streets, fearing an attack from Crawford's division.

American families are leaving Matamoros and coming to the American side, fearing an attack.

Whereabouts of the Liberals.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5. Information has been received here that the headquarters of the liberals or national forces of Mexico are twenty-two leagues from Vera Cruz. In the six eastern states the imperialists only oc-Mexico, and to the city of Osaca.

FROM SAN DOMINGO. Another and a Successful Revolution -- Extraordinary Instance of the "One Man

Further news has been received from San Domingo, reporting another insurrection there, under very peculiar circumstances. The last news was that Cabral had peaceably succeeded to Ple-

mentel. On the 16th of October a party of insurgents entered Azua and proclaimed Baez as president. A number of the people of the province of Selbo joined them, and they proceeded towards the capitol, with cries of "Long live Baez!" and "Death to Cabral!". They evidently had confederates in the government, the critical moment, a curious scene took place in the supteme congress, which was in session, deliberating on the question of the emission of paper money. A "mysteridenly, and despite of all protests exclaimed: the revolutio ary chief, who will be here in less than two hours." And then, raising his voice, hel exclaimed, "Long live General Baez, president of the Dominican republic!" As these words resounded through the hall, a scene of utter confusion ensued. The ministers abandoned their seats, and in terror sought protection in the houses of the French, Italian, and English con- fits, particularly for the succor of the poor, would suls. Cabral, however, appeared in public, and declared that if the popular voice and welfare his consent. The popular feeling now turned in what organization is better calculated to take favor of Cabral, and he retained power for several

weeks. congress soon appeared again. He proved to be an association in existence.) The theatre being P. A. Hurt, Capt. Skinner arrived here this after-General Pedro Guillermo, and managed so as to have himself appointed dictator, until Baes should arrive. An election was held on the 14th holidays, the public mind is beginning to crave of December by the constitutional assembly, unanimously appointing Buenaventura Baez president of the Dominican republic.

Cabral has accepted a military position under the government, of which Guillermo, the mysterious man, is the practical head.

Number of Men the State Furnished... President Johnson's Policy Sustained. Augusta, Mr., Jan. 4. Governor Cony was inaugurated to-day, and delivered his message to the legislature.

Referring to the military history of the state during the rebellion, he says that Maine furnished 71,558 men, being mor than ene-tenth of her population. Five regiments and one battalion of infantry still remain in the service. The records to reproduce he same. exhibit the fact that of the soldiers Maine furnished, 8,446 perished, either being slain in battle, or died of wounds received or disease con-

tracted in the service of the government. He believes that some testimonial is due to the memory of the dead, and equally to the more fortunate living, as broad as the authority of the state, in token of its appreciation and gratitude, and suggests that a monument be erected in honor of the former, and medals, with suitable inscriptions, be struck and furnished to the latter late number of the Newbern Times that a meet-

will not satisfy the public conscience, if the duty to take some measures for the relief of the poor

There is one thing which can and should be done, and that is to enact a law that no soldier of sober habits, incapacitated by injuries received in the discharge of his duty while in the military service, or his family, who shall require aid from any city or town, shall become paupers or subjected to any disability in consequence thereof.

The state expenditure for war purposes amounts to \$7,857,578. The amount advanced by cities and towns for aid to the families of soldiers to January 1, 1865, or provision made

He contends that the indebtedness of the states, including all their municipalities, occasioned by war expenses, should be assumed by the government of the United States.

The governor concludes by arguing at some length the present condition of national affairs. He takes ground in support of the president's policy for the return of the revolting states to their relations with the union, to the spirit and purpose of which conditions no loyal man, he says, would utter a dissent.

The restoration of the revolted states to the union upon any other basis than that of limiting the exercise of political rights to the actually loyal population, or the one which shall fail to secure the recognition of the colored race as freemen, having equal rights with the whites, or omits to provide for their moral and intellectual culture, so indispensable to the citizen of the free state, cannot be contemplated, except with the profoundest alarm.

The objection to investing the colored race with elective franchise, growing out of their ignorance, is one having great force, but applicable alike to the white man of the same intellectual in that territory preparatory to marching into condition. To obviate this, there may be a necessity for postponing their full invertiture with this right until they, in common with other ignorhundred of the Apaches had entered the Mexican ant persons, shall be fitted by education for its

The stimulus this would impart to the educational effort of both races would be of incalcula-

In the meantime, as a measure of security to the nation, the constitution of the union should be so amended as to limit the right of national representation to the legal number of suffrage in each state, and to define who shall be electors cognition of her noble example in visiting the in the states of president, vice president and representatives to the congress of the United

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5. The difficulty in New Orleans between the screw men and stevedores and the shipmasters has resulted in the former carrying their point for higher wages.

The government engineer sent here from Washington has arrived, and commenced an examinastaff, Col. A. F. Reed, is raising recruits at tion of the levees, with the view of repairing and rebuilding them at the war department's expense. He has authority to call on the depart-

J. D. Rean, who was arrested some time ago at Memphis, and taken to Washington on sus picion of being Surratt, and since detained for some time at Vicksburg, has been released. A rumor comes from Texas that Surratt escaped out of the country through that state.

There is excellent navigation on the Red river to Shreveport. About 3,000 bales of cotton are stored there, and the same quantity at Jefferson. It is rumored here that General Canby is to go to Washington as successor to General Thomas,

Adjutant General, resigned. The military authorities, it is expected, will soon turn over all of our banking institutions to bank of New Orleans have all been withdrawn.

Commodore Winslow has arrived per the steamer Champion. He succeeds Admiral Thatch- Agostini's store, charged with kicking a white er in command of the Gulf Squadron.

Arms for the Feniaus. Speech of General

New York, Jan. 5. The Express has a report that a building in Hudson street, Jersey City, is well stocked with all sorts of arms and ammunition for the Fenians. Front, between Market and Dock streets, charged General Sweeney, military head of the Fenian with an attack on the police, was sentenced to Brotherhood, visited the Fenian Congress by in- be fined \$10, to be imprisoned for one week, and vitation to-day, and was enthusiastically received. then to be released on bail of \$200, for his ap-The general made a brief speech to the effect pearance at court. cupy the military position from Vera Cruz to that he would endorse any measure calculated to unite the brotherhood, and inaugurate at once the movement for Irish independence.

The Plot to Destroy New York. In New York, on Wednesday, proceedings in the case of Robert Martin, charged with implication in the rebel plot of 1864 to destroy the city by fire, and recently surrendered by the military to the civil authorities, were commenced before United States commissioner Osborn. The testimony was taken of B. H. McDonald and Jacob C. Martin, giving a statement of the movements of the accused about the time of the attempted execution of the plot, and containing allusions to the famous black valises which figured so conspicuously in it, after which the investigation was adjourned.

A Case of Conscience and the Test Oath. A clergyman, writing from Texas to the Postoffice Department concerning a contract for carrying the mails, says he contributed in no way te be hereafter entirely unfit for use. The neous man" armed with a cutlass, entered sud- to the confederate cause except to pray for its gro's skull was unbroken, while the stout oaken success, and is in doubt whether, on that account, "General Cabral, are you in favor of peace?" he can conscientiously take the test oath; "but," "With all my heart," was the reply. "Well, he adds, "as my prayers were not answered, I then," said the stranger, "I am an emmissary of think they should not be considered as 'aid and comfort' given to the enemy."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

PUPLIC LECTURES .- At this time, when money is so much needed for public charities and beneit not be well to establish in Wilmington, a sysin hand such a matter, than that of the Wilming-The mysterious man who had frightened the ton Library Association, (if there is indeed such closed, and public and private amusements of all kinds having become less with the departure of something intellectual by which it can be satisprobable success, the organization of a system delive.ed. The late distinguished arrival, Mr. Davis, was formerly we think a member of the Library Association, and probably is so now, and on Friday next, her regular day for leaving we do not doubt, would accept without hesita-Message of the Governor of Maine. The tion, an invitation to address the community, and deliver the opening address before the Association. A year or two before the war, this system of public lectures was adopted, and once a week for many weeks the elite of the city crowded to the Theatre to hear those addresses. Mr. Davis appeared as one of the lecturers of the season, our city for the purpose of transacting the above and we have not yet forgotten the pleasure we kinds of business. These gentlemen are from experienced while he spoke from his theme "The good old times." Possibly he may consent

We offer these remarks to the gentlemen of the Association, and to the community generally. hoping that they may be acted upon. The course proposed will certainly afford much pleasure to our citizens, and at the same time, if a moderate price of admission be charged, prove a means of raising funds for charitable purposes.

REMEMBER THE POOR .- We see it stated in a who have been honorably discharged. But this ing of citizens will be held in that place shortly not possessed of any other.

of that community, during the coming winter months. The call for the meeting is subscribed by some eight or ten of the leading citizens of

that place, and, judging from that fact, bids fair to produce some results of importance. This is a movement made in the right direction, and one that once started will probably roll on to a successful issue.

We would respectfully suggest to our own citizens here in Wilmington, that a similar attempt be made here, and that some means be at once adopted by the charitable to relieve the numerous cases of distress and destitution that abound in our midst. Wilmington, although larger and wealthier than Newbern, has a smaller proportion, we believe, of poor in her limits, than any other city of her size in the southern country. Yet she has a goodly number, and this number must surely have suffered much during the present unexpected cold weather, and it is surely the duty of those who have been blessed with something like an abundance by a kind Providence to make some efforts toward allaying the distress of the poorer classes of the community. They call upon us all as men and brothers, and surely, as HE ENDORSES THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY. men and brothers, we should do what we can toward allaying their distress. The chances of life have placed them lower in the scale of affluence than others; it is not their fault, and those who can should certainly make every effort to assist them. We respectfully submit these remarks to the more charitable portion of our community, hoping that some action may be taken in this matter, and that at an early day.

To Wood Getters .- To those of our country friends who may have wood on their lands, convenient to the market, whether cut or uncut, we would say earnestly hurry it up by all means, and bring it here, and you will get good prices for it in greenbacks. The present cold snap of weather came upon us very unexpectedly, and in the matter of fuel we were totally unprepared for it. The small stock on hand has become almost completely exhausted. The &c., stock of small dealers had in fact entirely given out, and only one lot remained on hand, and that was in the possession of a large dealer, who finding himself alone in the market, very considerately raised the price about one hundred per cent. on its original valuation. For this act of kindness on his part, a public meeting should be held, and resolutions expressive of the deep sense wood, our country friends, and make haste too to get it here before this cold weather has passed. You will have plenty of competition from buyers, and we doubt not will soon return home rejoicing, well satisfied with the result of your la-

MAYOR'S COURT, TUESDAY JAN. 9 .- A negro named Sandy Jones, arrested at a store kept by Emanuel Nunn, in the New Town district, charged with an attempt to steal, was discharged for want of sufficient evidence to convict him.

Horace Davis, also colored, was arrested at the Gas House, charged with stealing wood. In the absence of some witnesses who had been summoned for his defence, he was sent to the guard house to await their appearance. A negro boy named Bill Hyson, arrested on Market, between Fourth and Fifth streets, charged with stealing bacon, was committed for further

examination. Two negro boys, General Hawley Barine and their regular directors, and those in liquidation James Lucas, arrested at the Seaman's Home, having ceased, obedience to the laws was the need. Repudiation, in any form, or under any to the civil authorities. The suits against the charged with stealing, were sent back to cell to await further investigation. Geo. Thomas, another negro, arrested at Mr.

> child, without cause therefor, was fined \$2 and sent to prison for two days. A negro boy named Bill Nixon, arrested near

with stealing money, was committed to the cell dent was in accord with Congress. until further orders. Charles Corcoran, a negro man, arrested on

CLUBS ARE TRUMPS .- On Monday night last, about 8 o'clock, a difficulty occurred in the alley running in the rear of our office, between Mr. Wm Pickett, one of our city policemen, and a Mexico excepting the republic presided over by the latter, although possessing the advantage in point of weapons, (he being armed with a knife and the policeman with a club,) was considerably worsted. Corcoran commenced the difficulty by abusing and cursing the police, and when Pickett attempted to arrest him, struck at him, first with his fist, and afterwards with his knife. Pickett parried the first blow, and before the second could reach him, struck his opponent a tremento the ground. Other policemen having arrived, the prisoner was secured and carried off to the cell. On examining the club by which the negro was struck, it was found to be split so badly as some action in regard to the crew. cudgel was shivered! Verily, clubs are trumps

DETENTION OF TRAINS .- The W. & W. R. R. train from this place going north broke down on Monday one mile beyond Enfield. This, together with the destruction of a culvert near Weldon prevented the departure from that place on Monday of the usual mail train due south. We have been informed by Col. S. L. Fremont, superintendent of the road, that a train left Weldon vesterday afternoon, and will arrive here this morndemanded the rule of Baez he would gladly give tem for a regular course of public lectures? And sioned by the falling of the culvert, or the break- The Message of the Goving. No serious accident of any kind was occaing down of the train.

in Pickett's hands.

ACCIDENT TO STEAMER HURT .- The steamer noon from Favetteville, somewhat bruised by an unsuccessful encounter with the river banks In endeavoring to round a sharp point near the the wind, and in spite of all exertions to the conby which lecturers may be obtained, and lectures trary, she was forced against the banks. The injury however, is not considered very severe, and she is expected to make her usual return trip THE EQUALITY OF THE RACES DE-

> A NEW COMMISSION HOUSE .- Special attention is called to a card in our advertising columns, of Dunbar, Fairly & Co., Factors and Commission Merchants, who have established themselves in sections of country bordering on this place, part of them being from Richmond Co., and the other part from South Carolina. They are all of them well known in this place as gentlemen of business and enterprise, and we predict for them a successful career in our midst.

> ASHORE.—It was reported here yesterday afternoon by an arrival from below, that a schoon er, name unknown, was ashore on the beach near new Inlet Bar. We could ascertain no fur-

BY TELEGRAPH. CONGRESS.

SUMNER DOWN ON KIDNAPPERS

The Practice said to be in Operation in Alabama.

A BILL FOR THE INCREASE OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

Speech of Mr. Voorhees.

REPLY OF

A Report from the President on Mexican Affairs.

MR. BINGHAM.

FROM EUROPE.

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. ADAMS AND LORD CLARENDON.

The English Press on Grant's ed in, all rights of manhood. It is a matter of refood to be given, that if the laborer abandon the &c.,

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. In the Senate Mr. Sumner offered a resolution to protect freedmen from being kidnapped and carof the community be adopted, thanking him for ry. He read a letter from persons in Alabama support of the rebellion, and affirming the saried to Cuba and Brazil, there to be held in slavethat federal officers were among the guilty parties. He moved that the committee on judiciary ing representation in congress upon the basis of be directed to inquire whether any further legis-

> Mr. Davis had no doubt that the yankees were opening the slave trade.

The resolution was adopted. Mr. Wilson gave notice that he would call up his bill on Wednesday to increase and fix the

number of men in the regular army. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, made a speech endorsing the president's policy of restoration and combatting the evils of Stevens' theory that the southern states by the act of war had ceased to exist. He contended that, war ward to support the government in its time of only guarantee to representation, and in conclusion expressed himself against the decision of protection to domestic manufactures.

Mr. Bingham replied to Voorhees, declaring the country; and, with full confidence in their the importance of the subject to the general that the sentiments he uttered were such as kept wisdom and judgment, the people await their the corner of Market and Second streets, charged alive the rebellion, and asserting that the presi-

General News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. The president transmitted a report to the House of Representatives to-day, in response to a resolution of that body relative to Mexican affairs. They embrace much diplomatic correspondence on the subject, and are mainly to the effect of the indisposition on the part of the Uni-Juarez, with which we have so long been on terms of amity and friendship.

Foreign News. HALIFAX, Jan. 9.

The Canada arrived from Queenstown with Liverpool dates to the 24th.

The correspondence between Mr. Adams and dous blow on the head with his club, felling him Lord Clarendon is published. The former suggested that when the Shenandoah arrived at Liverpool the British government should have taken A squad of them visited the town of Beaufort a

Clarendon states that the crew were all foreign, no British subjects being on board.

The Fenian trials and convictions continue. The Globe highly eulogizes General Grant's report, as an able, clear and modest document, and says it does full justice to his opponents.

BY MAIL.

RADICALISM RAMPANT.

ernor of Wisconsin.

HOWL FOR MORE BLOOD.

fied and amused. We therefore suggest as a very mouth of Black river, her head was turned by MORE CONSTITUTIONAL RE-QUIREMENTS CALLED FOR.

MANDED. &c.,

Madison, Wis., Jan. 1. This evening the new stato officers were sworn

Governor Fairchild, in his inaugural, says: With the return of peace much of responsibility and care has passed away. The people of this state will ever remember with pride that they nobly answered the calls of the general government for men; over ninety thousand of Wisconsin's sons went to the front. With the close of the civil war all dangers have not been averted, nor have all responsibilities ceased. Great political problems remain unsolved, and their solution requires, not only the exercise of the calmest judgment dence until two weeks past. He was sixty-six traveler. and the purest discrimination of our greatest pub- years of age. lic men, but also earnest thought, unwearied efforts and honest purpose of all intelligent citizens of the republic. Two great and important ques-

the people of the south, and vigorously main- tarrying a fe tained by their arms for more than four years, man of the bride has been forever decided against them, and from eventually the depart this judgment, obtained by the union army at the tleman was duly noticed point of the bayonet, there can be no appeal. bridegroom had been ousted in the affection

majesty of the law, and on bended knees ask parseilles police in the Egyptian capital, and are don for their crime. The verdict of the American people is, that any attempt to right fencied or real grievances, by force of arms, is treason.

Governor Marvin on Contracts for Labor. highest judicial tribunal in the land shall give dress of Provisional Governor Marvin, of charge of that high crime, in accordance with

It is all-important to the successful cultivation law, of the chief representative of the rebellion—the man who stood before the able to rely at all times upon having a sufficient world as the acknowledged leader of traitors. Not until Jefferson Davis shall have been tried, gather the crop, and this takes nearly or quite convicted and hung for treason, and the fact that treason is a crime, which cannot be committed with impunity, shall have thus been fully demonstrated, will te American people be content. The American people have demonstrated that the Union is one and indivisible—that its people of whatever race, or services are most needed. The ordinary remecolor, shall be forever free. It now devolves upon us to see to it that freedom so established formance of a contract to labor afford him no shall be something more than mere name; it security, for the laborer, as a general thing, has must be so broad and comprehensive as to include within its priveleges and rights all races upon under an execution. It seems that some and colors, and must be so guarded by, and remedy ought to be provided by the legislature hedged in with constitutional enactments, that in such cases. What that remedy ought to be no person, not even the highest in the land, can, may tax the ingenuity of the legislature to dewith impunity, trample upon the sacred national rights of the humblest citizen, whatever may be that citizen's creed or color. Special enactments wise for the legislature to provide, by law, that must be passed for the benefit of the freedman, where a laborer has entered into a contract in to protect him against the oppression of his late writing, before the judge of probate or a justice master. He should be admitted upon the witness stand and in the jury box, and be made to year, for wages or a part of the crop, and the feel that he is a man invested with, and protectgret that citizens of our own state should have service of his employer, or is absent therefrom denied colored people in our midst the right of two days without the leave of his employer, or suffrage. Time will yet modify their opinions. fails without just cause in other important partic-This privilege, sooner or later, will be extended plars to perform his part of the contract, that to that class. In reconstructing the states lately then he may be arrested by the proper tribunal, in rebellion, it seems both necessary and proper and on a hearing of the case, be sentenced to that ample evidence be required upon their part, labor during the unexpired term, without pay, that they are disposed to yield a ready and wil- upon the highways, in a government workshop, ling obedience to the constitution and the laws. or upon a government plantation to be rented or Each state ought also to be required to ratify bought either by the state or by the different credness of the national debt; also declaring all

ordinances of secession null and void; apportionthe number of voters in each state. With these conditions faithfully carried out, tory address before the legislature to-day, in lation is needed to prevent the revival of the and with the necessary congressional enactments which he advances the opinion that the governfor the full protection of the union men, white ment of the United States ought to require the and black, the people will be glad to admit those people of those states lately in rebellion to reform states into full communion with the union, and their constitutions: first, guaranteeing to the welcome them with open arms. One of the great- people of color, now the wards of the nation, est evils inflicted upon the country by the war is their civil rights as men and women on equality the immense national debt. The faith of the with the white population, by amendments irregovernment is pledged for its payment; it must pealable in terms. Second, by regulating the and will be paid, principal and interest. The elective franchise according to certain laws of national honor is at stake, and people who created universal application, and not by rules merely the debt, in their almost superhuman efforts to arbitrary. Third, by annulling the ordinance of maintain a free government, have not only power secession. Fourth, disavowing the confederate but the will and integrity to fulfill their obliga- debt, and fifth, by ratifying the entire slavery tions to the fullest extent. It would have been amendment of the U. S. constitution by their better to have failed in the contest, and been legislatures. And he would have all these quesblotted entirely from the face of the earth, than, tions, save the fifth proposition, which is regulabeing successful disgrace ourselves by volnntari- ted by the federal constitution, put to a vote of ly ignoring the claims of those who came for- the people themselves. circumstances, is one of the greatest of national evils and the worst of national sins. The pewer is in the hands of the president and congress to cising the commercial and financial oracles of make victory, so dearly won, a lasting benefit to the north to a degree that shows they appreciate

A Terrible Outrage. We learn that on Thursday last a party of negro soldiers visited the house of a Mrs. Freeman, about a mile distant from the Arsenalin our neighboring city of Augusta, and insulted her grossly. They were warned off by the appearance of her will practically do more toward "reconstructing" son with arms in his hands, but returning early. the south and restoring health to the whole union in the evening with reinforcements assaulted the than . If the cross-firing and augmentation of all premises and endeavored to destroy all of her the mere talking politicians put together." furniture and fire the house. They we only com- The cry is heartily echoed by the northern pelled to desist after four of their number had press generally, and the hope is expressed that been killed and three wounded by the inmates of the mereantile, manufacturing and financial inted States to recognize any other government in the house. The Chronicle and Sentinel, in com- terests will admonish congress of the need of domenting upon the above, gives a graphic account ing something without delay. - Charleston Daily of the reign of crime in that city, and adds that | News. Augusta, once one of the most law-abiding

cities in the south, is now so thoroughly infested with robbers and villains of so desperate a character that a person is unsafe even within the quiet of his own domicil after the shades of night have fallen .- Charleston Courier, Jan. 4.

Outrages at Beaufort.

We learn that the colored troops at Beaufort, in this state, have recently been guilty of shocking outrages in the neighborhood of that place. few days since, violated the police laws, were arrested by Mayor Duncan, and sent to fort Macon in charge of some of the town police. When the and most venturesome of the boys; the others police officers reached the fort they were threatened by the colored troops, disarmed, and thus allowed to return to the town. Some of the negro soldiers, we learn, threatened to turn the cannon of the fort on the town of Beaufort.

But this is not half. A few days since a squad of these soldiers went to the house of a white citizen not far from the fort, and while the man of the house and his wife were held, they ravished their daughter, a girl of fifteen years of age. Another squad went to another house and attempted a rape on a child of ten years of age. We learn that four of these devils will be identified. Let them be shot immediately. They ought to be burnt at the stake for this horrid

We trust these colored troops will at once be removed from Beaufort, and regular white troops Colfax expressed a wish that President Young put in their place. One company of white regulars would be ample for both Beaufort and Morehead City.-Raleigh Standard, Jan. 5.

Homicide.

At an early hour on Monday morning a party mon born and bred, and the husband of four of five men, who had been out to inaugurate the wives, and, what may seem strange, my mission New Year, entered the lager beer saloon, 149 here is one of love, to transplant a flower from Messerole street, Williamsburg, N. Y., and called this sterile (morally) latitude to bloom and flourfor drinks. The barkeeper, perceiving that they ish in our happy home. We have no wish to be had been indulging in strong drink rather freely, admitted into your "union"—nor do we wish, at refused to comply with their demands, when one one fell swoop, to be divorced from our wives of the party, named John Shurdoft, who had a and families. It seems to me it would be wise loaded musket in his hand, levelled it at the bar- to let us Mormons alone, and devote your moral keeper, pulled the trigger and shot him through lectures to a community where a man or woman the heart, causing instant death. The party then | can marry and be divorced three times in as many escaped, but were subsequently arrested by the years. police. The murdered man was named John Welchner, and was 22 years of age.

Death of the Founder of the New York

NEW YORK, January 4. General Hullock, founder and for many years France, Italy, Russia, Egypt, the Holy land, and the proprietor of the New York Journal of Com- in fact all countries of special interest in Europe, merce, died at his residence in this city at half- Asia and Africa will be briefly visited. One hunpast nine o'clock this evening. He had been suf- dred excursionists at \$2,500 apiece will be taken. fering from a complication of disorders for the The proposed trip, as ordinarily made, would last six months, but was not confined to his resi- consume two years and \$7,000 in gold for a single

Conjugal Infelicity and Murder

ther particulars than this, as our informants were tions are already determined by the late war. at Marseilles with his bride, with the avowed ob- married. They ran away from their children, at Marseilles with his bride, with the avowed ob- married. The right of secession, so strenuously claimed by ject of making a pleasure trip to Egypt. After who opposed the match.—Charlotte Democrat.

The national unity has been fully demonstrated, his bride by his companion, who embarked with and the national honor fully vindicated by the her on bis friend's ticket in the steamer Alexanand the national nonor runy vindicated by the armed power of the government. Those who dria, while the unfortunate husband was found sought to divide and destroy the country have murdered in the river. His rival and assassin been compelled to bow their heads before the with his paramour, were overtaken by the Mar-

support of the rebellion, and affirming the sa- discipline as may be found to be necessary.

From Boston,

Governor Andrew delivered a lengthy valedic-Boston, Jan. 4.

A National Cotton Convention.

The question of how most effectually to revive the cotton culture of the south is just now exerprosperity of the country. A national cotten convention is strongly insisted upon by the New York Mercantile Journal of a late date. It says: "Let us then have, in this city, or some other leading centre of commerce accessible to the whole nation, an assemblage of such business knowledge, tact and acumen as this momentous subject demands; and, if properly and wisely conducted,

Ingenious Roguery. The New York Evening Post says: The young vagabonds who infest this city, and particularly the docks, and who live mainly by stealing, have found a new field for their operations. They go about the streets in parties with little canvass bags, and steal cotton in small quantities from bales or other packages in which it is confined, or from the heaps of cotton which are to be assorted and rebaled. The gangs are organized and are divided into stealers and carriers, and they work according to a system which they have devised. The stealers are usally the shrewdest carry the bags into which the cotton is put though when the parties set out on their thieving excursions, they all steal. When the amount of the cotton secured becomes so considerable as to attract attention, the boys separate; and after the stealers have their hands and pockets full of the cotton, they retire and empty it into the bags. It is said the boys sell the cotton for twenty-five

A Mormon on the Moral Matrimonial Situ-A Mormon, who has arrived in Chicago for the surpose of marrying his fifth wife, writes the folowing curious note to the Tribune of that city :

cents a pound.

Editors Chicago Tribune . On my visit to Chicago. I noticed an article in the Tribune in regard to Utah. That Speaker might have a "revelation prohibiting polygamy" is to me a matter of some doubt. On the contrary, I have reason to know that Speaker Colfax eloquently expressed his gratitude at the domestic happiness of our community. I am a Mor-

ABRAHAM WELLES.

Grand Excursion. A great ten months' excursion is planed to leave New York in May in a first class steamer chartered for that purpose. England, Ireland,

Mrs. Sarah J. Holmes, aged sixty-four, and Esquire Larkin, aged sixty-eight, residing near The son of a lawyer of Dijon recently arrived Birney in this state, recently ran away and got