

There was a very interesting newly-married couple called Mr. and Mrs. Riddle. Mrs. Riddle had waited for him for eight years, and the poor man was frantic at the prospect of losing his young wife. A Mrs. Mobile, another young married woman, behaved with great heroism at the wreck. At all times a merry, laughing creature, and kind to every one, she tried hard to save the lives of some of the children, but without success. She was heard to ask, "Is there no hope?" "None?" Then throwing her arms around her husband's neck, she said, "I will die with you."

To return to the island. Next day Walter Smith, the sailmaker, and Mike O'Reardon, an A. B., brought me a suit of manly garments—Mike giving me the shirt from his back. Trousers, my flannel petticoat, and a "monkey jacket" completed my outfit; but either the trousers were curiously made or else I was, for we did not get on well together. I kept them though, and they were most useful to Charlie afterwards.

I will now only give you a few incidents of our island life, as Charlie is writing a full account, which you will receive with this letter. I was very near death several times; had it not been for Charlie's constant care and tenderness I should really have gone—it was such a long time of suffering and endurance. The eggs saved my life twice, and there was a little of the famous "Redheart rum" put away for the use of the sick by Mr. Peters, which did me incalculable good. I felt I could not last long. One morning, the 21st of January, I awoke quite cheerful and bright, saying, "Charlie, I've seen the ship" (we never dreamed of any but the one that was to take us off). In the afternoon, as Charlie went out of our little "shanty," he shouted, "Sail, Ho!" and immediately ran towards the flagstaff. I sank on my knees at the entrance, and wept tears of joy. Soon I saw the ship turn towards our island, and then I began to prepare. Charlie came back to give me one or two articles of his apparel, that I might look somewhat more respectable, for my wardrobe was reduced to a flannel shirt and petticoat much the worse for wear and (what I considered very grand) the polonaise you bought me—everything as well as myself black, greasy, and smelling horribly fishy, though we did not notice it at the time. What moments of delight were these! We first hurried to one side of the island, then to another, scrambling over rocks, holes and slime—no easy matter. At last we arrived at our old landing place. I could get down to a certain part of the rock in safety, but from there I had to be lowered into the boat in a "bowline." To the uninitiated this bowline looks a very carelessly-made knot, but it is strong notwithstanding.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

By Telegraph.

AMERICAN.

NEW ORLEANS, 18.—Before the House investigating committee John Young testified that he was a lawyer and a conservative democrat. Over one hundred negroes voted the democratic electoral ticket last election at Vidalia, and 156 the state ticket. The negroes feared to vote the democratic ticket unless the democratic whites guaranteed them protection. This was the case in Vidalia. It was the general talk among the negroes that every negro democrat ought to be killed, be deserted and abused by his wife, etc. The republicans have a large majority in Concordia. He knew of no violence to negro democrats only threats. Dave Young and a number of other republicans are under indictment for stealing \$31,000 of public school money, obtained as trustees. All means were used to make democrats vote the republican ticket except violence. The supervisor of registration made out two returns, one including all the polls, and the second excluding polls two, three and four, where protests were made. Witness made some of those protests. Those polls were largely republican.

I, Floyd King, of Concordia parish, testified that he saw no violence at Vidalia, but threats, and one colored democrat having a republican ticket thrust on him.

There was general fear among the colored men that if they voted the democratic ticket they must suffer. Thomas Dawson, colored, of Concordia, had heard many threats against the negro democrats. He would not have voted the democratic ticket but for the protection of the whites.

E. C. Whitney, New Orleans correspondent of the New York Herald, testified to an interview with James Anderson, supervisor of East Feliciana, in which the latter said if the democrats would guarantee him a situation he would expose everything intimidating. It would assist the democratic party.

Other witnesses testified to threats, but no intimidation against the democratic negroes.

Gov. Wells said, to-night, that he would refuse to give his reasons for throwing out the votes of any poll or parish.

Ex-Governor Wickliffe, of West Feliciana, testified that over 1,000 negroes in the parish voted the democratic ticket enthusiastically and voluntarily. The relations of whites and blacks were becoming more friendly. He promised the negroes that if the democrats carried the election and refused to carry out their promises, he would become a republican at the next campaign. He thought there was intimidation of colored democrats by republicans. He addressed large audiences of colored men and had been attentively heard, and solicited by them to speak again.

Cross-examined—There were regulators in the parishes organized to punish those thieves and stop petty pilfering. West, the democratic candidate for sheriff, was assassinated by an unknown man.

WASHINGTON, 18.

The report of the Sioux commission has been received here. It details the investigation into the late Sioux war, and finds that the Indians were greatly wronged, that they were justified in their outbreak by the repeated violation of all the treaties. It is an interesting commentary on the Government's treatment of the Indian question.

Battery G, Second Artillery, recently on duty at Forts Reno and Sill, Indian Territory, arrived here to-day, and immediately proceeded to quarters at the arsenal, where two more companies are expected by next Friday.

NEW YORK, 18.—Veltman, charged with forgery, who arrived here, to-day, from Canada, in custody, was surrendered by the Canadian authorities under the extradition treaty.

The Times Columbian, S. C., special says the committee, to-day, took testimony introduced by republicans, showing why no regular return was made from the Robbins precinct, Barnwell county, which polled over 1,305 republican majority, and which was not counted by the State canvassing board. It was proved that the building where the polls were held was fired into by the democrats and the voting broken up. One of the bullets grazed the head of one of the managers. It was shown why no polls were held at Canaan Fair, a precinct in Hale county; one of the managers, David Mixon, on going to Blockville to get the ballot box, found the following anonymous letter:

"To Mr. David Mixon:

"You had better not go to the voting precinct of Canaan Fair, as we have heard that there would be no soldiers there, and we intend to carry that box or kill you and the other man. So, as a friend, I warn you to stay away from there. Take heed what I say.

"Your friend, JUDAS."

A similar condition of things was proved to exist in Millet's precinct. The managers state that the leaders engaged in intimidation and violence in that precinct were from Georgia.

The following correspondence passed between Hampton and Gov. Chamberlain, to-day:

"Rooms of Executive Dept.,

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 18.

"To D. H. Chamberlain, Esq.:

"Sir—Having been legally elected and duly inaugurated Governor of South Carolina, I call upon you to deliver forthwith, into my possession, the great seal of the State, the State House, offices, appurtenances, &c.

"Very respectfully your obedient servant,

"(Signed) WADE HAMPTON,

Gov. S. C."

"Rooms of Executive Dept.,

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 18.

"To Wade Hampton, Esq.:

"Dear Sir—Your note, demanding the seal of the State, offices, appurtenances, &c., received. Being the legally elected and duly qualified governor of this State, I see no reason why your demand should be complied with.

"(Signed) D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,

Governor S. C."

The World's Washington special says there are no divisions among the democrats here, to-day, while the same cannot be said of the republicans. Lamar, when asked by a friend why he had not given a prompt denial to the statement that he was seeking a cabinet position under Hayes or had been offered such a position as the price of his influence, said he had been subjected to attacks of this kind ever since he had been in public life, and he did not think it worth his while to run about contradicting them, and that he was only surprised that such rumors should have found any credence among his friends. With regard to the proffer of a seat in the cabinet, on the part of Hayes, he said no such tender had been made, and that if it should be he would decline to receive it. If any proposition should be made to him from that quarter with regard to the settlement of the presidential question, he should at once submit it to the caucus of the party. It is evident now that the radicals have been deluding themselves with the belief that they could alienate the Southern democrats from their northern allies, and thus make Hayes' usurpation programme more certain of success. They have utterly failed in this.

The views of the President, submitted in course of conversation yesterday, excited a great deal of comment here, especially that portion wherein he claims the right to call out the State militia adjacent to the scene of domestic violence under the act of 1793. The democratic members look upon the act as obsolete, and say that it was ignored during the war when the militia was called out through the machinery of the State.

In the conversation, as published, it was not intended to represent the President as saying that he should hand over the reins of authority to the President declared elected by the President of the Senate in the sense that he thought the latter should count as well as declare the vote. He protested that he left the question of the count to Congress, and had no opinion of his own upon it.

The Herald's Tallahassee special says as the House subcommittee left the depot yesterday, in the train for Monticello, two large rocks were thrown through the glass windows of the car. This is supposed to have been done by two negroes who were seen hurrying into the woods.

The Herald's Columbia special says Hampton is proceeding to establish his government. He is determined it shall not end in a fizzle as McEnery's did in Louisiana. He has ample assurance from the property holders in the State and from the banks that all the funds he requires to carry on the government will be forthcoming, to be hereafter paid when the legal legislature passes the tax bill. A significant fact as to the stability of Hampton's government is found in the receipt of letters here from the northern bondholders of the State, who are anxious that Hampton should be recognized, as then they would be sure of the interest on their bonds, while they are satisfied of the inability of Chamberlain's government to collect the taxes, and consequently their bonds would become worthless. It is anticipated that the first clash of the conflict between the two governments will probably originate with the county officials appointed by the respective governors. Chamberlain has already attempted to remove certain trial justices and appointed others in their places, but the incumbents persistently refuse to acknowledge their pretended successors. In this way a clash is possible at any moment.

CHICAGO, 18.—The Tribune's Washington special says Senator Morton said, in response to friends, that his Indianapolis trip was on private business requiring his personal attention. He learned enough to satisfy him that the democratic gathering in Indianapolis on January 8th is intended as a menace of the Indiana democracy who wish to declare that they will not submit to any result not involving the inauguration of Tilden. Republicans informed him that secret societies had been organized in the State, and the members pledged to resist

forcibly the authority of Hayes if inaugurated. He criticizes severely Hendricks for apparently seeking to inflame the feelings of the party instead of wisely counselling submission to the law.

TALLAHASSEE, 18.—The congressional committee has been at work to-day.

The House committee had before it eighteen negroes whose names were on the poll list at Richardson's precinct, Leon county, as having voted there, who swore that they did not vote there, and were not at the precinct all day. There were votes in the ballot box to accord with these names. The committee will summon other witnesses to-morrow. The introduction of colored witnesses to-day, and their testimony created quite a sensation.

WASHINGTON, 19.—Genl. Crook, in his annual report, says the miners in the Black Hills did not violate the Sioux treaty until the Indians had ceased to regard it. He also calls attention to the fact that his command, less than 1,000 men, fought and defeated Sitting Bull's band on the Rosebud a week before the Custer disaster. He thinks the Government has treated the Sioux with unparalleled liberality, which they have repaid by raids along the borders of the reservations.

The statement that Mr. Orton has been served with a subpoena to appear in New Orleans on the 28th inst., with copies of the telegrams sent by Secretary Chandler and others, is incorrect. Up to 12 o'clock to-day, no notice had been served upon him and there is no certainty that one will be.

NEW YORK, 19.—The House committee on election frauds continued its session to-day. MacDougall offered a resolution asking that subpoenas, duces tecum, be issued to the president of the Western Union Telegraph Co., requiring the production of all telegrams sent or received through their offices, in relation to the late election, by A. R. Hewitt, D. Magone, Fernando Wood, John Morrissey, John Kelly, S. M. Weed and W. D. Pelton. The chairman said he could not entertain the resolution in its present shape, as they were only empowered to inquire as to the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Philadelphia.

On motion of Waddell, a substitute was adopted, the republicans voting against it. It provides that subpoenas be issued requiring the President or other officials of the W. U. and A. and P. Tel. Cos., to produce all the telegrams sent and received by the same parties relating to fraudulent registration and fraudulent voting at the election of the presidential electors or members of Congress.

The House appropriations committee have completed the consular appropriation bill. It appropriates \$1,135,000. About \$40,000 less than last session's bill, the reduction being in the pay and expenses of the consulates. The bill makes no changes of ministers or their salaries or consulates.

NEW ORLEANS, 19.—The House investigating committee recalled Wickliffe, who was cross-examined by Hurlbut. He said the organization of regulators was gotten up when I was in Kentucky. I don't know anything about the constitution or mode of procedure of the organization. Had a conversation with Col. Powers, who was in command of it; don't know who succeeded him; don't know of its existence since this campaign was opened; have no knowledge of armed bodies of men moving about over parishes at night; think the change of the vote of West Feliciana parish due to the interest taken by the whites and the arguments used by them, promising just and economical administration; the proper application of the school fund in the event of the democratic success; know of no threats of discharge or anything of that sort being used; received circulars from Col. Patton, chairman of the democratic State committee, in which he said, "You cannot convince a negro by reason, but may by positive statements often repeated." Witness did not agree with the views of Col. Patton. He found negroes readily convinced by argument. He employed no other means to influence them to vote the democratic ticket.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—A private dispatch via Fort Yuma says the Colorado River Steam Navigation Company's steamer Montana, plying between here and Mexican ports, was burned off Cape Harrow, in the Gulf of California. The

passengers and crew were saved. The vessel is a total loss.

Villagrana, the late governor of Lower California, deposed by the revolutionists, is now in this city. He refuses to state the object of his mission; but it is reported that the Mexicans here, loyal to his government, will be appealed to to contribute men and money to aid in recovering the national government on the frontiers. It is also stated that Villagrana will leave on the next steamer for Mazatlan to seek the aid of Gen. Arce for suppressing the revolutionists in Lower California.

A San Diego dispatch says Senor Leon, secretary of Gov. Villagrana, arrived this morning. He reports a reign of terror throughout the frontier. Many families are coming over the line with their effects. Moreno has levied a direct tax of \$24,000 on the people for the support of his government.

FOREIGN.

COPENHAGEN, 18.—The final debate in the Rigsdag, on the finance bill, occurred to-day. The speakers were virulent and abounded in personal recriminations. The select committee to whom the bill was referred, had stricken out or largely reduced every item demanded by the government, and had incorporated personal insults against several ministers. The radicals have a large majority in the Chamber. The Government journals advise the King to close the session, which would be the third dissolution since this agitation commenced, and provide for the state expenses by means of provisional grants under his signature in council. The radicals urge resistance to the collection of taxes, if necessary, by force. The situation is the most critical since 1848.

RIPLEY, Ont., 18.—The dwelling of R. McInnis, Huron County, was burned this morning; four children perished in the flames.

WINNIPEG, 18.—Recent Toronto specials concerning the ravages of small-pox, near Lake Winnipeg, grossly misrepresent the situation. The Icelandic settlement is isolated, and in a population of 2,500 Icelanders and 300 Indians there have been only 80 deaths, and but five deaths in the last two weeks. For a month past there has been a strict quarantine of the infested districts. No panic or interruption of trade.

LONDON, 18.—A terrible colliery explosion occurred, to-day, in South Wales, in the company's pit near Newport. Seven bodies have been recovered, and many of the miners, taken out alive, are seriously, and some fatally, injured.

PARIS, 19.—Minister Washburne has presented President Grant's apologies to the Duke de Cazes, minister of foreign affairs, for the arrest, at Philadelphia, of Captain Aury, the naval attaché of the French legation at Washington, and delegate of the French commissioners to the centennial exhibition, at the instance of one of the exhibition policemen.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 19.—Midhat Pasha has been appointed Grand Vizier in place of Mohammed Ruchdi Pasha, dismissed.

HAVANA, 19.—The following is the report of the principal actions between the Spaniards and insurgents: In the jurisdiction of Santa Clara the Spaniards destroyed three salt pits and sixty-three huts belonging to the insurgents, killing six of the latter. In the jurisdiction of Santiago the Spanish column of troops, with 100 cavalry, defeated a party of 600 insurgents, and dispersed them, killing twenty-seven men and capturing thirty-five horses and ten mules. The loss of the Spaniards was 12 soldiers, and three officers killed, and twenty-six wounded. The many troops which have arrived from Spain are said to be distributed over the various counties in such a manner that they can be in immediate contact with each other, whilst the various columns are in constant movement, relieving each other continually.

By this time every loving wife in the land is looking around after a Christmas present for her husband, with the understanding that the merchant is to send his bill down to the store after the holidays.—Fulton Times.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—For Scurvy, Leprosy, and cutaneous diseases, they are unrivalled. In places where these maladies are prevalent, the cures are marvellous; for the expulsion of pimples, blotches, etc., they are unparalleled, and as a cosmetic the Ointment is unequalled. Sold everywhere; 25 cents per box or pot.