

Daily Commercial Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

E. P. Dutton & Co., Boston, publish a series of works on Sacred Music which deserve the attention of that portion of the religious community for which they are particularly designed. The principal of these works is a very beautifully printed volume, entitled "Trinity Psalter."

MARRIED.
HOUSTON—On the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. A. Adams, of the Church of St. John, by the Rev. J. Henry Morton, Hugh B. Houston to Jose W. Adams.

DIED.
ADAMS—On the 4th inst., Lucy Adams, the youngest daughter of Timothy Adams, in the 23rd year of her age.

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Comments of the French Press.

What the Paris Journals Think.

PARIS, December 10th, 1865.—Some extracts from the French papers will be interesting to you at the present time.

The almost always judicious *Debats* says: "A perusal of the President's Message will, we doubt not, dispel any prejudices which may yet exist against Mr. Johnson, and which the enemies of the American republic sedulously propagated by every means in their power. The message evidently emanates from an ordinary man, and one possessing political sagacity in large measure. It expresses his opinions upon the general views of the President, and is a perusal rarely found in documents of the like kind issued by European governments. One sees that the head of a State who uses such language is speaking to a free people, whose sovereignty he understands to be a reality, and his words contain more than one lesson which we inhabitants of the continent of Europe might take up and profit by. Still, however, are the reasons given by the President for not thinking it, when once the rebellion was crushed, to prolong the duration of the United States, and to leave aside for the moment that passage relating to the military spirit, and thereby endangering the purity of the general administration and the liberties of the States which had reaped the benefit of the Union, and which in this trait the very essence of the American character and the good sense of a nation which wills and knows how to be free? This important document in all its phases, the paragraph which interests us the most is that which treats of the foreign relations of the United States. We leave aside for the moment that passage relating to the difference between the governments of Washington and England to notice the general views expressed in the message, and which may be understood as a certain measure as bearing upon the Mexican war. Mr. Johnson calls to mind that the United States, from their foundation have ever stood for the maintenance of democratic revolutions which have from time to time agitated the Old and the New World, and have steadily abstained from any interference in the internal politics of other nations, instead of recognizing the wisdom of this system of non-intervention which should be reciprocal, shall force them to take up arms for us, or against us, in the name of a government against a manifest attack. There is nothing in this interpretation of the famous Monroe doctrine of a nature, in our opinion, to give rise to any friendly relations with the United States.

The *Siècle* greatly applauds the message, and makes the following observations: "The *Siècle* Nationaliste complains that the President's Message is the greatest event of the day. In reading it one cannot but be struck with the contrast presented by this frank and complete communication, made by a great citizen to a great nation, with the reticent and ambiguous speeches from the throne in Europe. The American people are honestly and fully satisfied with their own policy. Their mandatory renders a faithful and full account of the mandate confided to him.

After a quotation the *Avenir National* continues: "The public words are quite refreshing, and we feel in reading them that the New World is preparing the regeneration of Europe. American news is now daily assuring us of the progress of the cause, and we are so warmly paid an attention at all to what was passing on the other side of the Atlantic. But now every new document from that quarter excites intense interest in every reflecting mind, because they understand that the future of humanity must be studied on the American continent.

The *Opinion Nationale* complains that the speech on the Nabob of Arco, the speech on the Army Estimates, and Burke's reflections on the French Revolution. This standard work is one of the handsomest as well as most valuable of Little, Brown & Co.'s publications. For sale by J. B. Lipincott & Co.

"Common Sense" is a very readable novel, by the author of "Kate Kennedy," upon which it is a great improvement. It is intended to illustrate a man who loses his sense principle that when a man loses his money, it is the part of wisdom not to be ashamed to go to work. Published by F. A. Brady, New York. For sale by Peterson.

An accident occurred on the Northern Railroad of South Carolina, between Florence and Charleston, on the 29th ult., by which several persons were severely injured, among whom were Mr. Laidler of the Charleston *Charter*, Mr. Samuel White of New York, and a Mr. Hoyt of Wilmington, North Carolina.

INFECTED BROADCLOTH TO BE DESTROYED.—Nearly two hundred thousand yards of fine French broadcloth, stored on board the rebel steamer *Stonewall*, at the Navy Yard, are to be destroyed by fire, as it is supposed that the material is infected with a yellow fever.

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There is no one who is not in the habit of asking the object of the reiterated declarations that the ancestors of the republic left the Americans to the disposal of their own government, and that the republicans of the republic are the only citizens for the success of the republican form of government." In maintaining that England did an unbecomingly act in accordance with the issue of the struggle, and that the issue of the struggle showed how little ground there was for such recognition, Mr. Johnson makes a palpable mistake in the South has been made to establish its independence as a State; but neither England nor France ever recognized it as such. They only said that a section of eight millions of people, having an organized government, ships at sea and powerful armies on land, had a right to be recognized as a belligerent. Upon the whole, it is the desire of Congress that we look for indications of what the new policy at Washington is to be, for Mr. Johnson's debut is marked by an implied confession of impotence.

Other Newspaper Comments.
The *Opinion Nationale*, Dec. 9. "The President's Message is a document with considerable skill, but without compromising the traditional policy of the United States. England, according to the message, is the only nation that is not to be recognized as a belligerent. Upon the whole, it is the desire of Congress that we look for indications of what the new policy at Washington is to be, for Mr. Johnson's debut is marked by an implied confession of impotence.

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and an Irish fleet sweeping from the broad ocean England's commerce. I will prove all this to you by figures and facts and by the most authentic documents, both from the Irish Executive and other sources. In order to explain his position he gave a résumé of a sketch of the rise and progress of Fenianism from its earliest organization. He said Michael Doherty was the first organizer. That in his infancy it had to struggle against serious difficulties; difficulties enough to paralyze any man of ordinary mind. Still they persevered, and he, Stephens kept it alive until the present day. They worked in harmony together, as letters from him will show. He (Mr. Stephens) knows no Roberts, and in sending delegates lately with important despatches, he ordered the delegate if by any mischance, he could not find President O'Mahony, to destroy them. (Reads Stephens's letter.) He read letters of a late date from Stephens to this effect: