

VERSAILLES, July 2.—In the Assembly, this afternoon, M. Dufaure's motion to proceed to the consideration of ex-President Thiers' constitutional bill was rejected. M. Jules Leurent, of the Right Centre, then moved that the appointment of a special committee on constitutional bills be postponed till one month after the next recess. After an animated discussion, in which M. Gambetta took a part, the motion was adopted. M. Gambetta protested against any attempt of the Assembly to manufacture a constitution without first declaring for whom and for what kind of a government it was intended.

The Messenger de Paris is informed that negotiations for a postal convention will soon be resumed with the United States.

ROME, July 3.—The King has summoned Count De Cambrey to form a Ministry.

FLORENCE, July 3.—A despatch from Belluno, fifty-one miles North of Venice, says there were shocks of an earthquake in the country this morning. A volcano near Carra, a town ten miles from Belluno, which has been quiet for some time, commenced an eruption, and the water of a lake in the vicinity boiled.

MADRID, July 3.—In consequence of the passage of the bill abolishing constitutional guarantees, irreconcilable deputies have withdrawn from the Cortes, which action has served to restore quiet in Madrid. Detachments of troops are, however, yet posted at various points throughout the city, and the utmost precautions have been taken by the authorities for the suppression of disturbances.

LONDON, July 3.—The American residents of London will celebrate the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States by a dinner at Langham Hotel to-morrow.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., June 30.—One of the most destructive forest conflagrations ever known in New England is now raging here, in the wooded portion of Plymouth County. It began on Friday, the 20th instant, and has increased daily in magnitude and fury ever since. A small thunder shower, this afternoon, has had the effect to somewhat check its speed, but unless there is more rain, the fiery demon threatens a devastation of the country scarcely less in extent and destructiveness than the famous Western fires. At the beginning, there was no fearful apprehensions more than of an ordinary summer brush fire, but to-night there is general alarm all through the Cape district, and citizens are organizing to protect the hamlets and villages which they inhabit.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The organization known as "The Patrons of Hus bandry," in Washington, in 1867, and the National Grange, was organized in December of that year in this city. The objects of the order, as announced in the second circular, were to advance education, to elevate and dignify the occupation of the farmer, and to protect its members against the numerous combinations by which their interests are injuriously affected, and for protecting, by all available means, the farming interests from fraud and deception of every kind.

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OLDHAMPTON to St. Louis, with several accidents. Many houses prostrated and serious injury to wheat is apprehended.

Neither young Walworth's countenance nor demeanor underwent any change after the delivery of the verdict. The prevailing impression here was that he would be acquitted. The Tribune says: "Never, within the memory of this generation, has any great criminal issue been so promptly and satisfactorily tried in New York." The World says: "The severity of the verdict indicates that the re-acton of the markish pity which has for so long a time borne sway in the jury boxes has begun." The Times says: "The moral effect of the verdict was needed, and an acquittal would have been an invitation to every youth having a dissolute or tyrannical father to whip him." After alluding to the prominent defenders of the prisoner and the scenes generally attending the trial, the Herald says: "The wonder is, that justice herself was not blind on this occasion; but society has to be protected, and however cruel or brutal, the trial was conducted in the most exemplary manner."

Three custom house officers were arrested, on the charge of aiding merchants to defraud the Government, and each held in \$5,000 bail.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—Advices from Arizona state that Lieutenant Babcock, with fifty cavalrymen, who was sent in pursuit of the murderers of Lieutenant Aley, overtook them in the mountains, and compelled them to fight. During the engagement, fourteen were killed and six captured. Two of Babcock's Indian aids were wounded.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, July 3.—The Senate, to-day, passed a resolution condemning the back pay bill and commending the Senators and Representatives of this State for opposing it. The Senate rejected a bill providing for a Constitutional Convention.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Sharky, who murdered Dunn, has been sentenced to be executed August 15.

The Harmonia, sailing for Europe to-day, takes out \$95,000 in silver bars.

The opinion of Judge Williams in the Howard case will not be made public until next week.

Probabilities.—For Friday, in the Gulf States, South-westerly winds and partly cloudy weather, possibly with rain on the Texas coast. In the South Atlantic States, South and South-east winds, partly cloudy and clear weather.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—A special despatch from Bloomington Ind., says George A. Baskirk, President of the first national bank, shot and mortally wounded Aaron Rose, a bar-keeper in that town, last evening, for refusing to sell him whiskey.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. LONDON, July 3.—Noon.—Consols 92½. New 54 90½. 10-40s 90. The favorable ending of the fiscal year stiffens American securities. Bullion increased \$27,000.

PARIS, July 3.—Rentes 561. 40s. FRANKFORT, July 3.—Bonds 96½. LIVERPOOL, July 3.—3 P. M.—Cotton opened quiet and steady and is now easier—nplands, official quotations, 8½; Orleans 9½; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; from Savannah and Charleston, August and September delivery, 8½.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Noon.—Stocks dull. Gold steady, at 15½. Money easy, at 4@6. Exchange—long 9½; short 10. Governments dull-but steady. State bonds very quiet. Flour dull and drooping. Wheat quiet and heavy. Corn dull and nominally unchanged. Pork quiet but steady—new mess 16.25. Lard quiet but steady—Western steam 8 13 16. Freights quiet.

7 P. M.—Money easy, at 4. Exchange a little steadier, but very dull. Gold 15½@15½. Governments steady and firmer. States very quiet. Southern flour dull and declining—6 00@7 65 for common to fair extra; 7.60@10.50 for good to choice ditto. Whiskey heavy and lower, at 91¼@92. Wheat heavy and 2@3c. lower; holders anxious to realize on delivery—1.20@1.25 rejected. Spring corn without decided change—50@54 for Western mixed. Pork firm, at 16 37½. Beef dull and unchanged. Lard rather more steady—Western steam 8 13 16.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—Cotton dull—middling 20½; receipts 51 bales; exports coastwise 87; stock 438. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady. Corn—white Southern scarce and nominal, at 80; yellow Southern firm and scarce, at 62; mixed Western dull, at 59½. Oats steady—Southern 46@50; Western mixed 40@44; do. white 45@46. Hay unchanged. Provisions firm. Mess pork 16.75@17.00. Bulk meats—shoulders 7½; rib sides 8½; clear rib sides 10@10½; sugar-cured hams 14½@15½. Lard 8½@9. Western butter unchanged. Whiskey 93½@94.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—Flour quiet, at 6.50@6.85. Corn advanced, with fair demand, at 48@50. Provisions strong. Pork held firmly, at 16.00. Lard firmer, with more inquiry—steam held at 8¼; kettle 8½. Bacon strong, with good demand—7¼ for shoulders; 7½ for clear rib sides; clear sides 9¼@9½. Whiskey firm, at 92.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—Cotton demand moderate—middling 18½; net receipts 54 bales; gross 54; sales to-day 200; last evening 1,200; stock 52,606; added to stock 886, made from waste samples, and deducted from 877 consumed at mills in the city.

BOSTON, July 3.—Cotton quiet and little doing—middling 21; net receipts 77 bales; gross 97; sales 50; stock 10,600.

AUGUSTA, July 3.—Cotton quiet and steady—middling 18@18½; receipts 67 bales; sales 119.

MOBILE, July 3.—Cotton dull—good ordinary 15; low middling 17½; middling 18½; net receipts 77 bales; exports coastwise 106; sales 50; stock 13,836.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Cotton quiet—middling 21.

GALVESTON, July 3.—Cotton steady—ordinary 15½; net receipts 76 bales; sales 100; stock 19,188.

SAVANNAH, July 3.—Cotton nominal—middling 18½; net receipts 275 bales; sales 15; stock 7,561.

MEMPHIS, July 3.—Cotton firm—low middling 17½@18; receipts 134 bales; shipments 302; stock 14,058.

CHARLESTON, July 3.—Cotton quiet—middling 18½@19; net receipts 292 bales; gross 469; exports coastwise 1,267; sales 300; stock 7,966.

WILMINGTON, July 3.—Cotton quiet—middling 19; net receipts 10 bales; sales 11; stock 1,461.

The Luriamie Sentinel has the following: "Several parties of the Utes have, for some time past, been at and about Rawlins Springs, 140 miles West of here, on the Union Pacific Railroad. These Indians have recently been accused of committing some depredations, and on Saturday, a party of citizens from Rawlins went to one of the Ute camps, when a quarrel ensued, in which the citizens killed ten or twelve Indians, and took sixteen ponies, a lot of blankets, saddles, &c., and returned to Rawlins. The Indians are very much excited, and a general Ute war is feared, in consequence, which will seriously interfere with the timber, the mining and other interests throughout this region."

The mail from Loredo brings the news that a large party of Kickapoo Indians are encamped on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, a few miles from there. It is supposed they are waiting for the river to fall to make a raid on that place. Preparations were in progress for a vigorous defence. These Indians have been in the habit of making incursions in that section, robbing ranches, killing settlers and escaping into Mexico unharmed.

The War Department will send to West Point from the Ordnance Bureau, as a trophy of the late war, the first gun fired in the cause of the rebellion. It was fired at the steamer Vicksburg, bound for New Orleans, and supposed to have arms and ammunition on board belonging to the United States. The firing took place several days before any guns were fired at the United States troops, either at Charleston or Pensacola. It is a small four-pound cannon, formerly the property of the city of Vicksburg.

DEATH FROM A SPIDER BITE.—About two weeks ago Mrs. King, wife of James King, who resides just above the new bridge, on the river's edge, received a bite on the leg from a common spider. The limb soon began to swell and became inflamed, causing much pain. Temporary relief was secured, but in a few days more, the poison again began to show its effects, causing the system great suffering until Sunday afternoon, when she died in great agony.

Knoxville (Tenn.) Press and Herald. A HARD CASE.—A novel case of divorce has come to our knowledge. A gay youth, living with two women, mother and daughter, and who has been doing more for his country than the law allows and his limited means could allow him to continue, applied for a divorce before a justice in the Heller township. It being granted, he had set up with the daughter alone. He found the wholesale business too expensive. Hanging would be too good for him.—Newberry Herald.

The Southern papers continue to publish sarcasm on cotton. The LaGrange Reporter says: "This is one of the finest countries in the world for grazing. The grass grows luxuriantly, and the whole surface of the ground is covered with a rich green carpet; and yet not a pound of butter can be had in LaGrange, just now, for love or money. The truth is, we haven't time to make butter or attend to cows. We must make cotton to pay back the money we borrowed to make it with."

We are grieved to learn of the death of Mrs. Eliza Crisp, which occurred at Waco, Texas, on the 25th ult. The deceased, for many years, occupied a prominent position among the "stars" on the American stage. She was born in Portsmouth, England, in 1817, and was at the time of her death in the fifty-sixth year of her age. Mrs. Crisp was the wife of Capt. W. H. Crisp, so well known in this city and Mobile as an accomplished and active "theatrical."

GRASSHOPPER DEVASTATIONS.—Reports from North-western Iowa state that the grasshoppers are still working serious damage to the crops in that locality. Immense fields of wheat and oats that, five days ago, promised an abundant harvest, are now utterly destroyed, and the grasshoppers have commenced on corn. Osceola, O'Brien and Clay Counties have suffered severely, the larger proportion of all the crops having been destroyed.

Col. J. H. Rion, of Winoosboro, as counsel for parties in York, has applied to his Honor Judge T. J. Mackey for an injunction to restrain the issue of County bonds to meet the subscription made by the County Commissioners of York County to the capital stock of the Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad Company.

The rumors set afloat from time to time of the emigration between Butler and the President have all turned out to be baseless fables. Butler's royal donation of \$100,000 increased pay was too much for the President's heart, and it softened. The President appointed Ben's friend Sanger, and Ben is stick to the President, while the President is stick to Ben.

The debt of North Carolina now amounts to more than \$31,000,000. The question of paying it has been repeatedly ignored by the State Legislature, and now a most summary way of it is suggested. Mr. W. A. Smith, Republican Congressman elect, from the Raleigh District, has published a letter favoring its absolute repudiation.

Address of General G. T. Beauregard to the People of Louisiana.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have been made the subject of ungracious and illiberal observation here and elsewhere, because of my support of resolutions recommending a closer union of all the members of the permanent population of the State, to promote faithful administration and wide and provident legislation. The ends proposed are not only unobjectionable, but patriotic and praise-worthy. The complaint is of the means. Those means consist in a candid and frank acknowledgment of constitutional and legal facts, which none can deny, and the conforming of our conduct to those provisions of the existing Constitution of the State of Louisiana, which are as follows:

"ART. 13. All persons shall enjoy equal rights and privileges upon any conveyance of a public character; and all places of business or public resort, or for which a license is required by either State, parish or municipal authority, shall be deemed places of a public character, and shall be opened to the accommodation and patronage of all persons, without distinction or discrimination on account of color.

"ART. 135. All children of this State, between the ages of six and twenty-one, shall be admitted to the public schools or other places of learning, sustained or established by the State, in common, without distinction of race, color or previous condition."

These articles have been enforced by legislation, which gives to any party whose rights thereunder have been denied, "a right of action to recover any damages, exemplary as well as actual, which he may sustain, before any court of competent jurisdiction." It cannot, then, be denied that all the citizens of the State have been placed upon terms of equality in their civil and political relations. No preference is given on account of complexion, capacity, employment, pursuits or the holding of property to any individual or class. The superiority that the possession of these may attain, depends upon the voluntary recognition by persons differing in complexion and capacity, and of different employments and degrees of education.

The suffrage of every man of lawful age is to be counted at every election as of the same value. My proposition is, if possible, to unite these various conditions of men into a common effort to improve the condition of the State; to remove, if it can be done, all questions that are special to any of these conditions from the contest, and to fix the hearts of all upon higher and more important aims. The strife, hostility, distrust and estrangement that have followed from such questions, have placed our State under the control of the depraved, dishonest, over-reaching and corrupt. The reputation of the State has suffered, its credit blasted, its finances disordered, its honor stained, and public and private prosperity retarded under the influence of the strife and the use made of it by the artful and selfish adventurers, who have employed power to accomplish these disastrous results. In our distracted condition, after the general elections of last November, we appealed in vain to Congress for relief; the Administration has, moreover, thrown its powerful influence on the side of our corrupt, usurping State Government, and we can evidently hope for no assistance from our sister States. We must, therefore, look only to ourselves for salvation, which can only be secured by making a firm alliance with all classes of our population, to rid us of those vampires who are sucking the very life-blood of our people, whites and blacks.

It is manifest that nothing but the forbearance of the colored people prevents them from subjecting common carriers, and all keepers of places of public resort, to such losses and annoyances as would speedily compel the practical acknowledgment of their rights or the abandonment of business. A multiplicity of suits, the result of which (so far as our State courts are concerned) could not be doubtful, would soon exhaust the endurance of the most violent prejudice. Meanwhile, during a series of years, the obstinate denial of these claims of our colored fellow-citizens by the whites has been the means of arraying whites and blacks, almost solidly, in bitter political hostility against each other. It has driven the blacks into an unnatural condition with a horde of unscrupulous adventurers, who have thus secured the political power of the Commonwealth. How have they used it? To what a sad condition have they not reduced the State. It is an oft told tale, which I, a son of Louisiana, holding her honor dearer than "the ruddy drops which visit this sad heart," have no disposition to repeat.

I may be mistaken in supposing that a frank and cordial concession of absolute and practical civil, as well as political equality between all citizens, without discrimination, on account of race or color, as proposed in this movement, would remove the last barrier which opposes the political co-operation of good men, of whatever color, for the regeneration of the State; but I am earnest in my conviction that I am not mistaken. Experience seems, at all events, to have demonstrated two propositions quite conclusively, viz: 1. That without such co-operation the redemption of the State is impracticable. 2. That such co-operation cannot be secured on any other terms. Besides, I am profoundly convinced that no sound and lasting system of political philosophy can be constructed under existing facts in Louisiana, at least which does not recognize such equality. Every such system must square itself so as to consist in all its expressions and implications with the fundamental fact of impartial suffrage. When we are asked why we refuse to admit colored people to the enjoyment of public privileges on a footing of equality with other citizens, it is not sufficient to say that in so doing we merely exercise a right for which we are compelled to give a reason. There

must be some reason or motive at the foundation of all human conduct. And if at the basis of this course of conduct participated in by the mass of the white people of the State, there does lie a reason so powerful as to defy the provisions of the constitution and laws and the decrees of courts, it certainly concerns the colored man to inquire whether, carried to its logical consequences, it does not threaten other rights, of which he already has the full enjoyment. Yet I would ask any one to state why a colored man should not participate in these public privileges, which would not be a better reason why he should not serve on a jury, why he should not hold responsible offices, nay, why he should not possess the right of suffrage itself. We are bound to give this great experiment of republican self-government, on the basis of impartial suffrage, a fair trial; and as long as we assume a position antagonistic in principle to his rights, and thereby drive the colored man into opposition to us, if harm results, we must lay the blame upon ourselves, rather than on the system.

I am persuaded that the natural relation between the white and colored people is that of friendship. I am persuaded that their interests are identical; that their destinies in this State, where the two races are equally divided, are linked together; and that there is no prosperity for Louisiana which must not be the result of their co-operation. I am equally convinced that the evils anticipated by some from the practical enforcement of equal rights are mostly imaginary, and that the relations of the races in the exercise of these rights will speedily adjust themselves to the satisfaction of all. I take it that nothing but malice or stupidity could find anything either in the letter or spirit of the unification resolutions which contemplates any interference or dictation in the private social relations of the people. These lie entirely outside the domain of legislation and politics. It would not be denied that, in traveling and at places of public resort, we often share these privileges in common with thieves, prostitutes, gamblers and others who have worse sins to answer for than the accident of color; but no one ever supposed that we thereby assented to the social equality of these people. I, therefore, say, that participation in these public privileges involves no question of social equality. By the enjoyment in common of such privileges, neither whites nor blacks assert, or assent to, social equality, either with each other, or even between individuals of the same race. I have not proposed to myself any advantages from the resolutions referred to. I do not seek or desire office or emoluments. I have in view but the restoration of Louisiana to the place of honor from which she has fallen. I surrender no principle, nor do I separate from any friends. I unite with those who, upon a candid consideration of the circumstances they do not control, have to extract from them the greatest amount of good that they allow of.

If there be any who can propose other and better means, I shall not be backward in adopting them. But it is very clear to my mind that the strength of a State consists in the harmonious, cordial, contented union of all the good men of the community in honest efforts for the improvement and progress of the whole. It is equally clear that strife, discord, dissension and distracted efforts and pursuits will produce nothing but weakness and disappointment. The base, selfish, unscrupulous and mercenary always profit from confusion, disorder and the disintegration of society. This is a full, candid and, to my mind, accurate view of the situation, and I shall regulate my conduct accordingly, so as to free ourselves from "carpet-bag" rule, and the improper interference of the Federal Government in our State affairs.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1, 1873. NOTE.—By "carpet-baggers," I refer to those corrupt and unscrupulous individuals who come here only to occupy office and despoil our people.

NOTABLE SALE OF BLOODED STOCK.—On Tuesday last, there occurred at Johnston's Depot, two miles from the residence of Colonel Bacon, quite a notable sale of blooded stock—some eight or nine fine horses owned by Bacon & Holland. Mr. Holland is a Northern gentleman, and the horses were sold upon a dissolution of copartnership. Prominent among these horses was the famous stallion, Lyneburg, whose shoulder, it will be remembered, was seriously injured by a railroad accident, some three years ago. Since then he has been devoted to breeding purposes. He was knocked down on Tuesday at \$1,000. Safeguard brought \$350; Bullet, \$150; Vanlerlee, \$600; Father Ryan, \$500; John Payne, \$500; a mare, unnamed, \$425. And two fillies were sold to Colonel Cash at private sale. [Edgefield Advertiser.]

It is gratifying to know that General Howard's case is to be promptly investigated. Like the late Mr. Colfax, he has been one of our most esteemed and trusted public men. It is painful to think that he has made a fraudulent use of public funds, or has managed the important interests entrusted to his charge in such a loose, helter-skelter fashion that dishonest men have plundered the Government under his name. At present, things look very badly for General Howard. There are cases where leakage is quite as criminal as stealage.

Massachusetts is making a renewed effort to mark the grave of her great war Governor, Andrew, by an appropriate monument. But the money don't come down like hail stones after a September shower. There are too many prophets, and the stones are too expensive.

The Augusta Chronicle states that a company is being formed for the purpose of building a splendid hotel with all the modern improvements, on Broad street, near the centre of the city.

"MILLER HOUSE," at 37, 39 and 41 West 26th St., NEW YORK CITY.—Elegant family and single rooms, by the day or week, with or without board, in a first class location, near Madison Square, twenty minutes ride from Central Park. Prices low during the summer. Address E. P. Miller, 41 West 26th street, N. Y. June 25 10

The fact that sugar of lead and sulphur hair renewers have produced many cases of blindness and other disorders consequent on their use, is the best argument why Nattans' Crystal Discovery, which is entirely harmless, should be used. At any rate it will repay you to try it. Get your druggist to get it for you. For sale by C. H. Miot. J413

New York squirts can put on style with a hired watch and chain for \$1.50 per day. A seal ring and pair of socks can be rented for six cents an hour.

Auction Sales. Printing Material. D. C. PEIXOTTO & SONS, Auctioneers. BY virtue of a power contained in a certain mortgage of personal property to the undersigned by Thomas & LaMotte, we will sell on MONDAY, July 7, at the office of the South Carolina, on Washington street, in Columbia, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following personal property, to-wit: Cues, Baza Railway Printing Press, Type, Cases, Stands, Furniture and Machinery, constituting the Printing Office of the Daily and Tri-Weekly South Carolina. Terms cash. The entire material is in excellent condition, having been in use about sixteen months, and comprises everything necessary to a first class daily newspaper office. WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL, June 29

Myrtle Lodge No. 3, K. of P. AN EXTRA Convention of this Lodge will be held TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Masonic Hall. Candidates will be in attendance at 8½ o'clock. L. M. HOLLAND, K. of B. and S. July 4

Beef. OFFICE OF CITY CLERK. COLUMBIA, S. C., July 3, 1873. PROPOSALS will be received at this office to furnish good BEEF for Alms House and Hospital, until Tuesday, July 8, July 4

GREAT CUTTING DOWN OF PRICES AT C. F. JACKSON'S! From this day, I will sell my Entire Stock of DRY GOODS and FANCY ARTICLES, both useful and ornamental, at greatly REDUCED PRICES, for cash. Money no object; it is to clear out my present stock. C. F. JACKSON.

THE GREATEST REDUCTION IN PRICES! BE FOUND AT THE Grand Central DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT

WM. D. LOVE & CO. CUSTOMERS will find on our bargain counters choice lines of goods, offering at less than half price. All our departments are full of good goods, at prices to suit the times. The clearing out sale has commenced, and bargains may be expected at the Grand Central Dry Goods Establishment of WM. D. LOVE & CO., Under the Wheeler House. W. D. LOVE. B. B. MCCREERY.

BARAINS! BARAINS! AND NO MISTAKE!

Expiration of Partnership limit and bad health will require us to reduce our stock considerably by September, and we will offer GOODS at prices that cannot fail to please buyers. Our Stock is by far the largest of any in the State and all fresh and desirable. R. C. SHIVER & CO. R. C. SHIVER. D. JONES. J. H. DAVIS. June 25