VOL. III. NO. 35.

BEAUFORT, S. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1873.

Items of Interest.

passed the Local Option bill.

department.

chief they have done.

The New York State Legislature has

The English Vienna-Exposition cor-espondents are ridiculing the American

Great warriors, like great earthquakes, are principally remembered for the mis-

The suspended United States Vienna

Exposition Commissioners have demanded an investigation.

Let no man complain of female ex-

travagance now-a-days. Queen Elizabeth

had three thousand dresses and eighty

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Jas. C. BAILIE & BRO.,

RESPECTIVILLY ASK YOUR ATTEN-tion to the following DESIRABLE GOODS of-fered by them for sale:

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FLOOR OIL

CLOTHS. 24 feet wide, and of the best quality of goods manufactured. Do yeu want a real good oil Cloth? If so, come now and get the very best. Oil Cloths cut any size and hid promptly. A full line of cheep PLOOR OIL CLOTHS, from 60c. a yard up. Table

CARPETS. Brussels, three-ply and ingrain Carpets of n $\dot{}_{\rm c}$ w deigns. Δ full stock of low-priced carpets from 4 30c. s

signs. A full stock of low-parent yard up.

Carpets measured for, made and hid wit', dispatch. LACE CURTAINS.

French Temberra Lace, "Exquisites."

Nothingham base, "Beautiful."

Temboured Muslin, durable and cheap, from \$2.50 a pair and upwards.

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Rosewood and Codt, Plain Gilt, Walnut and Gilt Cornices, with or without centres, Curtain Bar ds, Pins and Loops.
Cornices cut and made to fit windows and put up. WINDOW SHADES. 1,000 Window Shades in all the new tints of color. Beautiful Gold Band Shades, \$1.50, with all trim

ings.
Beautiful Shades 29c, each.
Store Window Shades any color and any size.
Window Shades squared and put up promptly
Walnut and painted woold Shades.

RUGS AND DOOR MATS.

New and beaut' ful Rugs. Door Mats, from 50c, up to the best English Cocca, hat wear three years. 100 sets Table Mats, assorted. MATTINGS.

New Matting, Plain and Fancy, in all the different wi@ths made. Mattings laid with dispatch.

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CURTAIN DAMASKS. Plain and Striped French Terrys for Curtains and

Pain and Surped a trace.

Upoolstering purposes,
Gimps, Fringe, "assels, Loops and Buttons,
Morecus and Table Damasks,
Curtains and Lambraquins made and put up. PL'.NO AND TABLE COVERS. Englis'n Embroidered-Cloth and Piano Table Covers.

Emt ossed Felt Piano and Table Covers. Pla',n and gold band Flocked Piano Covers. German Fringed Table Covers. CRUMB CLOTHS AND DRUGGETS.

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CHARLESTON, S. C. E. H. JACKSON,

mch25-1y Redeem Your Lands. The Acts of Congress and the Regulations of the Treasury Department in regard to the Redemption of Lands now in the possession of the United States by reason of the Direct Tax Commissioners sales can be had at this office. Price ten cents. By mail fif-

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Gentlemen having fine Watches can test them at
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\$500 REGULATORS.

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fine Transit Instruments, I am now prepared to furmish Beaufort time to the fraction of a second.

Alfred Williams, TRIAL JUSTICE,

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N. B.—Court will be held every Friday at Brick Church, St. Helena Island. mch26-1y

A. MARK, BOOTMAKER,

Bay Street, Beaufort, S. C.

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AMERICAN DRIVEN WELL, Now being put down in this County. They are

Cheap and Durable, And give universal satisfaction. Pure Water can be ntroduced into any house by the AMERICAN DEIVEN WELL in a few hours. Apply to

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Old Furniture put in good order, Picture Frames made. Mattrasses stuffed at the shortest notice. Corner Bay and Ninth Streets.

Unseen,

At the spring of an arch in the great north tower, High up on the wall is an angel's head; And beneath it is carved a lily flower, With dolicate wings at the side outspread.

They say that the sculptor wrought from the Of his youth's lost love, of his promised

bride: And when he had added the last sad grace To the features, he dropped his chisel and

And the worshipers throng to the shrine below, And the sight-seers come with their curiou But deep in the shadew, where none may know

Its beauty, the gem of his carving lies. Yet at early morn on a midsummer's day, When the sun is far to the north, for th

Of a few short minutes, there falls a ray, Through an amber pane, on an angel's face. It was wrought for the eye of God, and it seems That He blesses the work of the dead man's hand

With a ray of the golden light that streams On the lost that are found in the deathless land.

YOUR MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Her Side of the Story--And a Pretty Good Story, Too.

A good many things, some of them good, many sharp and occasionally cruel, have been said of late of mothersin-law, and now comes end of this much talked of class and tells her side of the story. That she tells it well, will be admitted by all who read it: Left a widow, after a few years of most unhappy married life, I retired, with my two children, to a small town, where I intended to devote myself to

the care of their education.

I think the enjoyment we have in our children before they reach the age of ten is very great. All faults and evil tendencies seem so sure to be eradicated with time, we can scarcely believe the pains we are taking will ever have any but the desired result. These early promises are so beautiful! Every childish liking seems a talent, lacking enly opportunity to develop into excellence.

My girl and boy went to school in the morning. In the afternoon we walked together, and we all three enjoyed those long, rambling walks. Then our teatable, and our evenings, when I read to them—how delightful was our com-panionship! How I tried in every way to sow the good seed. I have said that my means were small, but my wants were few, and I considered it a duty to make them fewer, for my childrens' sakes. I took care that they were always well dressed, often working until late at night at their clothes-my own were plain enough. They never knew, of course, the sacrifices I made that

they might have pleasures. That my children loved me, respected me, I need not repeat. Their first thoughts always seemed to be of me. At Christmas they presented me with horrid little daubs, which I still treasure, tied up in little packages, and dated. Ah! happy, happy days!—days when a paper of sweet cake is sufficient

for happiness. The days came when they grew tall and less dependent on me. James left school, and, as my means did not admit of his going to college, I obtained admittance for him into the place of busianother woman dares to lay claim to her laughed at the idea.

A year later he announced that he was engaged to this very girl, and asked me to go and see her. I went. She was tall and very thin, and stylish looking with reddish hair, and long, thin hands with reddish hair, and long, thin hands and feet. She wore a great many flounces, and a great deal of jewelry, of the pale gold kind. Her manners were very gracious to me, but somehow or other there was something about her that seemed to say she was the one who had always had a right to James, while I stood out in the new and awkward light of one whose claims upon him were

very trifling, and quite recent. When I went home I sat in my rocking-chair for about an hour, thinking. I had understood every kite he had ever had, fathomed the capacities of every toy cannon with which he had ever just missed committing suicide, overcome the mysteries of marbles of every degree, loved every puppy and kitten he had ever adopted and taken to his heart—why could I not at least try to love this reddish-haired girl? People congratulated me. "O! yes, I was very much pleased, of course, not losing a sen at all—O! no—only gaining another daughter!" Delightful, certainly, and early marriages are, as you say, so very desirable.

A year afterward they were married, and remained some months with her family, during which time I saw her often, and cannot say that I ever had any fault to find with her. Then James sought and obtained a very good position in a town distant about one hundred miles. At first the news was very satisfactory. "Charming little house, the perfection of servants;" and then later, "the loveliest little baby," my grandson. Then, some months later, things were not so bright. The baby had had the croup, my son himself a touch of the intermittent fever, servants were great plagues, housekeepers a dreadful trouble. Disturbed beyond measure at the reiteration of these la-mentations, I decided to go and see for myself how they were circumstanced, and be of what assistance I might for a

So one winter morning, leaving Fanny with an intimate friend, and intrusting my house and all it contained to the care of one servant, I left home alone. Arriving after dark at my destination, I found the two younger servants enjoy-ing a very comfortable meal in the kitchen, and the baby asleep alone in a chilly nursery. My son and his wife were out spending the evening with friendship has not the strength.

short time.

somefriends. Their surprise and pleasure at seeing me on their return home appeared great. Upon conversing with appeared great. Upon conversing with Maria the next day, I found her to be very ignorant as regarded baby's requirements. "He does cry so dreadfully," she said. I stayed there a whole month; perhaps it was too long, but there always seemed something for me to do. I took charge of the little greature whenever his mother wanted creature whenever his mother wanted to spend an evening in company, which was not seldom. Many and many a lonely hour I spent in that dimly lighted room, rather than trust him to the awkwardness of the young girl who professed to fulfill the duties of a child's nurse. I did a great deal of sewing for Maria, of whom I became fonder than I had ever expected to be.

James had a relapse of his intermit-tent fever. His wife knew nothing about sickness. I nursed him-I who had never known fatigue when he needed anything in former years, would surely not fail him now. I sat up with him night after night, and showed the cook how to prepare nice little dishes for him, such as I knew he liked—that is to say, I prepared them while the cook looked on. Whatever was needed now, up stairs or down, I was the one to plan and do it. At last I began to think I ought to return to Fanny; and seeing James fairly convalescent, I sought the train for my journey homeward. Sitting in the railroad car, a party of young people took places in iront of me, laughing and talking with eager animation; principally about persons I knew nothing of; except by name. Presently one of them began to speak of my son's wife.

"I used to see a great deal of them at one time," she said, "but—"
"Oh! well, you know how they have had a mother-in-law raging round late-

ly, so I have kept away." So have I." Here followed a laugh of derision.

"A mother-in-law!" exclaimed another; "that is hard; I do pity them,

indeed. "But I understand she is off now, luckily. "Glad to hear it. Have you heard

the new opera ?" I was the mother-in-law on whose account friends kept away. I remembered the weary nights in that sick room; the weary days when, suffering from the loss of sleep, I struggled to keep my eyes open that I might attend to various little household duties. I remembered the nice little dishes, the neatly arranged rooms, the carefully tended baby. Which of all this was the "rag-ing round" which excited the risible muscles of those young people? I thought of Fanny, her good looks, her intelligence, her affectionate nature, and found myself wondering what her nature was to be. But here we are. There she was waiting to meet me, dear child; but there was some one with her, a most but there was some one with her, a most insignificant looking individual, with very prominent eyes and large whiskers.

neath. Over the top of the "saddle," which will be oval, the cables will run with similar curves to the anchorages on

Why did my heart sink with a melancholy foreboding? How glad she was to see me again! She introduced her companion to me as Mr. Jenkins: and whereas I was all anxiety to be alone with her, Mr. Jenkins, with a great flourish of politeness, walked all the way home with us. Before I could untie the strings of my bonnet he told me that Fanny had promised to marry him! I was thunderstruck, having in the annoyance of his presence forgotten my forebodings of half an hour before. I had read with much attention, in various highly lauded books, of the great and imperative ness of a friend. One day I heard an acquaintance say that my son admired a Miss Benson. Then first shot into my heart that acute pang of jealousy

Mathematical day I heard an duty of bringing up a girl to be a helpmeet for a noble man. Was this my Fanny's noble man—this dapper little maniken? He seemed amiable, but so which I had heard a woman feels when utterly insignificant! He had uninteresting parents, and weak, plain sisters, son-a bitter, unreasoning feeling, but all of whom made a perpetual amusestrong and fierce, trample on it as you ment of the engagement. My parlor may. I asked James about it; he was given up to them—that is, to him and his sisters. I seemed always "de

always walked alone. Having avoided all society and all acquaintanceship when my children were young, that I might devote my whole time to them, I found myself now desolate and friendless. Friends, like plants,

selves. After two years they were married; and after a year of boarding aspired to the dignity of keeping house. After looking at many dwellings one was selected, one which required a great many workmen; I stayed in the cold, empty rooms all day, when there was nothing to sit on but an empty candle-box. I did the necessary quarreling with the plumbers, and bore the snubbing of the upholsterers; I put the furniture in the places I thought best by degrees, and by degrees changed it all to suit his tastes. I washed all the china and glass; and sometimes fancied, when I got dirty doing all this, that I was happy. I had so long been accustomed to work for those I loved, that it was hard to learn there might be any reproach connected with it. I must do Fanny the justice to say that she was very kind and grateful for all this trouble.

On the last day, after having some kins, who had brought in a friend to admire his new dwelling, say:

"Well, the carpets are down, the furniture is all here, and I think now when we get our servants, and engage a baker and milkman, and are rid of the motherin-law, we shall be ready to move in."

Both my children married. I had my solitary little house to myself, and very solitary it was. I tried to get up some spasmodic friendships with my neighbors, but being hollow, these forced intimacies fell through. But I ought not to complain; it is the way of the world. I only wonder if, considering the love we women have for our children, young or old, the world is not apt to be a little hard upon the mother-in-law.

He who has not the weakness of

The Great East River Bridge.

if the great East River bridge, designed to connect New York city and Brooklyh, is ever finished, it will be a most imposing and costly structure. A New York letter says the Brooklyn tower is now at the hight of an ordinary for a town house above the readway. four-story house above the roadway. When the tower shall have been completed, as expected this year, the top will be nearly twice the hight of Trinity

Church steeple.

At a point about one hundred feet above the top of the present work, arches will be begun so as to make two covered openings above the roadways. Seventy feet above the springing of the arch the top of the tower will be reached, where at 268 feet above high-watermark, or 18 feet above Trinity Church steeple, the four cables which support the whole roadway and travel of the bridge will pass over and bending toward the river until midway the bridge, where they will be within eight feet of the roadway, and then rise to the top of the opposite tower whence they will descend in a curve to the anchorages.

will extend from anchorage to anchorage, and that the bridge will not only be suspended from tower to tower but on either side of the towers to the anchorages. From the anchorages to the entrances of the readway the bridge will consist of arches made to accommodate the travel on the streets, directed by a viaduct, and the structure be built of masonry. The bridge in its divisions will therefore consist of a central span 1,600 feet long—about the distance from the side spans extending to the anchorages, each 930 feet long—or 100 feet longer than the whole of the Niagara Suspension Bridge—and the stone viaducts each 1,203 feet in length, which is about the distance from Broadway to the river on either side of Fulton street. The total length will thus be 5,862 feet, or the distance from Canal street to the Astor House, of which 3,456 feet will be

finished on the New York side. The bases of the towers are 168 feet by 102 feet, or an eighth of a mile around them, while the stone cornice at the top of the towers, when completed, will be 491 feet wide and 135 feet long-the area of the ground floor of the Academy of Music—so that the summit of the towers will afford a comfortable outlook for about 4,000 persons at a time. Near the top of the cornices and upon the masonry there will be placed an immense iron plate, on which there will rest a "saddle," or another iron plate with a level bottom and rollers underthe one side and midway on the bridge on the other. This arrangement is for the purpose of preventing any side strain from coming upon the towe that any load which would tend by its position on either side of the towers to exert a strain upon the masonry, will be compensated for by the movement of the "saddle." The equality of weight side of the tower not a particle of side strain will ever be brought to bear upon the towers which will have to sustain only perpendicular dead weight. It will therefore be seen it is essentially necessary that the anchorage or place where the ends of the cables are fastened structure is therefore a work of great come habitual to him since a price was magnitude.

Sea-nettles vary in size from about Spain, tells how a number of musketmust be cultivated. I found no congeniality in either of the two families with which my family were connecting themupon the shore, they melt like ice, and house. What passed between them no than before and replied: "No, Mr. Dalutterly disappear, sometimes in a few one knows, but a quarter of an hour las, I was not in Harrisburg in Septemrepairs, and now my services were in mous sea-nettle cast upon the shore very great request; I attended to all the near Bombay. It weighed several tons. directions Mrs. Jenkins wished given to The fishermen of the neighborhood were employed to watch its decomposition, and to collect the bones or cartilages of the monster, if there were any. None, however, were found. It entirely disappeared, like an iceberg under the summer sum. The Lizzia of Kolliker, on the other hand, found often on the coasts of Greenland, is so small that it can hardly be recognized by the naked suffices to contain 3,000 of them.

Town-Meeting Stories.

cold tea out of a pitcher on the corner of a Whig vote in the ballot-box, took it of a mantel-piece, I overheard Mr. Jenout and held it up before the assembled from a count of what remain

A New Haven factory makes wool out of old muslin delaine dresses.

Sketch of Oakes Ames.

The Most Extravagant Structure in the

It will thus be seen that the cables the new Post-office to Duane street-

everywhere about the town, always good natured and ready to help anybody There will be 143 courses of stone in whom he thought was trying to help each tower, of which 87 are now com-pleted on the Brooklyn side, and 38 are himself. My. Ames was never before the country in all his career in Congress until the Credit Mobilier explosion of last year. He was not a lovable man to strangers, and had few of the qualities that attract popularity. He had the Yankee trait of shrewdness largely developed, and his operations connected with the Union Pacific Railroad showed, with the Union Pacific Kaliroad showed, in the science of gain, he was very bold. He was a man of large, almost gigantic, frame, heavy featured and outwardly dull and ungarnished. The painful prominence given to him by the Credit Mobilier investigation had no very deletarious affect pages his placid temporal. terious effect upon his placid temperament. He seemed to treat the odium of public opinion with calm and cynical indifferences. In his town he was a respected and admired man of mark, Santa Cruz, the Carlist. A Spanish correspondent of the XIXme Steele has had an interview with the Carlist leader, Santa Cruz, and describes him as a man of about thirtyin the cables will be so regulated that five, short, pale, thin, nervous, and with depending in similar curves from either side of the tower not a particle of side beard is thick, the hair of his head is cut close, and there are two bald spots near his temples. Two small eyes like whole, his appearance is repulsive, es-

Sea-Nettles.

monosyllables.

against the wall and shot her.'

The Lava Beds.

What a Volunteer Says of Them as Fighting Ground.

A letter from the lava beds says:

for the last three days. I went as a volunteer and was attached to Major

Thomas' Battery of four Cohorn mor-

tars, and it was the mortars which drove

the Indians out. Five thousand in-

fantry could not have done it in six

two-thirds of an inch to twelve inches. | ball holes happened to be found in the We speak of the ordinary medusæ of walls of a sulphur-bath establishment in our Northern seas. Larger ones are a town held by the Carlists, by order of sometimes found in the tropics. Their the same Santa Cruz. Says the corresbodies are composed almost wholly of a pondent: "A lady had come in her semi-transparent gelatinous substance, without consistence, and absolutely some weeks before. Santa Cruz ordered without any bony structure. It would the carriage to be stopped, and took a seem as though it were impossible that package of letters which were being they could resist the action of the conveyed by the coachman into his wave by yielding to it. The sea bears had been captured by another Carlist them tenderly on its bosom. It is the band, and hearing that Santa Cruz was land only which they have to fear. Cast living in the village she entered his hours. In 1819 Mr. Telfair saw an enor- after she was brought out of the house ber. mous sea-nettle cast upon the shore by twelve soldiers, who placed her eye in transparent water. A wine-glass

months without the loss of one-half of The late Clement Webster used to the command. tell of a moderator of a New Hampshire Words cannot describe the character town-meeting, in the days of Levi Woodbury and Isaac Hill, who, finding electors, and indignantly demanded to know "who threw this Federal vote?" The guilty voter lacked sufficient courage to avow the act in that Democratic crowd, and the moderator remarked, "I thought it was a mistake, and I'll throw it out." The story is called to mind by a report of a recent election in a suburb of Chicago. When the moderator tipped over the hat he found 2,000 ballots therein, but as there were ankles from falling over the rocks. To give you some faint idea of the sharp but fifteen hundred names on the tally sheet, he concluded there must have rocks, one-half of our men went in with new shoes, and came out mostly been some mistake. He was quick at figures and ready at expedients, so he just threw out promiscuously the five hundred tickets, and declared the result

their heads smashed, and their brains knocked out, they will actually go to law and try to get further damages.

Oakes Ames was born in Easton, Bristol county, Mass., January 10, 1804. He was a manufacturer by profession, and for the greater part of his life was identified with the town of North Easton, to which place he went from Plymouth, Mass., sixty-five years ago, a poor boy. He learned the trade of shovel making at a forge, and the old shop where first he worked still stands as a reminder of the past. He was for two years a member of the Executive Council of the State, and in 1862 was elected a Representative from Massachusetts to the Thirty-eighth Congress. serving on the committees on Revolu-tionary Claims and Manufacturers. He

tionary Claims and Manufacturers. He was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving on the committees on the Pagific Railroad and Manufacturers. He experience has taught it that it is mighty Pacific Railroad and Manufactures. He The Carlists in Spain lost fifty killed was also a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention of 1866 and reand twenty prisoners in their attack a few days since on the town of of Vera, elected to the Fortieth, Forty-first and in Navarre. A tornado near Point a la Hache, Miss., killed two men, destroyed a Cath-olic church, many dwellings, and a great

wigs.

Forty-second Congresses.
Speaking of the man as he was known to his neighbors a dispatch from North Easton; says: "In all his business wanderings he never lost sight of the town of his adoption. An academy building, and one of the finest in the many head of cattle. Let a person begin life by dodging, and he must run a gauntlet to the end, as a rule. Let him face the world Commonwealth, was constructed through the munificent donation of \$43,000 by squarely, and if his success is slow, dethe Ames family, and there are other pend upon it it will be sure. and permanent improvements, which are the work of his benevolence. Mr. Ames was looked upon as everybody's friend. Without ostentation he always A shocking railway accident occurred near Pesth. Twenty-one persons were killed outright, and forty injured. Six of the carriages attached to the train were completely demolished. carefully provided for the wants of his employes and paid them a rate of wages "Boston Charley," who shot Rev. Dr. Thomas, is about twenty-two years fully up to the average in all the States. During the financial crisis of 1857 and 1858 Mr. Ames not only helped himself through the difficulty, but aided his neighbors too, so that they cannot but feel his loss as that of a near and dear riend. Mr. Ames' manner of life among

of age. He is nearly white, with a clear complexion; hence the name of "Boston" which signifies "white" among the Indians, has been given him, To settle a bet a petition was recently presented to a worthy itizen of De-troit, Mich., praying for the abolition his townsmen was very simple. Entire-ly destitute of that conceit which someof the fire and police departments and his own execution. He glanced at the first few lines and "chalked" down his imes accompanies the possession of great wealth, he deported himself at home as a sturdy, self-reliant old farm-er, contented with himself when others were doing well, and without one grain

At a private theatrical exhibition in Allegheny, Pa., the man who was shot in his character as "the deserter" failed of selfishness. He was here, there and to rise again after the falling of the curtain. The wad from the masket had entered his head and inflicted quite a serious wound. Triplets recently born in Ripon, Wis., weighed altogether only six pounds.

The nurse can make a ring of her thumb and forefinger and slip it over the body of either of them. They are too small to be dressed, and are kept wrapped up in cotton. The newspapers are full of temperance lectures every day, which can be drawn from the criminal reports by a little sober thought. For instance, a man in New York, addicted to strong drink, blew his own brains out, after

having been prevented from killing his wife and children. The rapid growth of the silk industry is one of the great triumphs achieved under Protection. Ten years ago silk manufacturing in the Atlantic States y and partly an experiment; now it has attained vast proportions, employing a capital of not less than \$30,000,000, and affording constant work to more than 16,000 operatives, and indirectly to thousands of others.

Gotlieb Scheerer's Little Joke. There is an anecdote of Gotlieb Andalusian brow. His lips are thin and his nose bent. * * * On the Vice President Teller first given in print. Some thirty years should be of such solidity as to defy any strain that could possibly be brought to bear upon it. The building of such a large with the such as a frightened look, and I was told that this look had bequestions were put by Mr. Dallas:
"Mr. Scheerer, were you in Harrisset on his head. His way of speaking

burg last June?"
"Last June, did you say, Mr. Dalis brief and dry, and he answers by Another correspondent writing from las?" "Yes, last June; don't repeat my question, but answer it." After some moments of study the answer came: "No, Mr. Dallas, I was

not in Harrisburg last June!" "Were you in Harrisburg in July? He reflected again, and slowly said, No, Mr. Dallas, I was not in Harrissome weeks before. Santa Cruz ordered burg in July." "Were you there in August, Mr.

Scheerer?

The witness again meditated, and said: "No. Mr. Dallas, I was not there in August.' "Were you there in September?" Here Mr. Scheerer reflected longer

Mr. Dallas became tired of this barren result, and raising his voice, said: "Mr. Scheerer, will you tell the court at what time you were in Harrisburg?"
"Mr. Dallas," said Scheerer, "I
never was in Harrisburg in my life."
The court, the audience and Gotlieb Scheerer enjoyed the joke, but Mr. Dallas did not heartily partake of the

I have just come in from Jack's Dallas did not heat stronghold where I have been in a fight merriment created. THE DIXON BRIDGE.—The greatest number of persons gathered on the ill-fated Dixon bridge was, according to the estimates, 300, and their combined weight could not have been more than from 40,000 to 50,000 pounds. The weight was mainly distributed at the two ends, each of which seems to have may try to do it, but they cannot convey an idea. Since the fight I have been through part of the beds, and that was enough for me. It is impossible to tell what damage we have done to the rewhat damage we have done to the Institute of an angle into this affair by some organization and the formation of angles of angles or the some intelligent investigation will be made into this affair by some organization of angles or the some organization organization organization organization organization organization oreal organization organization organization organization organizat

dians, as they concealed or burned their dead, and the former is very easy, as all they have to do is merely to throw the bodies into a crevice and then fill it up with rocks. We have, however, found eleven dead bodies. We have here six dead, twenty wounded, and about the latter number on crutches, from sprained ankles from falling over the rocks. boat over that part of the sea where the coral insect works, and then drop a large wooden cross with a net at each end, into the water; this is dragged with new shoes, and came out mostly barefoot, and with feet bleeding.

Some people are never contented. After having all their limbs broken, their heads smashed, and their brains knocked out, they will actually go to law and try to get further damages.