PARIS, July 30. Gambetta has laid before Thiers a proposition for the reorganization of the army and civil service. The army plans are supposed to come from Faldherbe and Chanzy, in conjunction with the Duc d'Aumale and Prince de Joinville. Thiers and McMahon approve the plans submitted. Some surprise is expressed at the co-operation of the Princes with Gambetta and Thiers.

Americans visiting Europe must bring pass ports, especially naturalized citizens, as the latter cannot get them here without showing proper papers.

PARIS, July 31. The acceptance of the resignation of Jules Favre as minister of foreign affairs is confirm-ed. President Thiers is consulting with Gened. President there is consuling with General Clasy with a view to increasing the army. The number of Communists awaiting trial is 32,000. In order to render possible the disposition of a great number of cases, a bill has been introduced in the Assembly increasing been introduced in the Assembly increasing the number of judges and removing restric-tions from those judges who have at any time committed themselves against the Versailles government. The result of the first and sup-plementary elections for members of the Mu-nicipal Council of Paris has been declared. The council is composed of 38 Conservatives, 7 moderate Republicans, 2 Republicans and 10

Thiers, replying to the delegation from the occupied provinces, intimates that in six weeks the occupation by German troops would be limited to Champagne and Lorraine.

The cholera has appeared in the South of France. Measures were adopted to prevent

The Persian Famine.

LONDON, July 30. London, July 30.

Few particulars are received of the famine in Persia. The drought last year in the central and southern provinces, and consequent partial failure of crops, caused great destitution and misery all winter. At the same time taxes were increased on the people of carlstan, which brought on famine, and numbers of received 102 their, homes and the government. tan, which brought on famine, and numbers of people left their homes, and the government lost its usual taxes. The new Governor promised to raise not only the usual sum, but more, and this oppression drove all the country people from their homes to the citles which pay no taxes. The fallure of crops in Laristan was rendered more disastrous because other provinces, which raise mostly oplum, cotton and slik, depended on it for their grain. The results in Ispahan, Yezll, Kirman and Shiraz were terrible. By the end of the winter and before the new grout the citles were crowded. Wheat rible. By the end of the winter and before the new crop the cities were crowded. Wheat at Kirman rose nine times its usual price and starvation began. Pezo raises oplum. The people could buy no grain, and ate grass and roots. In Khorassan the people sold their children to the Turcomans to saye their lives, and in other provinces the people ate their children, having eaten all their domestic animals and vermin. In Ispahan men were caught digging up corpses to feed their starving familles, and pestilence in consequence committed tearful ravages. One-half of Persia is depopulated.

The Lord Mayor's Banquet.

The Lerd Mayor's banquet was given at the Mansion House last hight. Mr. Schenck, the American minister, was present, and responded to a toast to the President of the United States. He said that States. He said that commerce was hourly bringing England and America nearer and nearer together, and that the treaty of Wash-ington promised to make the people friendly for evermore. Mr. Gladstone made the principal speech of the evening. It was mostly devoted to home affairs, but in the course of his remarks the premier alluded to the treaty his remarks the premier alluded to the treary of Washington as a great international recognition of the principles of equity, and a most honorable termination of two long existing differences, and added: "We may now look forward to a future of perfect harmony with the United States."

Mr. Gladstone spoke in high terms of France, and concluded with the assurance that England's relations were friendly with all nations.

the treaty of Washington, will shortly sail for

Prince Arthur and the People.

LONDON, July 31.

The meeting at Trafalgar Square, to protest against the proposed allowance to Prince Arthur, was held to-night, and 5000 people were present. Speakers addressed the masses at different points, and much excitement was wastered. The entire police reserve was different points, and much excitement was manifested. The entire police reserve was called out, and they seized a Communist flag, carried by one Schied, amid boisterous demonstrations. Some fighting is reported, and arrests have been made. The meeting adjourned in disorder, and the crowds were dispersed by the police.

by the police.
The House of Commons to-night passed a bill granting an allowance of £15,000 to Prince Arthur by 276 to 11.

Prince Arthur's pension of £15,000 per annum having passed both houses, received the Royal sesent. There is but one cholera case at Hull. Steps

have been taken to localize the disease.

Marshal Bazaine is in London.

Mernington won the Brighton stakes, with

Stockurse second and Gertrude third. The French Cotton Tax.

VERSAILLES, August 1.
The (Assembly voted only on imports, to which there was no opposition. The tax on raw material, including cotton, is postponed for future consideration. General Topics.

ROME, August, 1.

The elections in the Roman States were apathetic. Two-thirds of the voters abstained. The moderate candidates were generally suc-KONIGSBERG, PRUSSIA. July 31.

The Archbishop of Eimband has pronounced sentence of major excommunication against Dr. Wallman, and directs that it be read from Dr. Wallman, and discesse.

all the pulpits in his diocesse.

BERLIN, July 31.

The journeymen masons of this city have struck work and appointed a committee to confer with the masters. With a view tograre speedly accompiled the object of the strike, a resolution has been adopted that it is the duty of all unmarried masons to leave Berlin and seek temporary work elsewhere.

A BRUTAL CRIME.

Assassination of a Worthy Citizen.

A correspondent from Chappell's Depot writes as follows, under date of the 31st ult: The usual quiet and peace of our community The usual quiet and peace of our community was outraged on Saturday night, 29th instant, by one of the most helnous und cold-blooded murders on record. The victim was a Mr. Foster, (white) one of the most quiet, peaceful citizens of our county. He lived with his father-in-law, Mr. J. Watts, about three miles from this place. On the fatal evening, he was called out in the kitchen, which they also used for dining purposes, to supper. After supper, he took his seat in a chair in the doorway, leaning back they also used for dining purposes, to supper. After supper, he took his seat in a chair in the doorway, leaning back against the door iacing. Shortly after, while conversing with his mother-in-law, who was in the kitchen, he was fired on by some unknown party with buckshot—one and the fatal shot passing through the neck, cutting both arteries, another taking effect in the head but not penetrating the skull. Eight of the balls entered the door facing, others passing on into the house. He only lived a moment, having time to get up and walk around in the room near his wife, and saying to her: "Don't grieve for me; take care of my child." "Don't grieve for me; take care of my child."
There is no clue as yet to this cold-blooded murder. He was a young man, about twenty-six years of age, leaving a young wife and an infant to mourn his loss. The community can illy spare a man of his character.

AN INCENDIARY FIRE on Monday destroyed nearly 2200 cords of wood, belonging to Mr. Joseph Crews; near Littleton, on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad. As a trestle on the road was injured, and the fire was com-municated at everal different points, there is no doubt that it was the work of an incendia-Trains were not delayed.

AN AWFUL EARTHQUAKE.

Whole Village Engulfed and in its Place appears the Crater of a Volcano The Woods Ignited-An Entire Island Deserted.

A London dispatch of Thursday evening gives some particulars of the recent earthquake in the Philippine Islands, which affected in a terrible manner the small Island of Camiruin, five miles from Misamis.

For some months, especially in March last, there was a succession of violent shocks, which pened extensive crevices in the earth. Fi-nally, on May 1, the level plain near the village of Catarmin began gradually to subside, until the tops of the houses became level with the surface of the earth. This remarkable phe-momenon attracted a large number of people, when suddenly some terrific shocks were felt. and before the thundering reverberations had died away, the whole level plain had fell in, engulfing one hundred and fifty persons. The plain became the crater of a volcano, fifteen hundred feet wide, and from it smoke, ashes and stones were thrown into the air. A pause till dark succeeded, when there was another explosion, and a rain of fire followed. The expiosion, and a rain of fire followed. The woods became ignited, and men and cattle went flying before the flames. The spectacle was a frightful one in the extreme. The volcano continues to eject stones and earth. The inhabitants have left the island, which formerly contained a population of 26,000. Camiguin produced one-tenth of all the Manila herm grays. emp grown.

THE RICE QUESTION.

The following remarks on the rice market are copied from the New York Bulletin. East India rice has been sold in small quantities in this market, but it takes nobody's fancy like the rich, pearly grain of the Carolinas, and will only find purchasers when the latter is at extravagant rates. The consumption of Carolina is constantly increasing, and the shipments to the great Northwest during this season, by rail, has been unusually large, and our own people are so partial to it that about one-fifth of the receipts at Charleston, during the present season, will be consumed at home With a small reduction in the price, this admirable article of food would soon make a home demand, and double the present growth would find a market, but it must be good Carolina qualities and not musty East India. The present crop will make its appearance in very small quantity about the 1st of September, which is about the same as usual, and the increase in the crop will be very limited, and then only if fine weather should prevail. The Bulletin writer

In the early part of the present season a large quantity of "weevily" rice was sent from Savannah and Charleston and thrown upon the New York market. It was unsposed of at a very low figure, and in the meantime the iner grades were kept back in anticipation of an advance in prices. In this speculation the growers were disappointed. The fine goods were in good demand, and fair prices were obtained for such as had been sent forward. The stock being held back, something must satisfy the demand, and foreign rice took the market.

mark et.

The great bulk of the rice produced is consumed in the agricultural districts by the farm laborers, both because it is a cheap diet, and because it is cooling and nourishing. There being but little warm weather this summer, the consumption fell off, and in consequence the demand was lighter. Owing to the large investigations covaling storing acquiring the demand was lighter. importations, foreign stock accumulated on the market, and the demand being much below the supply, prices declined. The high prices of Washington as a great international recognition of the principles of equity, and a most honorable termination of two long existing differences, and added: "We may now look forward to a future of perfect harmony with the United States."

Mr. Gladstone spoke in high terms of France, and concluded with the assurance that England's relations were friendly with all nations.

Mr. Russell Guerney, having been appointed commissioner of the British Government for the settlement of the Alabama claims, under of domestic rice at Charleston and Savanual imported this year far in excess of the demand, and the price has fallen off, but the poor grades still bring as high a price as the first qualities of Rangoon. During the war and the few years following, when the Carolina at Trafalgar Square, to protest proposed allowance to Prince Ar-But now, however, owing to the large impor-tations, the price has declined.

The present growing stock in the Carolinas

rice bresent growing stock in the catch advices say about the first of September. This is very unusual, and if the first should arrive about the middle of the month it would be far in advance of the usual time. The crop is estimated to be at least one-third larger than

that of this year. DEATH OF HON. JOHN SLIDELL.

A brief cable dispatch from London an nounces the death of Hon. John Sildell, at the age of seventy-eight years. It has been just three months since the death of Hon. James M. Mason, with vmost name that of Mr. Sildell will always be associated. Mr. Sildell was a native of New York, but removed to New Orleans in early life; he there identified simself with the South, and attained great dis nimself with the South, and attained great distinction at the bar. He was appointed United States district attorney for Louislans under President Jackson; was frequently elected to the Legislature, and was a representive in Congress from 1843 to 1845. He twe in Congress from 1843 to 1845. He-was then sent by President Polk as minister to Mexico to negotiate the settlement of questions then in dispute, but his mission proving truit-less, he returned early in 1846. In 1853 he was chosen United States senator, which position he held up to the breaking out of the late war. On retiring from that hold, he predicted in On retiring from that body, he predicted in a memorable speech the rain of American commemorable speech the roin of American commerce in case war was forced upon the South. In the hall of 1861 he was dispatched by the Confederate Government as commissioner to France, together with Mr. Mason, who was appointed in the same capacity to England. Sailing from Charleston, they ran the blockade, and embarked at Havana on the English steamer Trent. This vessel was boarded at sea by Captain Wilkes, of the United States steamer San Jacinto, who arrested both comstants. steamer San Jacinto, who arrested both com-missioners and their secretaries, and they were placed in confinement at Fort Warren, harbor. On the demand of the British Government, however, they were soon after released and permitted to depart for Europe. Since the close of the war, Mr. Slidell has re-sided principally abroad.

GREAT FIRE IN GUADALOUPE.

The mail steamer Delta, from Bermuda, brings intelligence of a fire at Point-x-Pitre, Guadaloupe, in which nearly the whole town was burned. Thirty thousand people were left without shelter, and the sugar ready for shipping was destroyed. The town was re-built entirely of wood, after destruction by an earthquake, in 1843. The fire was supposed to be the act of an incendiary.

THE GERMANS AND ITALY.

NEW YORK, August 1. The society of Turners of this city, about 2000 strong, sent a request last night to the committee of the Italian Union, stating their wish to join the Italian Union, stating their wish to join the Italian National procession on the 25th instant. The request will be care-fully considered next Monday night.

STARVING STEERAGE PASSENGERS.—A curlous defence was offered in New York by a German sea captain charged in the United States Court with starving two of his steerage passengers. The laws of Germany require that only half the amount of food demanded by the United States laws be furnished each passenger, and this was advanced in extenuation of the crime. The New York Tribune remarks, however, that "it ought to be understood that offenders against United States laws are to be tried under them, and not those of Germany; and that no laws of any country justify the violation of those of humanity." STARVING STEERAGE PASSENGERS .- A curi

THE NEW YORK EXPLOSION.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE AWFUL CATASTROPHE.

York on Sunday:

Scene on the Ill-fated Steamer

· The mails bring us the following detailed account of the fearful boiler explosion in New

NEW YORK, July 30

As the Staten Island ferry-boat Westfield was starting from her dock, at the foot of Whitehall street, next to the Battery, at 1.30 this afternoon, with a heavy load, composed mainly of the usual class of Sunday excursion-elsts, to the number of about 300, the boiler burst with a tremendous explosion, shivering burst with a tremendous explosion, shivering the entire upper works of the boat into a thousand pleces, and laying open the whole forward part of the hull from the very keel. The spectacle on the ill-fated vessel sussequent to the explosion is beyond description. A great yawning abyss stretched from abant the engine-room close to the stern, and the deak seemed to have onesped, like a semulchy. deck seemed to have opened like a sepulchre dying were lying about in every direction among the debris of broken timbers, splinters and heavy machinery. From amidships to the cutwater, the boat presents a vast hold filled with fragments of spars, beams and bulwarks and fragments of iron. How many bodies still lay beneath the ruins in that fearful hold it is impossible as yet to tell. They are bringing them out every hour. Many persons, as in the case of Profes-sor March Ceneviere, of Brooklyn, were blown bodily into the air, falling into the water. Some have been hauled out by boatmen with hooks, and otherwise, and a large party are now engaged in dragging the bottom, and are constantly finding bodies. Men, women and children, still alive, are brought in scorched and bruised and mutilated to such a degree that it seemed almost impossible that life could remain. Among the dead lay the body of a man with the back of his head absolutely manewith the back of his head absolutely blown off. It is said by some to be the fireman. One man, John Major, the pilot, was thrown from the forward pilot house twenty feet in the air, isling on the boat and escaping without a scratch. John Freeland was captain of the boat and Harry Robinson engineer. The boilers were inspected by John K. Mathews, United States boiler inspector, on the 15th of June, and pronounced safe. Henry Robinson, engineer of the Westfield, stated that he tried the cocks in the boiler a few moments before the explosion and found water ments before the explosion and found water at the upper cock. He states further that at that time he looked at the steam gauge and noticed that there were twenty-seven pounds of steam on her boilers, also that steam was blowing off at the safety valve, showing the boiler was carrying the full extent allowed by the certificate. He further states that the boiler was repaired last winter. The cause of the explosion was probably the breaking of the joints of the plate with which the boiler had been patched on the rear end. It is im-

possible as yet to give the names or number of the dead. ANOTHER ACCOUNT. The following is a later account of the ferry boat disaster: The first bell had just rung when the explosion was heard. The scene of confusion and horror which resulted baffles description. The boiler burst, carrying away the whole part of the boat in front of the steampipe, and scattering the debris on all sides. Hen, women and children, horses, wagons, boards and chairs, were hurled in the air. Nothing escaped that was on the forward part of the boat.

forward part of the boat.

The passengers in the rear rushed for the entrance en masse, but very lew escaped without some injuries. The scene was frightful, and many fainted from fear. Bodles, deoris, and portions of the wreck fell among the passengers and increased the confusion. Many people fell in the river, and being una. ble to help themselves, were drowned. Bolling water was scattered in all directions, scalding those who were unable to get out of its reach. The wind was blowing inward at

the time, and forced the water on the part of the boller near the dook, where the greater portion of the passengers had fied to The injured persons were taken to the Park Hospital, to the first district station-house and to Bellevue. A great number were taken to to Bellevue. A great number were taken to the hospital in the Park, which was soon filled, and they were forced to send the remainder to Bellevue. The screams of the wounded were heartrending, and the hospital was a terrible scene to behold. The wounded were lying everywhere, some in beds, some on blankets, and others were walking around, groaning. and others were walking around, groaning. aning and crying.

STATEMENT OF A FIREMAN. One of the two firemen on board the West one of the two bremen on board the west-field, named Robert Crawson, was in the fire-room at the time of the explosion. He says that fifteen minutes before the accident he was on the head cylinder wiping it off. Then he went into one of the cabins for a drink of water, and thence into the fire-room. While here he heard a hissing noise proceeding from the rear beller, and went to see the cause. the rear boiler, and went to see the cause. He had gone but half the length of the boiler when he found the steam so dense that he could not proceed any further, and that he could not proceed any further, and turned to come back, when he was struck in the face by the flying splinters and knocked down. He made his way to the deck as fast as possible. This hissing noise, which Crawson heard, must have been the starting of the plate patchium of the boiler and the first premonition of the impending disaster. An examination of the boiler, as it now lays in the bottom of the bont, reveals the fact that the explosion occurred at the rear, and that a piece about four feet long and two feet wide were torn out of the lacket and thrown a hundred feet on to the dock at the barge of-fice. Another and larger portion of the boller was thrown directly forward into the bow of

The Investigation.

NEW YORK, August 1. The United States Commissioners, Belknar The United States Commissioners, Belknap and Lowe, have been busily engaged all day in making arrangements for a thorough investigation into the cause which led to the explosion on the Westideld. They are determined to make a full and searching inquiry, and elicit such facts a will disclose where the negligence or culpability existed. For this purpose numerous wit. "see have been summoned to testify in the case, and the probamoned to testify in the case, and the proba-bility is the investigation will commence to-morrow before the commissioners.

THAT KU-KLUX INVESTIGATION.

Costly Job-Unfair Statements-Martial Law Probable for South Caro-

The Washington correspondent of the Baltinore Sun writes : The Ku-Klux investigation ordered in Congress in April is at last reaching its end. The sub-committee sent into South Carolina returnoff yesterday, and the full committee are about to adjourn till fall. Nearly two thousand pages of printed evidence have been taken, and the expenses of the investigation even thus far will reach fully fifty thousand dollars. The sub-committee, in violation of the rules adopted for its government, seemed so very anxious to make out a good case that when they arrived here they were very prompt to furnish a one-sided and partisan account of the investigation for the press, presenting a scene of bloodshed and out-lawry in that section far in excess of even the sensational and exaggerated accounts heretofore given. Most of the evidence o neretorore given. Most of the evidence of outrages comes from colored persons, while on the part of the white witnesses there is a very general denial of the existence of any armed Ku-Klux organization. It is not pretended that there have been no troubles. The oppressive taxation which amounts almost to practical confiscation, the appointment of tax collectors who cannot read and write to collect. llectors who cannot read and write to collect taxes of the disfranchised class, the general corruption of the State administration, and finally the wholesale pardons by the Governor of convicted felons, have all contributed to demoralize the proper enforcement of the civil power for the maintenance of law and order. It is quite probable, however, from the intimations which have been given, that the evidence taken by a majority of the com-mittee will be made the basis of an appeal to the President for the declaration of martia law in three or four counties in South Caroli-na, and the enforcement of the feature of the Ku-Klux which authorizes a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

OTTERN PRORTA

Her Abdication Forally Suggested by a Leading Loon Journal.

The civil but visible patience with which her loyal press bore forme years with Queen Victoria's retirement m the social duties supposed to attach to i station has become more visible and har so civil over her Malesty's reception of r. rather, her failure to receive-her daughtand her consort, the Grown Prince of Prus. In that connection? the Pall Mall Gaze, of the 12th instant, recommends what wol be virtually the ab dication of the Queen, d the transfer of at least the more importa duties of her office Pall Mall Gazette says:

to the Prince and Priess of Wales. The Her Majesty's health understood to require these inopportunivisits to Balmoral, and the actual business royalty can be done by no one but herself. It the social duties of her station could be eally well performed by the Prince and Prisss of Wales. At a future day they must suced to that place in social and public life, when the Queen has vacated, and there is no ason why her Majesty should not enjoin the to take that place at once. The functions the crown as the visible head of the natiomay be transferred to the heir without any peess of abdication. All that would be requid would be that he should live during the seen at Buckingham Palace, surrounded withhe same state and exercising the same hospitities as the Queen herself. All the extern pomp by which royalty appeals to the imanations of its subjects would again be sin in London; the Prince of Wales, as regardine representative and public side of thingswould be virtually sovereign. There would in a additional outlay needed on the part of he nation; for the proportion of her Majesty's icome which would be spent at Buckinghad lalace if she were herself able to keep he court there would be applicable to the same propse when her court was kept there for her! the Prince of Wales. The subject is one which ties the duty of the Cabinet to bring befor the attention of the Her Majesty's health; understood to re The subject is one whic it is the duty of the sovereign. It concern-it very nearly con sovereign. It concerns the years years corns—the interests of it crown and dignity, and it cannot be doubte that if her ministers placed it before her inthis, its true aspect, her Majesty would willing accede to a suggestion so reasonable in self, and so perfectly

THE NEWS FROM VASHINGTON.

New Indian Commissiner-A Cabine Meeting-Arbitraton Under the Washington Treaty-lebt Statement-The New German Minter, &c.

WASHIGTON, August 1.

Felix R. Brunet has beel appointed Indian commissioner, vice Parker resigned. There was a Cabinet sessin to-day attended by all the members exceptly Cresswell. The Pleasanton-Boutwell embrollo was a topic of consideration, but the discussions were not characterized by any difference on the point of adjusting the difficulties by supporting the secretary of the treasury; it may therefore be considered certain that Plasanton will be removed, and it is more than probable that dep-uty commissioner Douglasswill succeed him. The question of appointing an arbitrator under the Washington treaty was also discussed. In all probability Charles Francis Adams will be designated to that office by the

secretary of State.

The debt statement shows a reduction of eight million two hundred thousand, a coin balance of eighty-three millions, currency eight millions. During July the amount of national bank currency issued was one mil-lion seven hundred and eighty thousand, and under the law the same amount of three per ents must be retired.

Mr. Von Schloser, the new German minister, was presented to the President to-day. The customary speeches were made. In accepting the credentials, the President said: In addimercial intercourse, and from mutual interes which in common bind the United States to which in common that the which detween Germany, there is a further bond between them from the circumstance that many of our best citizens are natives of your country. Mr. Westenberry, from the king of the Netherlands, was also presented.

MRS. WHARTON'S CASE.

awaiting some other topic for gossip. The wo-men are all in favor of hanging Mrs. Wharton; the men, while generally believing in her gult, are willing to await the developments of the trial. Meanwhile, the public mind is being carefully prepared for the plea of insanity, the most peculiar phase of which hinges upon most peculiar phase of which hinges upon the intimate connection existing between epilepsy and homicidal mania. If this theory be correct, I, for one, will take especial pains to avoid any friends subject to epilepsy, and never, under any pretence, take milk punches or frosted ples at their houses. In Mrs. Whatton's case, there seems to be a prodigious amount of method in her madness. All who are supposed to have been poisoned were creditors, save one, and he had his life insured for a very large amount. The polson used was a terrible instrument of destruction. The least bit of tartar emetic applied to the The least bit of tartar emetic applied to the external skin, as an olutiment, makes fearly sores. Think of twenty grains taken into the delicate recesses of one's stomach! I don't wender pecesses of one's stomach! I don't wonder poor General Ketchum mutilated his cheeks and abdomen in uncontrollable agony. The great consolation with the Battimore people is that Mrs. Wharton is a Pennsylvanian, and one of the "trooly loll."

The Baltimore Sun says: The health of Mrs. Wharton has undergone such a marked change within the past few days that Dr. McSherry, her family physician, and Dr. Houck, the physician to the jail, have addressed a joint communication to the board of visitors of the jail, representing that her physical condition is such as absolutely to re-quire her removal to another apartment. The oard, upon full consideration of the circumthe recommendation, and have removed her to a room in the third story of the tower. Mrs. Wharton's daughter continues to share her mother's imprisonment, and experiences great relief from the better ventilation afforded them. Mrs. What 's nervous condition was such as to preven, her from obtaining any sleep in her cell, owing to the constant noises proceeding from the hundreds of persons around her, including the cries of children, the shrieks of women and men suffering from mania-a-potu, &c. Her present room contains the same simple furniture as her cell. She does not ask for any distinction to be made in her case from that of others, except in her infirm state of health to be removed from the noise, so that she can obtain some relief from the child, and gone to live with some relief from him state of health to be removed from the noise, so that she can obtain some relief from the child and gone to live with some relatives in Callaway County. Visiting Callaway stances, have acquiesced in the propriety of the recommendation, and have removed her nrm state of health to be taken to be now and noise, so that she can obtain some relief from want of sleep. She seldom leaves her bed, day or night. But few persons are received as visitors, except as ministers. She has received information that her own pastor, Rev. Dr. Leeds, of St. Luke's Church, who has been come time absent will return home in a few some time absent, will return home in a few

days and visit her. COALS TO NEWCASTLE.

NEW YORK, July 21. The ship Antarctic brought one hundred bales of Mobile cotton from Liverpool. Thirty-five bales came last week from Sherman, Texas, via Missouri, Kansas and other rall-

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-Counterfeit twentles on the United States National Bank of Washington are circulating.

—R. McGee, arrested on the charge of counterfeiting, scaled the Memphis juli walls -Miss Phœbe Carey, the sister of Alice, is dead.

GOLD SALES IN AUGUST.

WASHINGTON, July 31. Government buys five million bonds and sells seven million gold in August.

HURRYING UP THE CAKES.

Breakfast Biscult Made from Wheat Harvested the Same Morning.

[From the Marysville (Cal.) Appeal, July 12.]

From the Marysville (Cal.) Appeal, July 12.)
Yesterday morning, just when the drowsy
god holds us the closest, we were startled
from our innocent dreams by a heavy knocking at our bedroom door. We thought of
burglars, murder, fire, everything in short except the cause of the alarm. Hastly putting
on our unmentionables, hind side first—which
caused us to walk backwards—we opened the
door, and beheld the carnest face of M. C.
Ellis, one of the heaviest ranchers of Sutter
County, now a resident of Marysville, and County, now a resident of Marysville, and connected with the Plaza Steam Flouring Mills, who, in answer to our inquiry of "What is the matter now?" replied, "Dress yourself Mills, who, is answer to our inquiry of "What is the matter now?" replied, "Dress yourself and go dut to the ranch with me; we have something to do there this morning." Grumbling we obeyed orders—that is a reporter's duty—and donning our garments went down to the Marysville stables, where we supposed we should find a team ready. Disappointment is apt to come of too great expectations, especially when one expects too much of stable men. The hostler, who is a second cousin to Rip Van Winkle, had fallen saleep after being awakened, and before we could arouse him and get a team had fallen asleep after being awakened, and before we could arouse him and get a team ready a half hour had passed and "4 o'clock in the morning" came just as we rolled out of the stable. "Drive with tight lines," said the gable man. Did we do it? Not much. Ellis rather pushed on them instead of holding them tight. After taking a drink from a bottle found in the buggy (a preacher drove it the day before) and lighting our cigars our companion condescended to inform us what he desired. Said he: "You know that once upon a time General Bidwell cut some grain, threshed it, ground the wheat, baked bread upon a time General Bidwell cut some grain, threshed it, ground the wheat, baked bread from the flour and ate it for supper. Now, I propose to beat this, and beat it badly. It is seven miles to my ranche, and I intend to drive there, cut and thresh some grain, take it to the Plaza Mills, grind it, have my wife drive there, cut and thresh some grain, take it to the Plaza Mills, grind it, have my wife make biscuits from the flour, and we will eat them with our breakfast before 9 o'clock this morning." After finishing this long speech, he gave another push on the lines and relapsed into silence. In fifty minutes we were at the ranch, but here another disappointment awaited us. The teams were not in the field, and another half-hour went by before the machinery was were not in the field, and another half-hour went by before the machinery was ready to be put in motion. Then Mr. Ellis mounted to the header and cut a header full of "the golden grain." We laid aside our coat and mounted the footboard of the threshing machine, and when the grain arrived we fed it through. From the grain thus cut and threshed our sack was taken, and as grain the created without soaking. It was cannot be ground without soaking, it was thoroughly wetted there in the field. We then thoroughly wetted there in the field. We then started for the city, which we reached in forty minutes from the ranch. Arrived at the mill, another disappointment awaited us. The grain was too wet, and another half hour was lost in drying it. It was then put through the screens, from thence lato the hopper, and soon a sack of flour was produced from the wheat, which stood in the fields but a few hours before. From the mill to the residence of Mr. Ellis, when Mrs. Ellis took charge of it, and in half an hour we heard the welcome to and in half an hour we heard the welcome to breakfast. At 7.55 by the watch, which timed preakiast. At 7.55 by the watch, which timed us all the way through, we sat down to a splendid breakiast, and before us was the biscults made from the flour we had worked so hard to obtain. This is a true story—a plain statement of the quickest work ever done in the State. If any man can beat this he will have to eat his biscults for support the day bethe State. If any man can beat this he will have to eat his biscuits for Supper the diverse have to eat his biscuits for supper the day be-fore the wheat is cut.

THE DENTISTS IN COUNCIL.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA., August 1. The eleventh session of the American Dental Association commenced here this morning, pursuant to adjournment, Dr. W. H. Morgan, of Nashville, Tennessee, presiding. Forty-five members were present, and iconsiderable accessions are expected. The association agreed to hold morning and evening sessions.

THE PETROLEUM TRADE.

Rapid Increase in Production and Consumption.

[From the Pittsburg Gazette, July 24.] The exports of petroleum in 1870 were thirty-seven per cent. greater than those of the pre-vious year, and nearly all this increase, of thirty-seven per cent., is accounted for by the What is Thought of the Gentle Poisoner
in Baltimore Society.

A Baltimore letter says:

thirty-seven per cent., 18 accounted for by the shipments from the port of New York. The total exports from the United States in 1870 were 141, 208, 155 gallons, against 1,500,000 gallons in 1868; showing an increase of nearly 42,000,000 in A Baltimore letter says:

The great Wharton poisoning case has had its day of sensation and horror. People do not talk much about it any more, but are patiently since led all other ports in the importation of a since led all other ports in the importation of sensetions. since led all other ports in the importation of petroleum, took in that year 5671 gallons, increasing the amount in the following year more than 800,000 gallous. Great Britain took 579,000 gallons in 1861, and in 1862 increased her importation to 3,233,000 gallons. The continued growth of this trade for ten years—from 1,500,000 gallons in 1860 to 141,000,000 in 1870—is a wonderful exhibit, not only on account of the rapid development of 000,000 in 1870—is a wonderful exhibit, not only on account of the rapid development of the oil interest, but also because the yearly increase has been steady. The dally average product of the Pennsylvania oil district in December, 1867, was 10,400 barrels of 43 gallons each; in the same month of 1870 at was 15,214 barrels, a fact which shows the inexhaustibility of the wells in that region. In regard to the home consumption, it is estimated that it is equal to one-half the quantity exported, making by round numbers, an aggregate consumption, it is extended that it is equal to one-half the quantity exported, making by round numbers, an aggregate consumpig, lu round numbers, an aggregate consumption of 211,000,000 gallons annually. This enormous amount, reckoning the price at an average of twenty cents per gallon, represents a value of more than \$42,000,000 for a sla-gle year—certalny a remarkable return for a product unknown to commerce ten years ago.

ENOCH ARDEN IN MISSOURI.

A Second Husband Gives up his Wife and Three Children.

(From the St. Louis Dispatch.] The assertion that "truth is stranger than fiction" is certainly illustrated in the following sketch, and we are indebted to J. C. Ryan, the clerk of the steamer St. Luke, for the princinal items :

but his search was unsuccession. The only information he received was that his wife had taken the child and gone to live with some relatives in Callaway County. Visiting Callaway County, he obtained work on a farm, and settled down to pender over the where the county. County, he obtained work on a farm, and settled down to ponder over the whereabouts of his wife and child, and to earn money enough to continue the search. In the meantime Mrs. Waldrup had heard that her husband was dead, and had gone to live with some relation near Cedar City, opposite Jeffersen City, Missouri. Here she became acquainted with a well-tu-do blacksmith, whose name we have not learned. In due time they were married, and last week In due time they were married, and last week were living in their comfortable home at Cedar City, and Mrs. Waldrup had blessed the black-City, and Mrs. Waldrup had blessed the blacksmith with three fine children, the eldest five
years old. Last Saturday Mr Waldrup rode leisurely into Cedar City, and halting at the blacksmith shop requested that worthy to shoe his
norse. While conversing on the heat of the
weather, crops, &c., the blacksmith learned
Waldrup's story, and having heard his wife
tell about her lost husband, surmised the
truth, and in his blunt honesty invited Mr.
Waldrup to go over to the house with him.
The recognition was mutual, and the wife
fainted in her first husband's arms. After the
first agitation Mr. Waldrup went back to the fainted in her first husband's arms. After the first agitation Mr. Waldrup went back to the blacksmith shop, and the men talked the matter over sensibly and coolly, and agreed to allow the woman to decide as to which man she would cling. After pondering the matter over in her own mind the doubly-matted lady decided to go with her first husband, on condition that the second allow her to take the children. By some process of reasoning, inex-

plicable to us, he decided to give up wife and children; and Mr. and Mrs. Waldrup decided to come to St. Louis. Yesterday the St. Luke stopped at the landing, and Mr. W. came on board and engaged passage for himself and three children, and the blacksmith assisted his wife on board, and then brought on the children. Then came an effecting scene that brought tears to the eves of cap-

scene that brought tears to the eyes of cap-tain, clerks and passengers. The deserted husband took first one child and then the other in his arms, and kissed them passionately, while the tears rolled down his cheeks.

Then he bid good-bye to his wife, who seemed deeply affected, and lastly to Mr. Waldrup.

deeply affected, and lastly to Mr. Waldrup. The mon gazed into each other's faces, shook hands long and earnestly, and then the blacksmith, by a strong effort of will, released the hand of Mr. Waldrup and walked quickly ashore, never turning his face toward the

THE WEATHER THIS DAY. . Washington, August 1.
The low barometer will continue in Iowa on Wednesday, and local storms are probable for to-day from Missouri northward. Similar storms of larger dimensions are probably now extending from Virginia and Ohio northeastward. No important general change is indicated for Wednesday.

esterday's Weather Reports of the Signal Service, U. S. A.-4.47 P. M., Local Time. of Wind Augusta. 29.91 85 SW Gentle.

Baltimore. 29.99 81 NE Gentle.

Boston. 29.90 78 SE Fresh.

Buffalo, N y 29.92 75 SW Fresh.

Charleston 29.98 85 SE Gentle.

Cheyenne, W. T. 28.91 90 Om

Chicago 29.88 50 E Fresh.

Cincinnati. 29.99 86 SE Light.

Clereland 30.01 74 SW Gentle. Ta'ing. Fair. Fair. Fair. Fair. Memphis, Tenn.. 29.90 93 S Milwaukee, Wis. 29.90 77 SE lew Orleans 29.91 Fair. Cloudy Thring Cloudy Cloudy Thring Cloudy

Norz .- The weather report dated 7.47 o'clock, this morning, will be posted in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at 10 o'clock A. M., and together with the weather chart, may (by the courtesy of the Chamber) be examined by shipmasters at any time during the day.

Special Notices.

INFORMATION WANTED OF Mrs. C. C. Sr. JOHN. Any one knowing where she can be found, will please address G., E. HAR-VEY, at NEWS Office.

OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE-MAIN STATIONHOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C., JULY 29, 1871.—The attention of all whom it may concern is called to the following section of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, to provide for the election of officers of the incorporated cities and towns in the State of South Carolina, passed the 25th day of September,

X. All barrooms and drinking saloons in th town or city where such election is held shall be closed on the days of election; and any person who shall sell to any person any intoxicating drinks on the day of election, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars. nor more than three hu prisoned for a period not less than one month nor more than eix months.

In conformity with the above, all barrooms within the City of Charleston will be closed from 12 o'clock Tuesday night, August 1. 1871, until 12 clock, Wednesday night, August 2, 1871.

By order of the Mayor. H. W. HENDRICKS.

· Chief of Police.

OFFICE OF THE CHARLESTON CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION, FOR THE BENE FIT OF THE FREE SCHOOL FUND, No. 147 MEET-ING STREET—CHARLESTON, AUGUST 1, 1871.
Omcial Ramed Numbers of the Charleston Charitable Association, for the Benefit of the Free School Fund :

CLASS No. 111-MORNING.

18-59-73-19-32-2-44-75-52-50-42-55. CLASS No. 112-EVENING. 7-66-48-42-50-30-19-35-59-1-65-16 As witness our hand this 1st day of August, 1871,

FENN PECK, JAMES GILLILAND, Sworn Commissioners.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA-CITY OF CHARLESTON-MAYOR'S OFFICE.-I, GILBERT PILLSBURY, Mayor of the said City, in pursuance of the Statutes of the said State and he Ordinances of the said City, in such case made and provided, do hereby give notice that an election for MAYOR AND EIGHTEEN ALDER MEN of the said City will be held on WEDNESDAY, the second day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, at the usual places of election

hroughout the said City. The number of Aldermen to be elected from

each Ward is as follows: Ward No. 1-Two. Ward No. 2-Two. Ward No. 3-Three.

Ward No. 4-Five. Ward No. 5-Two. Ward No. 6-Two. Ward No. 7-One.

Ward No. 8-One. The Mayor and the said Aldermen will be voted or on one general ticket. At the same time, one School Commiss shall be elected by the legal voters of each Ward.

The polls will be opened at seven o'clock in the

orenoon, and close at five o'clock in the after-

noon of the day of the said election. G. PILLSBURY, Mayor. [L. 8.] Attest: WM. R. MITCHELL, Clerk of Council.

july24 APPLICATION WILL BE MADE the Union Bank of South Carolina, at the expi ration of three weeks, for RENEWAL OF CER-TIFICATE No. -, for Nine Shares, standing in name of "Charleston Fire Company of Axmen."

july19-w16

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN o all Sub-Agents of the Land Commission, that, rom and after the first day of March, 1871, they will report all their proceedings to Hon. F. L. CARDOZO, Secretary of the Advisory Board. ROBT. C. DELARGE, L. C. S. S. C.

Columbia, February 28, 1871. marl1

CHARLESTON BIBLE SOCIETY. The Treasurer of the Charleston Bible Society will receive Subscriptions or Donations at his office, No. 68 East Bay, corner of Atlantic Wharf. The payment of Two Dollars will constitue a person a member for one year. Bibles are kept on band for distribution. The Society has one Colporteur in the field, and solicits ald to introduce another. Persons interested in the work or seeking further information will please call on the Treasurer.

J. N. ROBSON. Treasurer C. B. S.

Special Notices

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

MANAGERS OF ELECTIONS. -OF-FICE COMMISSIONERS OF ELECTIONS, CHARLESTON, S. C., 20TH JULY, 1871.—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have been duly appointed. Managers at the polling places herein designated, for the registration of Voters, and for the purpose of conducting the Municipal Election to be held in the City of Charleston on the first WEDNESDAY in August, 1871, being the second day of said month. The Registration of Voters will begin on SATURDAY, the 29th day of July, and be continued for three (3) days (Sunday excepted.) commencing at 7 o'clock A. M., and closing at 5 o'clock P. M. each day. The polls will be opened on the day of election at 7 o'clock A. M., and close at 5 o'clock P. M.

The Managers herein appointed are requested to meet the Commissioners of Elections on Mon-DAY, the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock precisely, at of taking the oath prescribed by law, and to receive necessary instructions.

N. MONTGOMERY, Chairman, E. W. M. MACKET, B. S. BRUNS.

WARD 1. City Hall-W. M. Sage, J. J. Young, John Reed.

Want 2.
Courthouse—F. M. Johnstone, H. C. Baker, S.

W. Ramsay. WAND & First Precinct, Market Hall (including all of the said Ward south of Market street)-A. F. Farrar, J. D. Kennedy, W. T. Elfe.

Second Precinct, Palmetto Engine House (including all of said Ward north of Market street and south of Wentworth street)-A. B. Mitchell, Villiam Wood, C. S. Miller. Third Precinct, Engine House, Inspection street

(including all of said Ward north of Wentworth street)-J. W. Lloyd, Charles B. Grant and Robert

WARD 4 First Precinct, Hope Engine House (including all of said Ward south of Hasel and Beaufain streets)—E. R. Walter, Charles Simons, L. T. Gardner.

Second Precinct, Stonewall Engine House (including all of said Ward north of Rasel and Beaufain streets, and south of George and Bull streets) M. Goldsmith, Jr., T. Osborn, S. G. Russell. Third Precinct, Engine House, Smith street (including all of said Ward north of George and Bull streets)-G. L. Pratt, H. J. N. King and L. G.

WARD 5.

First Precinct, Eagle Engine House (including

all of said Ward south of Aun and Judith streets) W. F. Barnett, E. A. Carson, J. Peronneau. Second Precinct, America street: (including al of said Ward north of Ann and Judith streets)-W. S. Fraser, Wm. Glover, E. F. Jefferson. First Precinct, Washington Fogine House (in-

cluding all of said Ward east of Smith street and outh of Radeliffe street; -J. H. Happoidt, Richard Forrest, W. H. Whitlook. Second Precinct, Marion Engine House (including all of said Ward east of Smith street as north of Radelise street)-P. H. Rivers, Charles

Linning and L. Pinckney.

Third Precinct, No. 49 Smith street (including all of said Ward west of Smith street) J. W. Wilkinson, S. G. Proctor and John Freeman.

WARD 7. Engine House, Columbus street. J. B. Mushing-

ton, J. N. Gregg and W. G. Eason. WARD 8. First Precinct, Niagara Engine House, Sires street (including all of said Ward south of Line treet)-P. M. Gregorie, J. E. Bowers and J. M. . R.

Dereef. Second Precinct, corner of King and Congress treets (including all of said Ward north of Line street)-J. F. Mason, J. B. Morris and B. B. july 22

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS UPERB HAIR DYE is the best in the world perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous. No DYE produces IMMEDIATELY a splendid Black or Natural Brown. Does not stain the skin, but eaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The only Safe and Perfect Dye. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 16 Bord street, New York.

DR. AYER'S LABORATORY, THAT has done such wonders for the sick, now issues & potent restorer for the beauty of mankind—for the comeliness which advancing age is so prone to diminish and destroy. His VIGOR mounts nxuriant locks on the bald and gray pates among us, and thus lays us under obligations to him, for the good looks as well as health of the commu-

july28-fmw3Daw nity. JOHN C. BAKER & CO.'S GENU-NE MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL -ESTABLISH-ED 1830.—Acknowledged by eminent physicians o be the best in the world. Sold by Druggists generally. JNO. C. BAKER & CO., Philadelphia,

A full supply on hand by DR. H. BAER, No. 131 Meeting street. feb6-mwf6mos THE SEASON IS APPROACHING

or Children's Summer Complaints, especially in those who are Teething. A safe and se dy is all important, and mothers will find such a ne in Dr. BAER'S GERMAN SOOTHING COR-DIAL. To be had of all Druggists. apr24-mwf MEDICAL NOTICE .- PATIENTS

fering from Diseases pertaining to the GENITO URINARY ORGANS, will receive the latest scientific treatment by placing themselves under the care of Dr. T. REENSTJERNA, office No. 74 Hasel street, three doors from the Postoffice. sep20-tuthlyr

BAKER'S CITRATE MAGNESIA. a splendid preparation. Completely superseding he use of all nauseous purgative Medicines. Sold by Druggists. JNO. C. BAKER & CO., Philadel-

feb7-tuths8mos No. 181 Meeting street.

A full supply on hand by

GETTING MARRIED. ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN on great SOCIAL EVILS AND ABUSES which interfere with MARRIAGE—with sure means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sept free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION. No. 2 S. Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. may 13-3 mos

fotels.

COLUMBIA HOTEL, COLUMBIA, S. C., WM. GORMAN, PROPRIETOR.

The Proprietor of this pleasantly located and elegantly furnished Establishment, at the State Capital, desires to inform the travelling public and others seeking accommodations, that the "CO-LUMBIA" is in every respect a first-class Hotel, unsurpassed by any in the State or the United States. Situated in the business centre of the city, with fine large airy rooms, and a table supplied with every delicacy of the season, both from New York and Charleston markets, the Proprietor pledges that no efforts will be spared to give perfect satisfaction in every respect.

A first-class Livery Stable is attached to the Hotel, where vehicles of every description can be had at the shortest notice.

Omnibuses attend the arrival and departure of every Train.

Proprietor and Superint-adent.

J. D. BUDDS, Cashier. wm. GORMAN,
Proprietor and Superintendent HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

A FULL ASSORTMENT just received by
DR. H. BAER,
July No. 131 Meeting a