

Foreign Affairs.

Paris, June 5.—Prince Jerome Napoleon has arrived here. His presence causes much agitation in the lobbies of the National Assembly.

Lisbon, June 5.—The steamship Corollera, from Rio Janeiro, May 17, arrived this evening. The yellow fever has entirely disappeared from Rio Janeiro and the cities on the Rio de La Platta. The number of cases in Bahia were also daily growing less.

The insurrection in the province of Entre Rivo, Argentine Republic, continues, notwithstanding the vigorous efforts of the Government to crush it.

London, June 6.—The private secretary of Emperor Napoleon authoritatively denies the authenticity of Eugenie's appeal to the French people in favor of the Prince Imperial, published in the Pall Mall Gazette.

The officers of the Spanish army are preparing to pronounce against the republic, and to summon the old Cortes to re-assemble in Paris.

Paris, June 6.—The first reception of President MacMahon took place this evening, and was a brilliant affair. All the members of the Diplomatic Corps, with the exception of Count Von Arnim, the German Ambassador, were present.

There was also an attendance of ministers, all the Conservative Deputies in the Assembly, some members of the Left Centre, the Orleans Princes, a number of Generals and Admirals, other officers of the army and navy, and editors of Conservative journals.

Batavia, June 6.—The Carlists, under Curé de Santa Cruz, captured Irun. They killed some twenty-seven, who, they allege, fired on the Carlists, while the victims bore a white flag.

Paris, June 6.—Duke de Broglie, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has addressed a circular to the representatives of France abroad, declaring that the difference between the majority of Deputies in the Assembly and M. Thiers was not his foreign, but his domestic policy; the late Cabinet not offering guarantees against revolution in the country.

The policy of the new Government, he continues, will be moderate at home and pacific abroad. All attempts at revolution will be vigorously opposed, without attacking existing institutions.

Constantinople, June 6.—Prince Adelbert, cousin to Emperor Wilhelm, is dead.

London, June 6.—A special despatch from Boston to the London News says Emperor William is in a serious state, and his physicians have advised him not to undertake his contemplated journey to Vienna.

The Hague, June 6.—Archbishop Schoepman, of Utrecht, is bad off.

Hornburg, June 6.—The dowager of Frederick William III of Prussia, is dead.

American Matters.

Charlotte, June 6.—Arrived—Steamship Mercedesita, Boston.

St. Louis, June 4.—Joseph H. Fore, who shot and killed Munson Beach, his brother-in-law, in August, 1871, and was tried and acquitted, on the ground of emotional insanity, returned here from Natchez on Monday last, and this afternoon made a murderous assault upon his wife. He accosted her on the street, urging her to live with him again, which she refused to do, until he would stop drinking. After following her some distance, he again approached her, and asked her to shake hands with him as a final farewell. She extended her hand, when he seized it, drew her towards him, pulled a hatchet from underneath his clothing, and dealt her three heavy blows on the head. She fell senseless on the pavement. The murderer ran, but was captured after a short chase. A surgical examination revealed three severe gashes on Mrs. Fore's head, one of which would doubtless have proved fatal but for the thick mass of hair which she wore. She lies in a critical condition, but may recover.

St. Paul, Va., June 4.—Jim Brown was re-arrested last night by Robert R. Smith and Dr. Cropper, of Suffolk, and lodged in jail. He has made a full confession. He says when the family left for Sunday school he entered the room with a piece of wood in his hand, and said to Mrs. Jones, "I want money," and with the words fell her to the floor. Mrs. Dozier cried out, "Jim, please don't hit me." He immediately struck her, and continued to strike her until she was dead. He says he had no accomplice, but it is now believed that he had. He declares he did the murder with a lightwood stick, and then put it in the fire and burnt it. The stick found was white-oak, and white-oak bark was found in the head of Mrs. Dozier. The jail is strongly guarded to prevent an enraged public from lynching him.

Austin, June 5.—A special says the Legislature adjourned yesterday. The House being four-fifths Democratic, and a Conservative majority in the Senate, all the purely Republican measures of the last Legislature have been repealed, notwithstanding the energetic vetoes of the Governor. The Legislature positively refused to ratify the Act of the last Legislature giving a subsidy of \$10,000 per mile on 6,000 miles of the International Railroad.

Oregon Militia Headquarters, Lost River Springs, via Ashland, June 5.—To Gov. Groves: The Modoc war was ended by the Oregon volunteers, at 12 o'clock, last night, after a hard march of three days and nights, of the forces under my command. The last warrior belonging to Captain Jack's band has been brought into camp. The captured number five men, four women and three children. The notorious Black Jim is one of the number. I will march my command to Linkville to-day, and place the warriors in irons, to await your Excellency's orders.

John E. Ross, Brig. Gen. Commanding O. S. M. The Governor replied as follows: Salem, June 5.—To Gen. John E. Ross, Linkville: If you have any of the

Lost River murderers, standing in front of the Circuit Court of Jackson County, deliver them into the custody of the Sheriff of said County. Deliver all other captives to the commanding officer of the United States forces in Lake Basin. Return the volunteers and muster them out. Assure your officers and men of my highest appreciation of their brilliant conduct. In behalf of the State, I congratulate you on your success.

L. F. GROVES, Governor of Oregon.

New York, June 6.—A special to the World, dated London, says the Government has decided to authorize the Bank of England to increase its circulation £8,000,000, under restrictions not yet determined.

Leet, Stocking & Co., who had a monopoly of the general order business, have dissolved.

Among the successful candidates for admission to West Point, are Flippen and Frederick, of Georgia; Penn and Gatewood, of Virginia; Glenn, White-worth and Kirby, of North Carolina; Haydon, of Texas; Hall, of Mississippi; Stern, of Alabama; Walker, of Florida.

Havana, June 6.—Spanish telegrams say that an encounter has taken place in Bearja Mountain, in which seventy-four insurgents were killed. The Spanish loss was nineteen killed and forty-two wounded.

Raleigh, June 6.—A large crowd had assembled, and Griffee and Mordecai were dressed for the scaffold, when a commutation to life imprisonment came.

Matamoros, June 6.—The complete defeat of Lesada is announced.

Albany, June 6.—The presiding officers of the Legislature refuse to sign the annual supply bill, believing that jobs were inserted after the bill left the Committee of Conference.

Washington, June 6.—The President is gone.

The following is an important decision by the Secretary of the Treasury, with reference to claims for cotton seized after June 30, 1865. The law directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the net proceeds of cotton unlawfully seized after June 30, 1865, was approved May 13, 1872, and required that all petitions should be filed within six months thereafter, or on or before November 18, 1872.

Many petitions which had been duly signed, sworn to and placed in the mail before November 18, did not reach Washington until after that date. They were, however, sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, and recorded as of the date when received. In reply to an inquiry and argument of the point involved, whether in two important cases so filed the petition would be regarded as filed in time, the Secretary has given the following decision:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, 1873.—To J. Madison Cuts, Esq., Attorney of L. D. Henderson et al., Washington, D. C.—Sir: I have received your letter of May 24th, ult., requesting to be informed whether the claims of L. D. Henderson and Lucy A. Hopkins, filed by you as attorney, on the 23d day of November, 1872, under the provisions of the Act of May 18, 1872, will be considered as filed within the time limited therein, viz: within six months after the passage of the Act. In answer, I would say that, after a careful consideration of the subject, and of the matters suggested in your letter, I am of the opinion that no petition or claim, under the Act, which was not received in the Treasury Department on or before the 18th day of November, 1872, can be regarded as having been filed within six months after the passage of the Act, and that any such claim received in the Department, after November 18, cannot be considered by the Secretary of the Treasury.

WM. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary of the Treasury.

It is the opinion of the best informed lawyers here that the time for filing petitions, both in cotton cases, before the Secretary, and for stores and supplies, before the Commissioners of Southern Claims, will undoubtedly be extended by the next Congress. The above decision furnishes a strong argument in favor of such extension in the cotton cases, as the six months given by the statute was manifestly too short a time to enable Southern claimants, exercising all diligence and despatch, to file their petitions. It is to be observed that the Southern Claims Commission did receive petitions which reached them after March 3, 1873; provided, they had been mailed, signed and sworn to before that date whereon the time for filing petitions before them expired. But their decisions are not final, but are reported to Congress. The Secretary being authorized to pay money on his own decision, has decided to follow the more rigid construction of the statute. His decision is not adverse to the interests of cotton claimants, since it will involve and almost compel the further legislation which will be sought.

New York, June 6.—Wall street and trade generally extremely dull. Money invested with difficulty; four is the current rate. Little mercantile paper making; wanted at seven.

No tidings from the missing steamer Cromwell.

A committee of Assistant Aldermen have been appointed to receive Orr's remains.

The Sanitary Bureau is taking precautions against the apprehended advent of cholera.

Reorder sentenced a highwayman to twenty years.

St. Louis, June 6.—Operations on the Atlantic and Pacific Road are hampered by a strike of the brakemen.

Washington, June 6.—Probabilities—For the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Tennessee, partly cloudy weather and areas of light rain.

The Polaris people brought here by the Frolic are virtually prisoners until Robeson finds out all about them. Journalists are excluded.

Tom Wright, of North Carolina, was hanged to-day for murdering a peddler.

Baltimore, June 6.—In the United States Circuit Court, this morning, the jury in the case of Eliza M. Goss against the New York Mutual Insurance Company, to recover a \$5,000 life policy, issued by defendant on the life of plaintiff's husband, returned a verdict for the full amount for the plaintiff. It was alleged that W. T. Goss, the husband of plaintiff, was buried to death in his work-shop, near this city, in February, 1872, while experimenting to find a substitute for India rubber. At the time, the shop was entirely consumed, and the body of the man taken from the wreck, with his limbs and face burnt off, but chest and head preserved. Goss had policies on his life in the New York Mutual Insurance, for \$5,000, issued in 1868; in the Continental Life Insurance, for \$5,000; in the Knickerbocker, for \$5,000, and in the Travelers' Insurance Company, for \$10,000. Payment was refused on the ground that the death of Goss had not been proved; that the body found after the fire, so mutilated, could not be recognized; that it was not the body of Goss, and there was reason to suppose fraud. Suit was then brought against the Mutual Life Insurance Company, as a test case, and a verdict rendered as above. The case was on trial for eight days, before Judge Bond. The plaintiff and defendant were represented by the ablest counsel, and the other companies had counsel present during the trial. A number of medical and dental experts were examined as witnesses. A motion for a new trial was entered.

Financial and Commercial.

London, June 6.—Noon.—Consols 92. 5s 89½. Weather favors crops.

Paris, June 6.—Rentes closed at 571. Specie increased 2,750,000 francs.

Liverpool, June 6.—3 P. M.—Cotton opened quiet and is now dull and unchanged—uplands 8½; Orleans 9½; sales to-day 10,000 bales; of the week 41,000; export 5,000; speculation 3,000; stock 834,900, whereof American is 363,000; receipts 53,000, whereof American is 22,000; actual export 7,000; from Savannah and Charleston, June delivery, 8 13 16; August and September 9; from New Orleans, June delivery, 8 13 16; stock on hand 600,000, whereof American is 211,000.

Liverpool, June 6.—Evening.—Cotton closed dull; sales of American 6,000 bales; from Savannah and Charleston, June delivery, 8½; from New Orleans, May shipments, 8½; June delivery, 8 15 16; August and September delivery, 8 1-16.

New York, June 6.—Noon.—Cotton quiet; sales 839 bales—uplands 19½; Orleans 19½; futures opened as follows: June 18½; July 19 1/16@19½; August 19 3/16@19½; September 18. Flour dull. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and steady. Pork quiet and firmly held—new mess 16 50@16 62½. Lard quiet and weak—Western steam 8½. Freights firm. Stocks dull but steady. Gold steady, at 13. Money easy, at 5@6. Exchange—long 9; short 10. Governments quiet. State bonds dull but steady.

P. M.—Cotton—net receipts 461 bales; gross 1,649; sales for export, to-day, 496; sales of futures 10,600; market closed as follows: June 18½, 18 1/16; July 19 1-16, 19½; August 19½, 19½; September 18½; October 17 9-16, 17 11-16. Cotton quiet and steady; sales 1,913; prices unchanged. Flour dull and declining—common to fair extra 6 20@7.90; good to choice 7.95@11.00. Whiskey easier, at 94½. Wheat 1c. better and holders less anxious—winter red Western 1.70. Corn 1@2c. better and active; speculation fair; export demand declining; freights has a favorable effect—yellow Western 68@64. Rice quiet. Pork quiet and a shade firmer. Lard steady. Freights quiet and easier. Money firm, at 6. Sterling 8½@9½. Gold 18½. Governments higher. States dull.

Comparative cotton statement—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week 25,346 bales; same week last year 10,324; total to date 3,423,935; to same date last year 2,666,941. Exports for the week 41,499; same week last year 10,004; total to date 2,362,005; same date last year 1,861,422. Stock at all United States ports 270,866; last year 179,194; at all interior towns, less Selma, 54,639; last year 20,998; at Liverpool 834,000; last year 912,000. American shipment for Great Britain 211,009; last year 87,000.

Cincinnati, June 6.—Flour dull, at 7.25@7.75. Corn quiet, at 47. Provisions quiet. Pork nominally 16.50@16.75; light offerings. Lard dull, no offerings. Bacon in fair demand and steady, at 7½ for shoulders; 9½@9½ for sides. Whiskey steady, at 85.

Louisville, June 6.—Flour unchanged. Corn unchanged. Provisions quiet. Pork 16.00. Bacon—7½ for shoulders; 9½ for clear rib; 9½ for clear sides, packed. Lard—tierce 10½; keg 8½. Whiskey quiet.

Mobile, June 6.—Cotton quiet and firm—good ordinary 14½@14½; net receipts 77 bales; sales 200; stock 34,673; weekly net receipts 1,397; exports to Great Britain 1,474; coastwise 597; sales 3,300.

Boston, June 6.—Cotton quiet—middling 19½; net receipts 659 bales; gross 2,457; sales 200; stock 11,000; weekly net receipts 735; gross 3,929; exports to Great Britain 48; sales 1,275.

Wilmington, June 6.—Cotton quiet—middling 18; net receipts 10 bales; exports coastwise 13; sales 143; stock 2,962;

weekly net receipts 92; exports coastwise 64; sales 235.

Memphis, June 6.—Cotton quiet—low middling 17½; receipts 183 bales; shipments 414; stock 25,456; weekly receipts 1,840; shipments 4,329; sales 4,000.

Charleston, June 6.—Cotton quiet—middling 18; low middling 17½; good ordinary 16½; net receipts 304 bales; sales 400; stock 12,407; weekly net receipts 1,632; gross 1,764; exports to Great Britain 2,936; to continent 2,253; coastwise 1,718; sales 1,750.

Galveston, June 6.—Cotton steady—good ordinary 14½@14½; net receipts 127 bales; sales 1,000; stock 34,596.

Philadelphia, June 6.—Cotton quiet—middling 19½; weekly net receipts 225 bales; gross 1,813.

Columbus, June 6.—Cotton quiet—low middling 16; weekly receipts 183 bales; shipments 847; sales 817; stock 4,172.

City Point, June 6.—Cotton—weekly net receipts 183 bales.

Providence, June 6.—Cotton—weekly receipts 86 bales; sales 3,000; stock 2,000.

Savannah, June 6.—Cotton dull and heavy—middling 18½; low middling 17½; good ordinary 15½; net receipts 1,147 bales; exports coastwise 1,189; sales 32; stock 12,592; weekly net receipts 4,190; exports to Great Britain, 4,255; coastwise 4,837; sales 158.

Montgomery, June 6.—Cotton demand good for better grades—low middling 16; weekly receipts 54 bales; shipments 597; stock 3,608.

Norfolk, June 6.—Cotton firm—low middling 17½; net receipts 571 bales; exports coastwise 417; sales 150; stock 7,087; weekly net receipts 8,517; exports coastwise 4,187; sales 1,065.

Baltimore, June 6.—Cotton quiet—middling 19; exports coastwise 61 bales; sales 95; stock 4,273; weekly gross receipts 304; exports coastwise 763; sales 1,271.

Augusta, June 6.—Cotton firm for good grades; others nominal—middling 17½; receipts 95 bales; shipments 144; stock in 1872 4,587; in 1873, 7,059; weekly receipts 622; shipments 1,049; sales 1,273; taken by mills 54.

Nashville, June 6.—Cotton quiet—low middling 16; weekly receipts 406 bales; shipments 1,032; stock in 1872 2,057; in 1873, 9,417.

SURRENDER OF CAPTAIN JACK.—The bold Indian chief who has given the Government so much trouble of late, has at last succumbed to superior force, and surrendered. Captain Jack and the greater part of his Modoc band are no longer on the war path. Thus the Modoc rebellion is quelled. It was at first a sorry managed, bungling job. The efforts of Canby and Gillem were only attended by loss of life and signal failure. But the new General, Davis, seems to have acted with great firmness and resolution, and success at last crowned his exertions. The question now is, what will be done with the captured Modocs? Will they be turned loose, with all their lawless habits, upon the border to coalesce with other discontented savages, to the terror and injury of the settlers? And yet to slay them, after surrender, would horrify the world. To deport them, would offend also against a sentiment in the country which holds up holy hands at the "wrongs of the poor Indian." What will Grant do with his red elephant? What is to be the fate of Captain Jack?

[Wilmington Star.]

The shocking disaster at Dixon, Ill., where so many lives were lost by the breaking down of a bridge under the weight of a crowd of people who had assembled to witness the ceremony of baptism, was eagerly seized upon by many secular newspapers to confute the doctrine of special judgments maintained by the class of religious journals who professed to see in the burning of Chicago a providential visitation, consequent upon the extreme wickedness of that city. The Pittsburgh United Presbyterian, however, refuses to view the subject in this light, but, on the contrary, labors to show that the Dixon tragedy was a striking instance of swift judgment upon an open profanation of the Sabbath. In order to do this, it makes the rather bold assumption that the people on the bridge were not there to worship or witness the religious rite, but to observe a spectacle, and therefore they were not remembering the day to keep it holy.

Sonthey tells of a Spanish nun who escaped from a long confinement in a convent, and the first thing she inquired for was a looking-glass. She was put in the convent when five years old, and did not look in a mirror from the time of her entrance until the time of her escape. Her desire to see how she looked by consulting a glass was natural and certainly very pardonable.

After the coffin had been placed in the hearse, a Troy undertaker climbed in to put a pall over it. The driver, not noticing the undertaker's position, closed the door. As it could not be opened from the inside, the unfortunate dealer in coffins was obliged to remain on the coffin until the arrival at the burial ground.

A little more than a week ago, some demented newspaper correspondent in Danville, N. H., divulged the fact that no insurance agent had ever visited that peaceful town, and now no citizen can take a walk without heading a procession of them.

The newspaper editors of Iowa are compelled to forego their projected excursion on account of the refusal of Eastern railway companies to give them free passes; and if this be not entailing the liberty of the press, they would like to know what is.

The young ladies of Louisiana, Pike County, have a gymnastic and calisthenic club, and perform all the boyish athletic feats, trapeze performances and somersaults. "No gentlemen or men admitted."

The Beecher scandal is stirring the society of Brooklyn and New York to its very depths. Loud calls are made upon Mr. Beecher to explain. Public sentiment seems to demand it, as the names of some of the most prominent ladies in his congregation are involved. Few will not regret the fact if it is true. It is not often that the public is called upon to witness the agonies of such a spirit and the degradation of such a mind. It is to be hoped that the eloquent orator may explain the mystery that now envelops and darkens his character. Society may well tremble at the prospect of driving such an intellect to despair; but if it must come, let it come at once. Mr. Beecher cannot longer remain silent. The report is current in New York that Beecher never preaches in Plymouth Church without there being at least twenty of his mistresses in the congregation—members of his flock. And to one of these, a name is openly given. She is Elizabeth Tilton, the wife of Rev. Theodore Tilton, a celebrated editor, literary man and new-fangled notion disciple—and a bosom friend of Beecher. The lady is beautiful, pious and intensely cultivated. According to the new school of Woodhull and Tilton, this sort of thing is all-right. But, nevertheless, Mr. Tilton takes it badly—so much so that when he found out the tricks his wife and old Beecher were playing, he behaved dreadfully—abused the pious lady to such a degree that she miscarried of a child—Beecher's. The child being buried, he repaired to the grave at night, armed with the wedding ring which he had torn from his wife's finger, cast the ring upon the grave, stamped it in, and was otherwise very noisy. And then made a covenant with Beecher to look upon it all as a beautiful and God-ordained thing, and to live with him in holy brotherly love. And so it goes. And so far has it gone, that Beecher is at last obliged to speak. And now the whole thing is to be sifted and aired.

Views of the Duke de Broglie.—A Paris correspondent of the New York Herald had an interview some time since when Thiers was President of the French republic, with the Duke de Broglie, the present Secretary of Foreign Affairs, but then only a member of the Assembly, in which the Duke expressed some significant views considering the present crisis. In answer to the interrogatory on the subject of the prospects for the republic, the Duke said:

"For the present I must say that everything points to at least a temporary continuation of the republic. The country is not ready for a solution of the question, which can only be decided by passing through a dangerous crisis. And with the partial occupation of French soil by foreign troops, this is not to be thought of for a moment. Besides the country is tired of discussions and wants to rest, and the present Government, republican in name at least, gives it the repose of which it stands in need."

Rhode Island still keeps up her discrimination against foreign-born citizens in the matter of exercising the right of suffrage, and does not permit them to vote unless they possess a certain amount of property in the State. A naturalized citizen of North Providence, whose property is in Massachusetts, proposes to test the constitutionality of the property qualification.

A gentleman at Andersonville practices medicine, sells coffins and preaches the gospel. He is trying to procure the position of sexton, when he will put up a sign that will read: "Persons killed will be provided with wooden overcoats, preached over and planted with neatness and despatch by the undersigned. Patronize home industry."

Having heard that music had charms, a Chicago bailiff undertook to soothe the savage breast of a refractory juror by hiring two carbonari to harp upon their harps at the jury room door. These lyres were no more provocative of harmony in the jury than had been the other professional liars in the court, and the bailiff had to sit up all night.

Mr. Fred. B. Perkins, in his clever story of "Scrope," published in Old News, tells a story of a lawyer who never wrote his name in his law books, and whenever he found a law book in any of his friends' offices with no name in it he always carried it off as his own. He had a valuable library at his death.

An aspiring young dramatist is trying to construct a play, one of the incidents of which is a flock of real sheep rushing down a declivity to the stage. His difficulty is how to keep them from getting into the orchestra, to which they would naturally be attracted by the smell of the skin of their kin on the drums.

The ominous Bird who prophesied long ago that Boston would burn up as soon as it had a fair opportunity, is out with a card since the last fire to warn the city that its doom will be completed yet, unless it discards wooden Mansard roofs and adopts his "system of large and small engines."

The citizens of Mobile remember a crippled mendicant by the name of Nixon, who went about the city on crutches, his legs wrapped with thick coverings, about a year or so since. Some time ago he disappeared, and now comes news that he died in Oregon leaving a fortune of about \$500,000.

A drunken man emulated the famous exploit of Sam Patch, a few days ago, by leaping from the bridge at Passaic Falls into the cataract, some eighty feet below. He came out alive, but sober, and thoroughly frightened at what he had done.

Teacher—"John, you young scapegrace, come here, and I'll pay you back for your impudence to me yesterday." Pupil—"I have conscientious scruples against taking back pay of that sort."

Trial Justice Grant, of Charleston, and his constable have been arrested—the one charged with official misconduct and the other trespass.

A NOTABLE LOCALITY.—A correspondent of the Richmond (Va.) Whig, speaking of Stratford, in Westmoreland County, in that State, says "Light Horse Harry Lee" was born there; so was Gen. R. E. Lee. A few miles off was "Chantilly," where Richard Henry Lee and Francis Lightfoot Lee were born, and only four or five miles away is "Wakefield," where Gen. George Washington was born, and a little later, James Madison first saw the light of day at "Port Conway," on the Rappahannock; and still a little later, James Monroe was born on Monroe's creek, close by Stratford."

The Shah of Persia has selected three of his wives to accompany him on his visit to Europe. The monogamic European rulers must put the best face upon the matter they can, but it is awkward, nevertheless. "Mrs. Grundy," says the Telegraph, "need not shudder with terror if she reads in the fashionable journals that his Majesty, with a wife on each arm and one behind him, has returned the call of the Archbishop of Canterbury."

FIRE.—Last night, or rather this morning about 1.40 o'clock, the store of Mr. Johnston was entirely destroyed by fire; nothing whatever was saved. His loss is estimated at about \$1,500. Mr. McNinch, who had an establishment adjoining, estimates his loss and damage at \$1,000. Mr. Johnson was insured for \$500.—Charlotte Observer, 6th.

A Major Colborne backs himself for £100 to walk fifteen miles in three hours on the Maidstone road, in England. He is to carry a brick weighing six and a half pounds in each hand, so as not to touch his sides. The tricks are likely to defeat the Major. One of them in an ordinary man's hat will usually induce him to perform marvelous pedestrian feats.

A Kentucky wagoner finds from his account books that in thirty years' journeying over the turnpike between Louisville and Lexington he paid \$26,000 toll, which, as he justly remarks, told heavily on his business profits.

A veteran of Napoleon's Russian campaign, who had survived not only the shocks of battle but the still more shocking name of Guggenheimer for eighty-eight years, succumbed to the climate of Boston last week.

The Pall Mall Gazette says good-naturedly: "The Americans seem to be hard at work reconstructing their navy, though it is difficult to imagine why they should take so much trouble when future differences can be so easily adjusted by arbitration."

Patiency Reeves, colored, of Camden, drank too much, went to bed with a lighted candle near by and was fatally burned, Monday night; the house was with difficulty saved.

To remove grease spots from woolen clothes make a thin paste of flour and water, and lay it on the tarnished place; let it remain till dry, then brush it off with a stiff brush.

A good-looking female doctor has settled in Charlotte, Mich., and every man in town is taking pills by the quart—at ten cents per pill.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Mr. Wm. Glover, one of the oldest citizens of Augusta, died last Wednesday night, at the age of eighty years.

Parson Brownlow says that better men than he have been barged. And better preachers than the parson have been maligned.

Ten hogheads of lemonade and three founts of soda water were consumed at a temperance picnic in Savannah.

LIBERAL.—A Philadelphia paper is willing that nature should take its course. It generally does.

Potatoes. 5 BBLs. FINE NEW POTATOES just received, which I am selling LOW, to close out. J. D. BATEMAN, June 7 At the Columbia Ice House.

COW FEED. 5 TONS FRESH WHEAT BRAN, Cow Pans, Western and North River Hay, for sale low, for cash, at P. CANTWELL'S, June 7 Main street.

German Bitter Water, IMPORTED from the springs of Frederick-schall. Better than Congress Water. An elegant saline aperient. Removes constipation and head-ache. One bottle contains four or five doses. For sale only at June 6 HEINRICH'S Family Drug Store.

Election of Alderman. COLUMBIA, S. C., June 6, 1873. AN election will be held on WEDNESDAY, June 18, for Alderman of Ward No. 2, to fill the unexpired term of C. M. Wilder. The polls will be opened at 6 o'clock A. M. and closed at 6 o'clock P. M. By order: June 7 JOHN ALEXANDER, Mayor.

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OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. June 7 am