

Telegraphic-Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, May 12.—The National Assembly met to-day. There was no message from the President. Buffet, President of the Assembly, read a letter from M. Piceon, Deputy from the Department of the Alpes Maritimes, making an explanation in relation to his speech lately delivered in favor of separation of the Department from France and resigning his seat in the Assembly. The resignation was accepted. The officers of the Bureau of the Assembly will be elected to-morrow.

LONDON, May 12.—In the House of Lords, to-night, Earl of Carnarvon, the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, said that, in accordance with the feelings of the country, the Government has decided that it is impossible to abandon its possession on the Gold Coast.

MADRID, May 12.—The Iberia news paper says the difficulties in the way of the formation of the Coalition Ministry are insurmountable.

LONDON, May 13.—The striking miners at Durham are turbulent. There is much distress in their families.

The Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur will receive the Czar at Gravesend at noon to-day, and conduct him directly to Windsor.

BAYONNE, May 13.—Don Carlos has revoked the banishment of the Czar of Santa Cruz, and recalled him to Spain.

MADRID, May 13.—It is said the Internationalists are becoming troublesome at Alcoy, and an outbreak is feared.

LONDON, May 13.—The Russian imperial yacht, with the Czar on board, went aground yesterday, while leaving Flushing, and was not floated until 11 o'clock this morning. An immense number of persons have left here for Gravesend, to welcome his Majesty, and large crowds, not aware of his detention, are gathered at the railway stations by which the train bearing him will come. In this city, flags are flying at all points. A rumor is current, this afternoon, that he will land at Dover instead of at Gravesend. At all events, he will reach these shores before 6 o'clock this afternoon, which will be several hours behind the time fixed in the official programme.

Telegraphic-American Matters.

BUFFALO, March 12.—The search for missing bodies in the debris of McArthur's building on Main street, which fell yesterday, continues. Three persons, known to have been in the building at the time it fell, are still missing. An extraordinary scene occurred when the body of a little girl, Mary Doyle, was found. Her father lifted it tenderly, and was proceeding home, when Coroner Davis attempted to take the body for the purpose of holding an inquest. Feeling ran so high against Davis, that it was with difficulty that the Mayor and Chief of Police could preserve order. Davis was ultimately driven off by main force. The wife and son of Prof. Buckham, Principal of the State Normal School, were in one of the wrecked stores. The mother was recovered with a broken ankle, and her boy was taken out soon after, dead.

Extensive forest fires have been raging the past week in the Northern part of Erie County. Saw mills, barns, dwellings, timber, &c., value at over \$100,000 have been destroyed. The town of Marietta suffered heavily; fully half the town was destroyed.

BINGHAMPTON, May 12.—About 1 30 A. M., to-day, a fire broke out in the village of Butternut, Osage County, and destroyed six stores and twenty-one dwellings. Half of the village is in ashes.

OSWEGO, May 12.—At midnight, a fire broke out at Gilbertville, Otsego County, and destroyed twelve buildings. The fire commenced in a new frame building owned by G. W. Silbals. The insurance on the property was very small.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 13.—Keen's Fleets won the half mile dash in 49 1/2 seconds; the fastest time, by two seconds, recorded.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The wife of Charles O'Connor, the eminent lawyer, is dead.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Davis, of West Virginia, addressed the Senate in favor of paying the claims of loyal citizens for property destroyed or taken by Federal troops during the war.

SAVANNAH, May 13.—The Grand Commandery of the Knights Templar of Georgia met this morning in annual convocation. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, there was no public display.

LITTLE ROCK, May 13.—The war parties had a sharp skirmish yesterday, with varied results, when the Federals interfered, and the mobs returned to their quarters. The Baxterites lost a horse and a man slightly wounded. It is reported the Brooksites had eight killed and wounded.

As soon as the skirmish on the outskirts yesterday was known in the city, Colonel Rose gave orders to have it stopped. One company formed behind the barricade, forcing Baxter's line, with loaded guns, and got ready to prevent their advance. Another company, under command of Lieut. Noble, marching towards the battlefield, halted half way, and an officer went ahead. Brooks' men were behind the rifle pits on the side of the hills, which were thrown up when Markham street was being graded. The firing had been quite brisk on both sides. Baxter's forces had been driven over the opposite hill, between two of the Cairo and Falton Railroad buildings. The forces were about 300 yards apart. Col. Rose was soon seen riding towards Baxter's lines, which had then moved back towards the city. Lieut. Morrison and Col. Rose both galloped to different points, to stop the

firing. Their efforts were ineffectual, however, and the firing now became sharper and near towards the city. The regulars then marched between the combatants, but soon came back to their original position. The firing between the pickets was now intermittent. Baxter sent out infantry to support White, and when one block from the State House and passing it, they fired at the advanced Brooks pickets, who fired a volley back, when the Baxterites retreated in good order. Several were seen to fall. The Brooks forces were under the immediate command of Col. Brizzolari. Towards evening, King White's command moved back towards the end of town. Fighting occurred during the afternoon in the early settled part of the city. The women and children were frightened badly. Lieut. Morrison, of the regulars, was shot at three times by a Baxterite. Morrison was on horseback at the time, and endeavoring to prevent bloodshed. He drew his pistol to return the fire, but it failed to go off.

LITTLE ROCK, May 13.—A quorum of both houses of the Legislature is now in session. There are fourteen members in the Senate and forty-five in the House. Both branches are proceeding with business.

BOSTON, May 13.—The Louisiana relief fund has reached \$44,500.

MEMPHIS, May 13.—The levee at Appason's plantation, opposite Freen's Point, is broke. The water in Friar's Point is three feet deep.

BEVERLY, N. J., May 13.—Brickhead's woolen mill was burned to-day.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Representative Mellesh has been sent to the insane asylum.

The bill reported by Thurman, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, proposes to extend for two years, from the first day of June next, the time allowed by the Act of June 8, 1872, for the redemption of lands held by the United States under the several Acts levying direct taxes.

Sherman's bill to regulate commerce among the several States and with foreign nations, is a copy of the bill introduced by John Q. Smith, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, March 16, forbidding discrimination in railroad charges, and compelling railroad companies to post conspicuously full schedules of their respective tariffs, &c.

CHARLESTON, May 13.—Arrived—Steamships Champion, New York; Ashland, Philadelphia.

Telegraphic-Commercial Reports.

COLUMBIA, May 13.—Sales of cotton 75 bales—middling 16 1/2 c.

LONDON, May 13.—Consols 93 1/2. Erics 32@32 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, May 13.—Noon.—Cotton active and firmer—uplands 8 1/2@8 3/4; Orleans 8 3/4@8 1/2; sales 15,000, including 5,000 for speculation and export; sales of uplands, nothing below good ordinary, deliverable in June or July, 8 9-16; nothing below low middling, shipped in April or May, 8 3/4; deliverable in May or June, 8 3/4; deliverable in June or July, 8 3/4; deliverable in July or August, 8 3/4; sales include 8,200 American.

LIVERPOOL, May 13.—Evening.—Cotton—sales of uplands, nothing below good ordinary, deliverable in July or August, 8 11-16; nothing below low middling, shipped in May or June, 8 3/4; deliverable in May or June, 8 3/4; deliverable in June or July, 8 3/4; deliverable in July or August, 8 3/4.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Noon.—Gold opened at 12 1/2—now 12. Cotton firm; sales 1,519—uplands 18 3/4; Orleans 19. Futures opened: May 18@18 1-16; June 18 1-16@18 7-32; July 18 9-16@18 11-16; August 18 7-32@18 15-16; September 18 7-16@18 1-32; October 18 1-32; December 17 13-16. Flour and corn quiet and heavy. Wheat dull and declining. Pork firm—mess 17.25. Lard quiet—steam 10 3/4@10 11-16. Freights heavy. Stocks dull. Money 3 1/2. Exchange—long 4 88; short 4 91. Governments steady. State bonds dull.

7 P. M.—Cotton—net receipts 393; gross 1,289. Futures closed steady; sales 68,800; May 18 1-32; June 18 1-32; July 18 1-32; August 18 1-32; September 18 1-32; October 17 31-32; November 17 3-4; December 17 3-4. Cotton quiet and firm; sales 1,725, at 18 3/4@19. Southern flour dull, without decided change. Wheat 1c. lower, with moderate inquiry; receipts large; holders generally disposed to realize. Corn opened steady, but closed a shade better—82@85 1/2 for new and old Western mixed. Coffee dull. Lard lower, at 10 3/4@10 9-16. Whiskey firmer, at 98. Freights firmer. Money easy, at 3@4. Gold weak, at 12@12 1/2. Governments strong and little doing. States dull and nominal.

St. Louis, May 13.—Flour firm, with fair demand for low medium grades; superfine winter 4.25@4.75. Corn firm and buoyant, but closed quiet—68 1/2@69 for No. 2 mixed in elevator, cash. Whiskey higher, at 1.00. Pork firm, at 17.75. Bacon firm and scarce—7 1/4 for shoulders; 10 @10 1/2 for clear rib; 10 1/4@10 3/4 for clear. Lard held out of market.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn quiet and steady, at 72@75. Provisions in good demand. Pork firm, at 17.50. Lard firm—summer steam 10, loose; winter kettle 11 1/4. Bacon firm—shoulders 7; clear rib 9 1/4@9 3/4; clear 10 1/4. Whiskey quiet, at 95.

LOUISVILLE, May 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged, at 84@86. Provisions quiet. Pork 17.75. Bacon—shoulders 7 1/4; clear rib 10; clear 10 3/4. Lard—terrace 11 1/4; keg 11 3/4. Whiskey 96.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady. Corn firm—Southern white 85@88; yellow 83@85. Provisions heavy and quiet.

Mess pork 17.25 Shoulders 7 1/2. Whiskey firmer, at 99. Cotton firm—middling 18 1/4; low middling 17 1/2; good ordinary 16 1/2; gross receipts 69; exports to Great Britain 323; coastwise 115; sales 231; stock 9,915.

NEW ORLEANS, May 13.—Cotton active—middling 18 1/4; low middling 17 1/2; good ordinary 16; ordinary 14; net receipts 685; gross 754; exports to Great Britain 2,101; continent 1,781; sales 2,500; last evening 3,300.

GALVESTON, May 13.—Cotton quiet and unchanged—good ordinary 15 1/2; net receipts 545; sales 900.

MEMPHIS, May 13.—Cotton firm, with fair demand—low middling 17@17 1/4; receipts 187; shipments 687; stock 30,695.

CHARLESTON, May 13.—Cotton strong—middling 17 1/4; low middling 17; good ordinary 16 1/2; net receipts 507; sales 600.

BOSTON, May 13.—Cotton higher; middling 18 1/4; gross receipts 124; sales 200; stock 6,000.

NORFOLK, May 13.—Cotton firm—low middling 17; net receipts 522; exports to Great Britain 800; coastwise 570; sales 270; stock 5,725.

SAVANNAH, May 13.—Cotton firm—middling 17 1/2; net receipts 339; gross 339; exports to Great Britain 5,329; sales 356.

MOBILE, May 13.—Cotton firm—middling 17 1/4; low middling 16 1/4; good ordinary 16; net receipts 96; exports coastwise 34; sales 100; stock 23,821.

Four of the six officers of the Turkish army, who have been living in Providence, R. I., attending the gun contracts with the Providence Tool Company, have gone to New Haven, where they have been apprenticed to a large manufacturer to thoroughly learn the business of making guns and other mechanical work. The Turks are young men, wealthy and influential in their country, and very industrious and persevering in their efforts to acquire the "United States language."

PROSPERITY OF TEXAS.—The revised returns recently published of a late election in the State of Texas give the aggregate vote at 153,000; indicating a population slightly in excess of 1,000,000. This is an increase of nearly 200,000 over the population only four years ago, which was placed by the last census at 818,579. The population in 1860 was 604,000; so that the increase in the last four years has been almost equal to that of the previous ten.

PARDONED.—Upon the recommendation of many prominent citizens of Greenville County, the Governor pardoned Noland Sullivan, who was convicted of uttering and publishing a forged order, at the April, 1874, term of the Court of General Sessions for Greenville County, and sentenced by Judge T. H. Cooke to twelve months' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

NEWARK (N. J.) CORPORATION RING. On Friday week, the grand jury of Newark, N. J., brought in numerous indictments against several city officers for conspiring to defraud the corporation of \$100,000 by the presentation of false certificates for paving streets, &c. Aldermen, contractors and two street commissioners are included in the indictments.

By the removal from the White Nile of the "sand," a mass of vegetation similar to the Red River raft, steam navigation has been opened from the Mediterranean to the Nyanza lakes. This renders available, as a base of future explorations, interior points hitherto remote, and accessible only by long journeys with camels, and is a long step toward completing the map of Africa.

An exchange says "a Kansas City man paid his mother-in-law's fare from England and then gave her the best room in the house." That man is a true Christian, faithfully obeying the commandment: "Love your enemies; do good to them that hate you and despitefully use you."

A man in Ann Arbor, Mich., who was anxious to know just how highly he was prized by his friends, had a paragraph printed to the effect that he was dead, and sent marked papers to them. They did not even come to his funeral, and his zeal for knowledge is checked.

Somebody has sued the Montreal Witness for libel, laying his damages at \$1,000,000. We should feel a little annoyed to have a judgment for that amount rendered against us. It would take very nearly half the cash we've got to satisfy it.

KICKING.—To whip an editor in New York it costs about five cents. So Judge Balcom decides. But Judge Lombard rates the matter at \$60 on the Pacific coast. In the South, it usually costs the fellow who tries to whip the editor his life.

The Atlantic cable business this season is exceedingly brisk. Beside the Ireland and New Hampshire cable, reported some days ago as ready for shipment, another cable is now ready to be laid between Brazil and Demerara Island.

The Irish Home Rulers, members of Parliament, have been black-balled at a ballot for members of the Reform Club, London. One received fifty-one, and the other was favored with forty-two of the polite hints.

The Atlanta Herald says its neighbor, the Constitution, is in a \$25,000 slander suit, on account of a report of a late drunken garrotting frolic between two distinguished mercurials.

The trial of Winterrants, charged with the murder of Secretary McCook, was commenced Tuesday.

Deaths in Charleston for the week ending the 9th inst., 40—whites, 13; colored, 27.

The Chicago school teacher who asked to have his salary "razed" was promptly accommodated.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 10.

Mr. Editor: Years ago, it was a trite saying, that Washington City was a city of magnificent distances. Today, it is a city of magnificent results. The Governor of the District of Columbia, "Boss" Shephard, with his Board of Commissioners of Public Works, has so metamorphosed the city that its old friends would not now know it. They have, indeed, destroyed the undulations of nature in this uneven city, and, by leveling down hills, have filled up valleys and converted acres of swamp and marsh lands into habitable and valuable building lots. Is it not old Horace that sings of the discontented inhabitants of Baire and accuses them of encroaching upon the confines of the sea to procure more building lots? Just so have the Board of Public Works done in Washington. Hills in the city hundreds of yards away have been dug down, till the streets were lowered ten, fifteen and twenty feet, and the earth carted away to the Potomac marshes, where Professor Maury once advised the cultivation of the sun-flower to absorb the miasma that brought chills and fever to the White House occupants. Through these deposits of made earth, new streets have been projected. Upon them, new houses have been built, green swards have been set, the hideous old canal has been filled up, its entire route beautified, and to-day that formerly miasmatic section is the most beautiful portion of the city.

But, you ask, what has become of the houses that faced those streets that were filled up and dug down? They have simply been undermined and lowered to a level with the new street or elevated and a new story built under them. Large three and four-story brick houses are lowered or elevated or propped up until the cellar can be dug out and a story built under them, without even cracking the plaster. You ask me, how is this done? I tell you the modern Archimedes is here, and if he don't prize the Potomac out of its channel some day, it will be a wonder.

Gov. Shephard and his "ring" have made there millions by these herculean labors. How, do you ask? I need only say "A" buys a quag of a few acres for a song. The Board projects streets through that quag, and digs down elevations to fill it up. In a few days or weeks that marsh is bisected by a street, trees are planted, curbstones put down, the street bitumenized, and "A's" valuable lots are in the market, and sold for hundreds of thousands of dollars. "A" is a member of the ring, if not of the Board. I was shown a lot that cost but a few hundred dollars. It was taxed as many hundreds in order to improve it. The street was lowered twelve feet and the surroundings beautified at public expense. In three months one half the lot sold for more than the prime cost of the whole, and the enormous taxes amounted to in hundreds. Oppressive taxes and Uncle Sam's pocket-book settle all the bills. Hence a committee of investigation (that barnacle so well appreciated at the South) has been appointed by Congress, and has been in daily session, "with power to send for persons and papers," for months. The consequence will be an oxenation of "Boss" Shephard and his ring, and an absorption of thousands of the public money by the investigating committee.

With this bright and shining example before them, don't you think your city fathers could be induced to raise the bed of the Congaree to a level with Main street, so as to supply the poor with cheap and pure water? Possibly it is too late to make the effort, as the papers here tell us "Boss" Moses is bankrupt. Is that so? Yesterday it was inquired around, "How is it possible for Moses to fail if he stole as much as those Democrats say he stole?" "I don't believe it," says one; "you can't believe a Southern aristocrat," says another; "things ain't half as bad down in South Carolina as those canting tax-payers would have us believe," says a third, and while they are all saying, I say it a pity Moses failed. He'll get the credit now of having spent his all and given it to the poor.

To an observant man, there are three things in Washington very observable. The first is a small, thin-visaged, pale-faced, black-eyed, sharp-nosed, thin-lipped, fair-skinned, rather graceful personage, that perambulates the streets, with black velvet pants on, a velvet sack coat that buttons down in front to the end, a black velvet hat and feathers on a full head of black hair, and a pair of faced gaiters on a small but smartly flat foot. This personage is the famous Bloomer, Dr. Mary Walker, who has hung out her shingle here as an "M. D.," while she patiently waits upon an indisposed Congress to settle a claim she has for services rendered as an assistant surgeon during the war. I think she would make a pretty fair *fil d' regiment*.

Here, for the same purpose, quite as observable, but not attracting half the attention and gaze of the passer-by as the woman doctor, is that second observable thing, the Southern *loyalist*, urging his claim upon Congress for some sort of injury received or damage sustained during the war. Perhaps he lost his cotton by accident, or somebody stole his mule, or the forces of one or other of the contending armies spent a night in his neighborhood; he is here with a train load of complaints, and both ready and willing to swear on all the Bibles in Washington, that he has sustained an incalculable loss, while he was as loyal as any man in Sherman's army. These men look *sui generis*. I have as many as a dozen times said to my landlord, "That man looks like a sculawag," and invariably the reply has been, he is from such a

Southern State, and has a claim before Congress. God help the South from ever increasing the progress of such creatures!

But the third very observable thing, and worth both the others, is a street-sweeping machine, which is a simple but wonderful labor-saving instrument. I will describe it. Imagine a common cotton gin brush increased in size until it is fourteen feet long and three feet in diameter. Suspend this huge brush, whose bristles are made of twigs, under an ordinary four-horse wagon so coupled that from the hub of the near front wheel it is just fourteen feet to the hub of the off hind wheel. The spindle of the brush at the fore wheel works in a box or socket, and the end of the spindle at the hind wheel is geared into cogs, so that, as the wheel turns, the brush revolves. The entire brush is covered with a box and cloth curtains to the ground, to prevent dust rising. Just at dark, the water carts start, we will say, at the Capitol and sprinkle Pennsylvania avenue. Behind these carts come three of these sweepers, each drawn by four horses, moving *en escheion*, the front one sweeping the street for a space ten feet wide from the centre of the street; the second sweeps this accumulated dirt, with ten feet more, into the track over which the third will come, and the third will sweep it all into the gutter, whence it is taken next morning by the scavengers in their carts. This process continues all night, and by morning all the principal streets of the city have been both watered and swept. This looks like business, and means exactly what it looks like.

I might give you many more items of interest from this wondrous city, but presume I have said enough.

Yours, &c., A FRIEND.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, May 13, 1874—Wheeler House—M M Johnson, T C James, Wilmington; R S Menamin, Philadelphia; H H Benner, U S A; J S Browning, Charleston; W L DePass, J W DePass, Camden; B Suzenheimer, Winstboro; W A Moore, Lancaster; W H Brawley, Chester; R E Allison, Lancaster; T K Stuart, Baltimore; L J Jones, Newberry; W A Bradley, Augusta.

Hendrix House.—F C Ford, N C; E L Britt, N Y; G A Repass, J F Campbell, W M Cawley, Virginia; M A Bland, Rowe's Pamp; W H Wroton, Charleston; J C Hoffman, B R Hoffmann, Miss S E Hoffman, Doko; J A Laval, C T Ligon, city.

Columbia Hotel—J M Seiger, J S Land, G & C R R; T C Balow, Fairfield; E Liller, Richmond; H W D Cross, Acton; J F Newman, F F Duffus, Charleston; J C Sheppard, Edgefield; W L Arthur, Jesse Arthur, Camden; Dr J Woodruff, D McArdle, S C; J Levy, N Y; G W Thames, N C; John E Thames, S C; J L Tompkins, Ga; E C Comington, Ala; J A Gardner, N C; E W Seltzer, N Y; J F Crommer, Chicago; T W Detroure, Michigan; Samuel E Tamplette, Austin, Texas.

The author of a recent book about Africa tells of a forest of acacia trees he passed through. These are called by the natives "soffar," a word signifying a flute. The name is given because the acacia trees are pierced with circular holes by a small insect, and the wind, as it plays upon the openings, produces flute-like sounds. In the winter, when the trees are stripped of their leaves, and boughs white as chalk stretch out like ghosts, the wind, sighing through the insect-made flutes, fills the whole air with soft, melancholy tunes.

The public will not be at all surprised to learn that the editor of the Washington Republican, which paper claims to be the special organ of the President, is concerned in the ring frauds of the District of Columbia. He became a dead-head member of a Credit Mobilier Paving Company, and paid for his stock with his dividends. Of course, the Republican has sworn upon divers occasions that the garments of the ring were as white as snow.

PARDONED.—Wm. Pruitt, who was convicted on the 25th of August, 1873, in the United States Court of violating the internal revenue laws, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$3,000, has been pardoned by the President, on the recommendation of the Hons. T. J. Robertson and A. S. Wallace, they representing that the prisoner is in very bad health.

HEALTH OF HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS. From a private letter from Hon. Jefferson Davis, dated London, England, April 23th, we take the following extract: "I have improved in health by the voyage across the Atlantic, and though yet weak, hope to return soon and be entirely restored to my usual condition."

Wednesday last, the parents of a boy, five years of age, living in Davenport, Iowa, celebrated his birthday, and drank his health in punch and other intoxicating drinks. They left a cup of whiskey, and in the morning the child arose before the parents, drank the whiskey, and died in a few hours in great agony.

Palmetto Lodge, No. 5, I. O. O. F. A Special Meeting of this Lodge will be held in Odd Fellows' Hall, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of conferring degrees. Applicants for the same are requested to be punctual in attendance. By order of the N. G. JAMES KELLY, Secretary. May 14 For Sale, A GOOD MILCH COW AND CALF. Apply to W. S. POPE. May 14